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1932.

COUNTY OF BANFF.

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Local Government (Scotland) Act 1929.

. . THIRD . .

# ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE


**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**SANITARY INSPECTOR**

and

**VETERINARY INSPECTOR**





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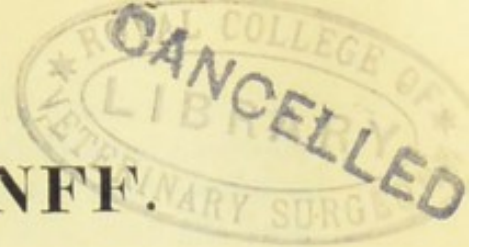
# ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**SANITARY INSPECTOR**  
**and**  
**VETERINARY INSPECTOR**







# COUNTY OF BANFF.

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## REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1932.

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### VITAL STATISTICS.

The **Population** of the County of Banff, as ascertained by the Census taken in April, 1931, was 54,835, of which 24,828 pertained to the Landward Area, and 30,007 to the Burghs. The population of each of the Burghs was as follows:—Aberchirder 868, Banff 3,489, Buckie 8,688, Aberlour 1,175, Cullen 1,688, Dufftown 1,454, Findochty 1,675, Keith 4,424, Macduff 3,276, Portknockie 1,619, and Portsoy 1,651. For statistical purposes, the Registrar General estimated the population of the County (including Burghs) in the middle of the year 1932 as 55,389.

The **Births** registered in the County in the year 1932 numbered 1079, giving an annual Birth Rate of 19.5 per 1000 of population, as compared with 20.1 in the preceding year. The actual number of Births registered has been steadily falling during the past twelve years. In 1921, there were registered 1461 births, and in the following years the numbers were 1424, 1391, 1298, 1268, 1309, 1205, 1208, 1164, 1145, 1108, and 1079. It will thus be seen that the actual Births registered in 1932 were 382 less than in 1921. The number of Illegitimate Births registered in 1932 was 139 or 12.9 per cent. of the total Births. In the preceding year the Illegitimate Births numbered 152, and were 13.7 per cent. of the total Births.

The **Deaths** registered in 1932 amounted to 683, giving an annual Death Rate of 12.3 per 1000 of population. In the preceding year the actual number of Deaths was 758 with an annual Death Rate of 13.8 per 1000.

The causes of death registered in 1932 are shown in Appendix I.

The **Infantile Mortality Rate** for the County was 74, or in other words, 74 children died out of every 1000 children born before completing their first year. During the past



eleven years the Infantile Mortality Rate for the County as a whole has been 104, 84, 101, 73, 83, 67, 104, 64, 74, 76, and 88.

The Rate for 1932 in the Landward Area, and each of the Burghs is shewn in the following table, and the subject is further dealt with in the Section devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Population.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Landward ...	24882	506	20.1	276	11.1	63
Aberchirder	878	25	28.4	9	10.3	Nil.
Aberlour ...	1175	11	9.4	8	6.8	91
Banff .....	3491	58	16.6	45	12.1	86
Buckie .....	8813	181	20.5	119	13.5	122
Cullen .....	1762	23	13.0	23	13.1	130
Dufftown ...	1432	26	18.1	36	25.1	Nil.
Findochty ...	1733	32	18.5	15	8.7	63
Keith .....	4479	82	18.3	50	11.2	61
Macduff .....	3376	65	19.9	56	16.6	92
Portknockie	1634	34	20.8	26	15.9	59
Portsoy .....	1734	36	20.8	20	11.5	56
County .....	55389	1079	19.5	683	12.3	74

The Headings of the various sections of the remaining portion of the Report are in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Health to Medical Officers in the preparation of their Reports.

## A. GENERAL SANITATION.

### 1. Water Supplies—quality and sufficiency.

There are eight Special Water Supply Districts in the County, viz.: Crovie, Gardenstown, Whitehills, Fordyce, Portgordon, Tomintoul, Newmill, and Crannoch. There is a sufficiency of water in all of those districts with the exception of Whitehills, in which, on account of the introduction of modern sanitary conveniences, the water supply has at times proved insufficient. The District Council has meantime under consideration the augmentation of the supply from sources in the neighbourhood of the existing supply. In regard to quality, the supplies to Whitehills, Crovie,



Gardenstown, Fordyce, Tomintoul, and Crannoch are obtained from springs situated in uncultivated land, but in the case of Portgordon and Newmill the supplies are obtained from springs in land under cultivation. In the case of Newmill the District Council is meantime making arrangements to secure that the land on which the springs arise is not cultivated, but in the case of Portgordon, the District Council has not taken any action to protect the gathering area of the supplies.

## **2. Drainage System—efficiency.**

There are five Special Drainage Districts, viz.: Gardenstown, Portgordon, Whitehills, Tomintoul, and Fordyce. With the exception of Fordyce, these districts have proper drainage systems and satisfactory methods of sewage disposal. The village of Fordyce was formed into a Special Drainage District many years ago but did not have a proper drainage system introduced. The matter of the introduction of a proper drainage system has been considered by the District Council but on account of the cost no action has been taken. The villages of Newmill and Cornhill have no proper drainage systems. In the case of Cornhill, the present system of drainage gives rise to an offensive nuisance to the north of the village. The matter is being dealt with by the District Council.

## **3. Rivers Pollution—presence or absence, nature and sources.**

The pollution of the Isla from distillery effluents and the sewage of the Burgh of Keith continues as reported in previous reports.

## **4. Offensive Trades—action taken.**

There are two offensive trades in the County, namely, the knackery at Douglas Brae, near Keith, and the knackery at Muirfield, near Fordyce. No complaints have been received regarding these premises.

## **5. Miscellaneous.**

*Boyndie Burial Ground.* A survey of the Parish of Boyndie has been made for suitable sites for a burial ground, and meantime the District Council has under consideration a field in close proximity to the hospital on Ladybrae farm.



## B. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

### 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.*

The attention of the Committee is again directed to the housing conditions in the villages of Gardenstown, Whitehills, and Portgordon, where there is a considerable amount of sub-letting, so that houses originally built for one family are occupied by two or more families.

#### (b) *Habitability of existing houses—action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses.*

The Sanitary Inspector submitted a list of 36 houses which in his opinion were defective but could be made fit for habitation by reconstruction. The attention of the owners was directed to the grants available for this purpose under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, but no action has been taken.

The Sanitary Inspector also submitted a list of 35 houses unfit for habitation, but no Closing Orders have been made in respect of any of them. These houses are mainly in the rural areas where houses are required to allow of these houses being closed. Meantime they continue to be occupied.

Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, grants were made in respect of 18 houses.

## C. FOOD SUPPLY.

### 1. Administration of Acts, Orders and Regulations.

#### (a) *Bacteriological examination of samples in terms of Sections 20 and 21 of the 1914 Act.*

No samples were taken in terms of Section 20. Regarding samples taken under Section 21, see Veterinary Officer's Report.

#### (b) *Milk consigned from other areas.*

See Veterinary Officer's Report.

#### (c) *Dirty milk—measures for detection.*

See Veterinary Officer's Report.

#### (d) *Outbreaks of disease attributed to milk.*

No outbreaks of disease during the year were attributed to milk.

#### (e) *Milk grading—progress.*

See Veterinary Officer's Report.



2. **Meat—Administration of Sections 33 and 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.**

See Veterinary Officer's and Sanitary Inspector's Reports.

3. **Miscellaneous—Administration of other Acts, Orders and Regulations, including the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations.**

In the course of the year 164 samples of milk were taken for analysis in the Public Health Office, 16 of which were found to be slightly deficient in solids-not-fat.

Seven samples were reported to the Police, who took formal samples for analysis by the Public Analyst. In the following table are shewn the results of the analysis in the Public Health Office, the results of the analysis by the Public Analyst, and in two cases the results of analysis of a sample taken at the byre under police supervision.

	Informal Samples.		Formal Samples.		Byre Samples.	
	Fat.	Solids-not-fat.	Fat.	Solids-not-fat.	Fat.	Solids-not-fat.
1.	2 9	7 8	3·00	9 05	—	—
2.	2 6	8·35	2·55	7·10	2·70	8·62
3.	2 6	8·30	4·25	8·89	—	—
4.	2 9	8·1	6·35	8·00	—	—
5.	2·45	8·6	3·20	8·33	3·60	8·42
6.	2·1	8·55	3·00	8·51	—	—
7.	2·6	8·25	3 05	9·02	—	—

In addition to the above samples the Police took 29 other formal samples of milk, all of which were reported to be genuine.

It will be noted that the two byre samples in the above table are deficient in either fat or solids-not-fat.

In the Report for 1931 reference was made to the diffi-



culty of instituting a prosecution in milk cases owing to the fact that the standard for milk is a presumptive standard. It was, at that time, believed that the matter of a milk standard was having the attention of the central departments interested, but so far no action has been taken and the difficulties referred to in that Report continue.

56 samples of other foods and drugs were taken for analysis, namely :—

Cream, 5; Butter, 9; Cheese, 2; Coffee, 2; Tinned Peas, 2; Jam, 2; Arrowroot, 2; Syrup, 2; Tea, 2; Mince and Sausages, 6; Vinegar, 2; Honey, 4; Margarine, 3; Lime Water, 2; Dripping, 3; Olive Oil, 2; Camphorated Oil, 2; Cream of Tartar, 2; Tincture of Iodine, 2.

These were all reported genuine.

## **D. MEDICAL SERVICES.**

### **1. Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.**

In administering the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the County Council continues to employ the Nurses of the Local District Nursing Associations as their Health Visitors. With the exception of the Burghs of Cullen and Portknockie and the Parishes of Gamrie, Alvah, Forglan, Inverkeithny, Deskford, and the greater portion of Grange, the whole County is provided with skilled nursing services from the Local Associations. It is expected that during the current year the Village of Gardenstown and the eastern portion of Gamrie will be in a position to establish a District Nursing Association for that area. While the Burghs of Cullen and Portknockie have no Nursing Associations, the Health Visiting work in these Burghs is done by the whole-time Health Visitor from Buckie. The Burgh of Buckie has two District Nurses, but their services as Maternity Nurses are not taken advantage of so fully as they might be.

Child Welfare Clinics are held in Buckie weekly, and in the Burghs of Banff, Macduff, Aberchirder, Keith and Portsoy monthly. The average weekly attendance at Buckie during the year was 35 and the average monthly attendance at Banff 20; Macduff 26; Aberchirder 19; Keith 34; and Portsoy 10. A Medical Practitioner is in attendance and in addition to seeing the children gives a short "Health Talk" at every meeting to the mothers. The success of these Clinics is due to the enthusiasm of the Voluntary Health Associations who have undertaken their management and to whom the best thanks of the County Council is due.



Institutional Treatment for Children suffering from malnutrition, etc., is secured at the Chalmers Hospital, the Seafield Cottage Hospital, and other local Hospitals.

Institutional Treatment of women suffering from complications of pregnancy or confinement or whose home circumstances are unsatisfactory is provided at the Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen, the Chalmers Hospital, and the Seafield Cottage Hospital.

The following are the statistics required to be furnished to the Department of Health by the Medical Officer in his annual report, but it has to be kept in mind, that in regard to the home visitation of infants and mothers, the statistics refer only to those areas in which there are Health Visitors—

### 1. Births.

- (a) Number registered—Legitimate 940, Illegitimate 139.
- (b) Number notified 850.

### 2. Infantile Mortality.

- (a) Number of deaths 80.
- (b) Rate per 1000 births 74.
- (c) Number of deaths classified according to age groups and causes of death.

#### Age Groups :—

Under 1 week .....	28
1 week and under 4 weeks .....	9
4 weeks and under 3 months .....	19
3 months and under 6 months .....	9
6 months and under 12 months .....	15

#### Causes of Death :—

Measles .....	1	Marasmus .....	7
Whooping Cough .....	1	Congenital Malformations	5
Other epidemic diseases	3	Premature birth .....	22
Pneumonia .....	14	Atrophy and debility ...	6
Bronchitis .....	9	Nervous diseases .....	4
Diarrhoea .....	3	All other causes .....	5

### 3. Maternal Mortality.

- (a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or child birth, 4.
- (b) Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, 2.





7. *Pre-Natal Consultations.* Nil.

8. *Post-Natal and other Consultations.* Nil.

9. *Child Welfare Consultations.*

A child welfare clinic is held weekly in Buckie and monthly in Banff, Macduff, Aberchirder, Portsoy, and Keith.

10. *Special Treatment Centres.*

(1) Teeth. (2) Eyes. (3) Other ailments. (4) Ultra violet light clinics. Nil.

11. *Day Nurseries. Kindergartens and Play Centres.* Nil.

12. *Food and Milk.*

Number of children in respect of whom applications were made, 4.

Number certified on medical grounds, Nil.

Number certified as necessitous, 4.

13. *Measles.*

Number of cases notified, Nil. Number of deaths, 4.

14. *Whooping Cough.*

Number of cases notified, Nil. Number of deaths, 2.

15. *Ophthalmic Neonatorum.*—

See infectious disease section.

16. *Maternity Hospitals.*

1. Pre-natal cases.

(a) Number of cases treated, 8.

(b) Statement of conditions found.

Hyperemesis, 3.

Threatened abortion, 2.

Diabetes, 1.

Hæmorrhage, 1.

Other conditions, 1.

2. Number admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions, 4.

3. Number admitted for complicated labour, 11.

4. Number admitted for complications following confinement, 4.

The above patients were treated either in the Chalmers Hospital, the Seafeld Cottage Hospital, or Maternity Hospital, Aberdeen.



17. *Homes for Unmarried Mothers before and after Confinement.* Nil.

18. *Hospitals for Sick Children.*

Six children were treated either in the Chalmers Hospital, the Seafield Cottage Hospital, or the Rose-Innes Hospital, Aberchirder.

19. *Convalescent Homes.* Nil.

20. *Boarding-out.* Nil.

21. *Home Helps.* Nil.

22. *Educational.*

Short "talks" on health matters were given to the mothers attending the Child Welfare Clinics at Buckie, Banff, Macduff, Portsoy, Aberchirder, and Keith.

## 2. **School Children—medical inspection, supervision and treatment.**

See School Medical Officer's Report.

## 3. **Infectious diseases, notifiable and non-notifiable—incidence—any special action to deal with influenza, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, encephalitis lethargica, infective jaundice, psittacosis. Refer to any arrangements for supply of diphtheria antitoxin.**

### **Scarlet Fever.**

There were notified throughout the County 159 cases of this disease compared with 90 cases in the preceding year. The areas in which the largest number of cases occurred were the Banff District, Keith District, and the Burghs of Buckie and Keith. In the Banff District there were 43 cases notified, the great majority of which resided in Gardentown and Crovie, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Buckie. Beyond these areas there were only sporadic cases. In the Keith District 20 cases were notified. These occurred in Tomintoul, Glenlivet, Ballindalloch, and the immediate neighbourhood of Keith. In the Burgh of Keith 46 cases were reported. The epidemic in the first instance was confined to pupils in the Roman Catholic School, but latterly spread to the Moss Street School, where it continued for months accompanied by an epidemic of measles and sore throat illnesses. In the Burgh of Buckie there were notified 33 cases. These were distributed throughout the year, were



not associated with any particular school, and could not be traced to any common source. The distribution of the remaining cases were—Banff 1, Portsoy 5, Cullen 2, Portknockie 6, Findochty 2, and Dufftown 1.

There was one death from scarlet fever.

### **Diphtheria.**

There were notified 30 cases of diphtheria compared with 20 in the preceding year. In Portknockie 13 cases were notified during the month of December. In investigating the source of the first notified cases, it was found that some weeks previously there had been two deaths of children in one family who had suffered from sore throats and now believed to have been diphtheria. The infant classes in the Portknockie School were affected with sore throat illness, and many of these children were found in school to have nasal diphtheria. Cases were reported in 4 families related to the family in which the deaths occurred. Closure of the school and isolation of the cases of nasal diphtheria, and the removal to hospital of all subsequent cases were successful in preventing the spread of this disease, which was of a particularly virulent type. Five cases were notified in Portsoy, where the disease was believed to have been introduced by a visitor from Glasgow convalescent from diphtheria. In Gardenstown there were 3 cases of a very severe type, and as there was delay in getting medical attendance, 2 children died. The distribution of the remaining cases was as follows—Keith District, 1; Findochty, 4; and 1 in Aberlour Orphanage.

There were two deaths from diphtheria.

### **Enteric Fever.**

During the year there were notified 10 cases of enteric fever, of which 1 occurred in the Keith District, 1 in the Banff District, and 8 in Aberchirder. The patient in the Keith District resided in the Parish of Aberlour. He had been discharged from the Isolation Hospital, Elgin, after an illness of paratyphoid fever, and on returning to his home had developed pneumonia. He was admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Dufftown, where he died of pneumonia. In Aberchirder there was an epidemic of 8 cases of typhoid fever, and the case in the Banff District was one of this outbreak. The source of infection was found to be a female typhoid carrier, who was subsequently operated on in the City Hospital, Aberdeen, and is now free of infection.

There were two deaths from typhoid fever.



**Erysipelas.**

Notifications, 18. Deaths, 0. Two cases were treated in the Campbell Hospital.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Notifications, 9. Deaths, 0. Six persons suffering from puerperal pyrexia were treated either in the Chalmers Hospital, Banff, the Rose Innes Hospital, Aberchirder, or the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith.

**Puerperal Fever.**

Notifications, 3. Deaths, 2. Two cases were treated in the Chalmers Hospital, Banff.

**Influenzal Pneumonia and Pneumonia.**

Notifications, 136. Deaths from all forms of pneumonia, 43. 23 patients suffering from pneumonia were treated in hospital.

**Dysentery.**

Notifications, 47. Deaths, 0. The majority of cases of dysentery occurred either in the Burgh of Keith or in the immediate neighbourhood, where in recent years this disease appears to have become endemic.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Notifications, 2. Both cases were treated in the Chalmers Hospital, Banff. There was no impairment of vision in either case.

**Chickenpox.**

Notifications, 17. Deaths, 0.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**

Notifications, 1. Deaths, 1. One case of this disease was notified in Portgordon.

**Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.**

Notifications, 5. Deaths, 3. These cases of cerebro spinal meningitis occurred in three families in Buckie. The diagnosis of the disease was confirmed by bacteriological examination. One child died at home, 1 in the Campbell Hospital, and 1 in the City Hospital, Aberdeen.

No special action was taken to deal with any other diseases.

Supplies of diphtheria antitoxin for the use of Medical Practitioners are stocked in Banff, Portsoy, Buckie, Aberchirder, Keith, and Dufftown.

No methods of active immunisation against scarlet fever or diphtheria have been in use with the exception of the immunisation of the nursing staff at the infectious diseases hospitals.

The following table shews the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in the two landward areas and the Burghs during 1932 :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Pneumonia.	I. Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Chickenpox.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.
Banff District -	43	6	1	4	3	...	31	6	16	...	2	1	...
Keith District -	20	1	1	2	2	2	6	...	15	1	10	...	...
Banff -	1	...	...	2	1	...	18	1	...	...	1	...	...
Macduff -	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...
Portsoy -	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cullen -	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Portknockie -	6	13	...	2	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
Findochty -	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Buckie -	33	...	...	...	2	1	35	8	...	...	1	...	5
Aberchirder -	...	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keith -	46	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	16	...	...	...	...
Dufftown -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberlour -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total -	159	30	10	18	9	3	110	26	47	2	17	1	5

#### 4. Tuberculosis—Provision and Treatment.

During 1932 there were received a total of 30 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 26 in the preceding year, which was the lowest on record. The number is less than half of the number of cases notified when compulsory notification came into operation in 1914.

The distribution of these cases in the landward area and the various Burghs in the County is shewn in the following table and, for purposes of comparison, the number received



in the preceding year and the average number received for the three preceding quinquennial periods is also shewn :—

	1932.	1931.	Average for period 1925-1930.	Average for period 1921-1925.	Average for period 1916-1920.
Banff District ...	8	7	8.8	10.3	15.8
Keith District ...	4	3	7.2	7.6	9.8
Aberchirder .....	1	2	0.6	2.3	2.8
Aberlour .....	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.6
Banff .....	3	1	3.0	4.0	4.0
Buckie .....	3	2	3.2	8.2	9.8
Cullen .....	—	1	0.6	1.0	2.0
Dufftown .....	2	—	0.6	0.4	1.6
Findochty .....	—	2	1.6	1.4	3.4
Keith .....	7	3	3.4	3.0	6.2
Macduff .....	2	1	1.4	3.0	6.0
Portknockie .....	—	2	1.0	1.4	3.8
Portsoy .....	—	2	1.2	1.0	2.4
COUNTY .....	30	26	33.4	44.2	68.2

The number of deaths registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis was 28 compared with 21 in the preceding year. The average number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis registered in the three preceding quinquennial periods was 29, 34.8, and 45.

According to age, the notified cases and deaths in 1932 were distributed as follows :—

	<i>Notified Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1 year .....	—	1
1 year and under 5 years .....	—	—
5 years and under 15 years .....	4	5
15 years and under 25 years .....	4	4
25 years and under 45 years .....	13	11
45 years and under 65 years .....	6	3
65 years and upwards .....	3	4

In addition to these cases of pulmonary tuberculosis 21 notifications were received of other forms of tuberculosis, including superficial glands 9, abdominal 4, spine 1, bones and joints 4, other organs 2, and lupus 1.

The number of deaths from these forms of tuberculosis was 10 as compared with 8, 14, 13, 20, 12, 16, and 31 in the immediately preceding years.

**Institutional Treatment.** — The institutional treatment for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis consists of 10 beds in a special pavilion at the Chalmers Hospital, Banff, and such beds at the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith, as are not



required for the isolation of infectious diseases from the Burgh of Keith. Patients have also been treated in the Rose-Innes Hospital, Aberchirder, the Grampian Sanatorium, Kingussie, and patients suffering from advanced tuberculosis with no home accommodation were treated in one of the wards at the Isolation Hospital, Dufftown. Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis requiring operative treatment or treatment in an institution are accommodated in the main building of the Chalmers Hospital, Banff, and the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith.

The Trustees of the Rose-Innes Hospital, Aberchirder, have recently erected two shelters in the grounds of the hospital. These are very suitable for either pulmonary or non-pulmonary cases and during suitable weather they are both occupied.

Patients requiring special orthopaedic treatment may be sent to Woodend Hospital, Aberdeen.

The following table shows the number of cases which received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year:—

			In Institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on December 31.
Pulmonary	Adults	{ Males	7	8	9	1	5
		{ Females	7	10	10	2	5
	Children	{ Males	...	1	1	...	...
		{ Females	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary	Adults	{ Males	2	2	1	...	3
		{ Females	...	6	6	...	...
	Children	{ Males	...	7	5	...	2
		{ Females	1	3	3	...	1
TOTAL ... ..			17	37	35	3	16

The Institutions in which those patients were treated were the Chalmers Hospital, Banff, the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith, the Rose-Innes Hospital, Aberchirder, the Grampian Sanatorium, Kingussie, and the Isolation Hospital, Dufftown.



**Domiciliary Treatment.**—Fourteen patients were in receipt of special benefits under the Tuberculosis Scheme. These include the provision of special foods such as milk, beef and eggs.

**Tuberculosis Order.**—In terms of this Order there were dealt with 72 animals, of which 6 suffered from tuberculosis of the udder. In the preceding 7 years, the numbers dealt with were, respectively:—89 with 12 udders affected; 86 with 2 udders affected; 100 with 4 udders affected; 89 with 4 udders affected; 76 with 1 udder affected; 57 with 11 udders affected; and 17 with 2 udders affected.

### 5. Venereal Diseases—prevention and treatment.

For the purpose of **The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations (Scotland), 1916**, this County continues to be one of the partners in the joint scheme for the City of Aberdeen and the North-Eastern Counties. Out-patient clinics are held practically daily at the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. In addition to these facilities for treatment, out-patient clinics are held twice weekly at the Chalmers Hospital, Banff. Monthly statements are received from these two institutions giving particulars of the number of new patients who have attended for treatment, and the number of attendances of both new and old patients. The following table gives the particulars for the year in regard to the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, and the Chalmers Hospital, Banff:—

#### Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen.

	Total number of new cases.	In-Patients admitted.	Attendance at V.D. Clinics.	Number of Doses of Special Drugs supplied to Medical Practitioners.	Laboratory Examinations for Banffshire cases.
January .....	2	—	14	41	26
February .....	2	1	15	6	21
March .....	1	—	34	19	26
April .....	2	1	19	42	18
May .....	1	—	10	16	9
June .....	1	—	16	4	19
July .....	5	1	19	10	23
August .....	1	—	7	—	7
September .....	1	1	5	10	15
October .....	1	—	11	4	11
November .....	—	—	7	40	17
December .....	1	1	7	—	16



## Chalmers Hospital, Banff.

	Total number of new cases.	In-Patients admitted.	Attendance at V.D. Clinics.	Number of Doses of Special Drugs supplied to Medical Practitioners.	Laboratory Examinations for Banffshire cases.
January .....	2	2	68	—	—
February .....	2	—	59	—	—
March .....	1	—	65	—	—
April .....	2	—	51	—	—
May .....	—	—	42	—	—
June .....	1	—	53	—	—
July .....	1	1	55	—	—
August .....	4	—	39	—	—
September .....	—	—	22	—	—
October .....	2	—	20	—	—
November .....	1	—	24	—	—
December .....	3	2	26	—	—

From the above tables it will be seen that 18 new cases attended at the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. In the preceding ten years the numbers were respectively 19, 15, 3, 9, 16, 18, 10, 13, 10, and 11.

At the Chalmers Hospital, Banff, the number of new cases in 1932 was 19. In the preceding eight years the numbers were respectively 25, 23, 12, 14, 17, 24, 19, and 20.

These statistics shew that advantage is being taken of the facilities for treatment provided at these institutions.

As there is no system of notification in operation in connection with the venereal diseases, there is no proper information available as to the actual incidence of these diseases. Some authorities have asked for a system of notification for their areas but so far powers have not been given them, it being argued that persons suffering from these diseases would avoid seeking treatment if it involved having their cases reported. There are circumstances in which more powers are required. Information is sometimes obtained from patients that goes to show the existence of an active source of infection in a district, yet when the suspected person is asked to attend for treatment there is no response and nothing done.



#### **6. Neurological and psychiatric service (for mental disability in the pre-certification stages.)**

No arrangements for consultations or neurological clinics have yet been made.

#### **7. Sick Poor—Arrangements for medical care and nursing.**

Medical attendance on the sick poor in their own homes is provided by the Parish Medical Officers as formerly. Where institutional treatment is found to be necessary, it is provided at the Seafeld Cottage Hospital, Buckie, the local hospitals within the County, and at the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. The County Council subscribes to the funds of the Local District Nursing Associations to secure the services of their nurses for attendance on the sick poor.

#### **8. Hospital and Ambulance facilities.**

For the transport of patients suffering from infectious disease, motor ambulances are provided at the Campbell Hospital, Portsoy, and the Isolation Hospital, Dufftown. At the Rose-Innes Hospital, Aberchirder, and the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith, there are horse ambulances available both for infectious disease and non-infectious disease cases.

At Buckie, there is a motor ambulance for the transport of sick poor persons to the Seafeld Cottage Hospital, and for other purposes.

Stationed at the Chalmers Hospital, Banff, is a motor ambulance, the property of the County Ambulance Committee. This ambulance is available for the transport of patients suffering from disease or accident in any part of the county but is mainly used for the transport of patients to the Chalmers Hospital.

### **F. WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

There are in the County 136 Factories and Workshops, of which 12 are retail bakehouses. The Sanitary Inspector made 227 inspections of these premises, and sent written notices in respect of five defects, all of which were remedied.



## APPENDIX I.

*Causes of Death in the County of Banff during 1932.*

1. Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
2. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	4
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2
6. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	13
7. Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4
8. Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	28
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Other Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3
12. Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	84
13. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	3
14. Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	23
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	86
16. Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	18
17. Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	114
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	16
19. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	44
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	43
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3
22. Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	9
23. Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	5
24. Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	5
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1
26. Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	20
29. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	15
30. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	2
31. Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	4
32. Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	...	6
33. Congen. Debil., Prem. Birth, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	40
34. Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	26
35. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	5
36. Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	19
37. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	16
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	683



## APPENDIX II.

## HOSPITALS.

## Reports by Medical Officers.

## SEAFIELD COTTAGE HOSPITAL, BUCKIE.

**Accommodation.**—There is accommodation for 17 adults and for 5 small children. During the year the average number of beds occupied was 15. The highest number occupied was 26 on 31/12/32, the smallest number 14 on 15/6/32. There were 106 cases admitted during the year, and 80 discharged, the average stay being 36 days. This does not take into account cases coming in for operation. e.g., Removal of Tonsils, and staying less than a day.

**Classification of Cases.**—During the year 119 cases were dealt with, and may be classified as follows:—

Diseases of the Nervous System, .....	15
Pneumonia, .....	10
Empyema, .....	2
Other Respiratory Diseases, .....	4
Injuries, Fractures, Wounds, .....	10
Diseases of the Heart, .....	1
Skin Diseases, .....	4
Burns and Scalds, .....	4
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Conditions, .....	5
Acute Cellulitis and Abscesses, .....	7
Nephritis, Disease of Kidneys, .....	2
Cholecystitis, .....	1
Paraphymosis .....	1
Prolapsus Ani .....	1
Rickets, .....	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, .....	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis, .....	1
Cancer .....	1
Malnutrition, .....	4
Acute Alcoholism, .....	1
Senility, .....	2
Pregnancy, .....	12
Melaena Neonatorum, .....	1
Children Born, .....	9
Gynaecological .....	1
No Disease, .....	14

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119

In addition there were treated by operation 85 cases, which were less than 1 day in Hospital.



**Visitation by Medical Officers.**—The Hospital was visited 714 times during the year, 275 of these being made on behalf of the Junior Medical Officers.

**Water Supply.**—The supply is ample, and appliances are provided to make it available in case of fire.

**Sanitary Arrangements.**—These are in excellent order; but extra accommodation for Laundry work is urgently required.

**Nursing Arrangements.**—The Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, one Nurse and one Probationer. This is now considered insufficient, and another Nurse is about to be added to the Staff. Additional temporary Nurses are procured when there is need for their services.

During the year a Sitting-room and Bedroom were added for the use of the Matron.

**Dietary.**—The dietary is liberal, and of a high standard.

**Bathing.**—If certified fit, patients are bathed on admission; once weekly as routine, and oftener if necessary.

**Medicine and Medical Appliances.**—These were supplied in quality and quantity as ordered.

**Equipment.**—The equipment has been sufficient and suitable for the work done at the Hospital. Two more wash-hand basins have been installed.

There has been considerable augmentation during the year to Linen, Surgical Instruments, and Furniture for the Wards and the Staff quarters.

**Heating and Ventilation.**—The Central Heating System continues to give satisfaction. The Wards are being kept comfortably warmed and well ventilated. A Gas fire has been fitted in the Maternity Ward.

**Arrangements for Tuberculous, Infectious, and Verminous Cases.**—(1) and (3) There are no special arrangements for dealing with Tuberculous or Verminous cases. (2) Infectious cases—All such cases suitable for admission to Campbell Hospital, Portsoy, are sent there.

**Venereal Diseases.**—Arrangements as in former Reports.

**Treatment of Cancer Cases.**—There are no special facilities for treatment of these cases.

**Operations.**—There is an Operating Theatre equipped to deal with the commoner operations. Cases requiring major operations are generally sent to Banff or Aberdeen.



During the year the following operations were performed under a general anæsthetic:—

Hypertrophied Tonsils and Adenoids, .....	60
Carious Teeth, .....	9
Circumcision, .....	2
T.B. Glands, .....	8
Uterine Polypus, .....	1
Removal of Cysts, .....	2
Contraction of Palmar Fascia, .....	1
Abscess, .....	1
Deformed Toes, .....	4
Obstructed labour, .....	1
For Empyema, .....	1
Fractures, .....	3
For Suppurative Cellulitis, .....	4
	<hr/>
	97
	<hr/>

**Obstetric Cases.**—There were 11 births at the Hospital during the year.

**Deaths.**—During the year 13 deaths occurred at the Hospital. The causes may be classified as follows:—

Tuberculous Peritonitis, .....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, .....	2
Senile Bronchitis, .....	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, .....	1
Scalds, .....	2
Acute Nephritis, .....	1
Pneumonia, .....	2
Prematurity .....	1
Melæna Neonatorum, .....	1
Fracture of Skull, .....	1
	<hr/>
	13
	<hr/>

GEORGE HENDRY, M.B.

Buckie, 30th January 1933.

## CAMPBELL HOSPITAL, PORTSOY.

The number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year 1932 was as follows :—

	In Hospital 31/12/31.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital 31/12/32.
Scarlet Fever .....	18	69	75	1	11
Diphtheria .....	—	30	13	3	14
Typhoid Fever .....	1	7	7	1	—
Erysipelas .....	—	2	2	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	3	1	2	—
Measles Pneumonia .....	—	2	2	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	—
	19	114	101	7	25

During last year, for the first time, Pneumonia was admitted for treatment. As this disease, and Meningitis, require constant and expert nursing, the Hospital work was increased to a greater extent than the number of patients would indicate. All the wards were occupied for a great part of the year.

The Matron and staff performed their duties very satisfactorily indeed.

JOHN W. MACRAE, *Medical Officer*,  
1st March 1933.

## UPPER DISTRICT ISOLATION HOSPITAL, DUFFTOWN.

During the year 1932 there were treated in the above hospital :—

- 11 Cases of Scarlet Fever.
- 2 Cases of Diphtheria.
- 2 Cases of Typhoid Carriers.
- 2 Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

1 Case of Paratyphoid was admitted which was also suffering from Acute Pneumonia and which subsequently died.

C. M. STEPHEN, *Medical Officer*.



## APPENDIX III.

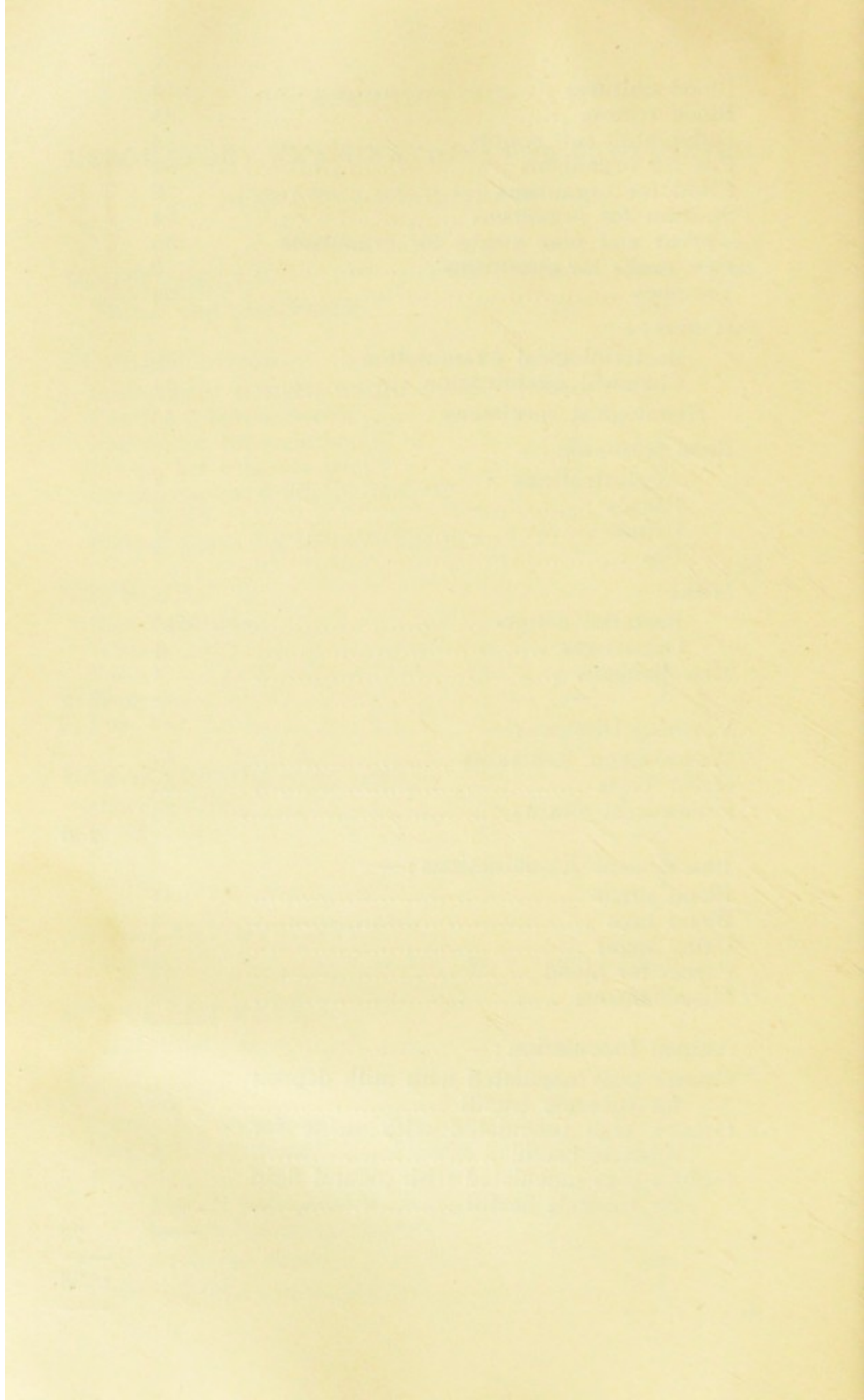
## LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS FOR BANFFSHIRE.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1932.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Grand Total.
DIPHTHERIA—				
Throat and nose swabs .....	25	340	365	365
			—	
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Sputum for tubercle bacilli ...	64	192	256	325
Pus for tubercle bacilli .....	1	13	14	
Faeces for tubercle bacilli ...	0	8	8	
Urines for tubercle bacilli ...	2	34	36	
Cerebro-spinal fluids for tubercle bacilli .....	0	4	4	
Pleural fluids for tubercle bacilli	0	7	7	
			—	
TYPHOID—				
Blood cultures .....	5	27	32	144
Widals .....	6	30	36	
Faeces .....	15	34	49	
Urines .....	1	25	26	
Pus .....	0	1	1	
			—	
PARATYPHOID A, B, and C—				
Blood cultures .....	0	1	1	111
Widals .....	1	103	104	
Faeces .....	0	4	4	
Urines .....	0	2	2	
			—	
BACILLARY DYSENTERY—				
Faeces .....	52	96	148	148
			—	
UNDULANT FEVER—				
Agglutinations .....	1	33	34	34
			—	
GENERAL—				
Faeces for organisms .....			1	198
Faeces for protozoal examination .....			1	
Urines :—				
General pathological examination ...			94	198
Bacteriological examination .....			86	
Cerebro-spinal fluids .....			11	198
Pleural fluids .....			5	
			—	

Blood cultures .....	12	
Blood counts .....	25	
Differential cell counts .....	33	
Pus for organisms .....	56	
Fluid for organisms .....	6	
Sputum for organisms .....	84	
Throat and nose swabs for organisms ...	89	
Eye swabs for organisms .....	8	
Vaccines .....	64	
Waters :—		
Bacteriological examination .....	20	
Chemical examination .....	21	
Histological specimens .....	23	
Food poisoning :—		
Agglutinations .....	1	
Faeces .....	2	
Urines .....	1	
Pus .....	1	
Milks :—		
Bacterial counts .....	36	
Organisms .....	4	
Miscellaneous .....	1	
	—	1812
Venereal Diseases :—		
Wassermann Reactions .....	61	
Kahn Tests .....	61	
Gonococcal smears .....	54	
	—	176
Biochemical Examinations :—		
Blood sugar .....	11	
Blood urea .....	2	
Urine sugar .....	1	
Faeces for blood .....	12	
Miscellaneous .....	2	
	—	28
Animal Inoculation :—		
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for tubercle bacilli .....	66	
Guinea pigs inoculated with urine for tubercle bacilli .....	5	
Guinea pigs inoculated with pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli .....	1	
	—	72
		2088





# COUNTY OF BANFF.

## REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1932.

During the year the Sanitary condition of the County has been good, and systematic inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector in all villages and hamlets in order to ascertain the existence of nuisances requiring to be dealt with.

The following summaries indicate sanitary work overtaken in the County during the year :—

1. Insanitary houses and bothies dealt with.	-	36	...
Remedied more or less,	- - -	...	7
2. Unsatisfactory water supplies dealt with,	-	4	...
Remedied,	- - -	...	3
3. Defective drains, traps, W.Cs., &c., dealt with,	-	12	...
Remedied,	- - -	...	12
4. Dirty houses, premises, including ashpit privies, &c., dealt with,	- - -	18	...
Remedied,	- - -	...	17
5. Dirty cowsheds milk stores and cows, etc., (milk premises), dealt with,	- - -	31	...
Remedied,	- - -	...	31
6. Dirty cowsheds, milk stores and cows (butter and cheese premises), dealt with,	- - -	99	...
Remedied,	- - -	...	82
7. Defective, or want of, ashpits and privies dealt with,	-	4	...
Remedied,	- - -	...	3
8. Middens and foul accumulations dealt with	-	16	...
Remedied,	- - -	...	12
9. Sundries—Choked drains, overcrowding, means of ventilation, &c., dealt with,	- - -	8	...
Remedied,	- - -	...	8
10. Workshops and workplaces dealt with,	- - -	5	...
Remedied,	- - -	...	5
Totals,	- -	233	180

**Housing.**—During the year the Sanitary Inspector inspected 36 defective houses under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928. These were reported to a Meeting of the Landward Members of the County Council recommending that Notices under Section 14 (1) of



the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, be served on the various owners, calling upon them to remedy the defects specified in the Report. After discussion the County Sanitary Inspector was instructed in conjunction with the County Architect to prepare a list of twenty selected cases capable of repair and to submit to the Housing Sub-Committee a Report on 10 of these containing proposals with relative estimate of cost of repair. This Report has been prepared by the two officials but has not yet been considered by the Housing Sub-Committee. In the 1930 Report mention was made of the serious sub-letting in the Special Districts of Gardentown, Whitehills and Portgordon. A detailed Report on the Housing conditions was prepared by the Sanitary Inspector with a suggestion that houses should be built by the Local Authority under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924. This Report was considered by the Landward Members of the County Council when they decided not to build houses in the Special Districts, but they agreed to adopt a Scheme of Assistance of Private Enterprise under the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, whereby the Government subsidy of £50 may be increased by an additional maximum grant of £50, according to the size and construction of the dwelling-house. During the year two dwelling-houses were erected in the village of Whitehills, the maximum grant of £100 being approved in each case. As far as is known only one dwelling-house was erected in the rural area of the County without the aid of a subsidy during 1932. A statement of proceedings by the Sanitary Inspector as designated officer under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1928, and the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, see Appendix I.

**Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.**—During the year considerable progress has been made in the reconditioning of dwelling-houses under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. Eighteen applications were approved by the County Council, and Certificate "A" granted to the following :—

The reconditioning of dwelling-houses at—

- 16 Knock Street, Whitehills.
- 18 Knock Street, Whitehills.
- 54 Back Street, Newmill.
- Cottar House, Nethermills, Grange.
- Clochan, Enzie.
- Ardlui, Cabrach.
- Dyrackstrype, Inverkeithny.
- Cottar House, Boghead, Inverkeithny.
- Cottar House, Thriepland, Boyndie.
- Wellfield, Ord, Banff.
- 76 Main Street, Newmill.
- 2 Cottar Houses, Glenfarclas, Inveravon.
- Derrylane, Inveravon.



The provision of water supplies, drainage, &c., at—  
 Shielpark, Rothiemay.  
 Anville Cottage, Fordyce.  
 3 Cottar Houses, Balgreen, Gamrie.  
 Bruntyards, Gamrie.  
 Poolside, Deskford.

The following works were completed during the year and Certificate B granted :—

The reconditioning of dwelling-houses at—  
 Slackhead, Glen of Newmill.  
 Stripeside, Glen of Newmill.  
 1 Seafield Street, Whitehills.  
 49 Low Shore, Whitehills.  
 16 Knock Street, Whitehills.  
 18 Knock Street, Whitehills.  
 South Feith-hill, Inverkeithny.  
 Gordonstown Croft, Ordiquhill.  
 Cottar House, Tynet Mills, Enzie.  
 2 Cottar Houses, Loanhead, Boyndie.  
 77 Back Street, Newmill.  
 13a East High Street, Portgordon.  
 6 East High Street, Portgordon.  
 Clochan, Enzie.  
 Cottar House, Nethermills, Grange.  
 Cottar House, Boghead, Inverkeithny.  
 Ardlui, Cabrach.

The provision of a water supply, drainage, &c., at—  
 Bracobrae, Grange.  
 Shielpark, Rothiemay.

Since the Scheme under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act came into operation, 92 applications have been granted, the total amount of grant approved being £9658 15s 9d. 77 Dwelling-houses have been reconditioned, 8 stores, &c., converted into dwelling-houses and 40 dwelling-houses provided with water supplies, drainage, and minor improvements.

**Water Supplies.**—There are eight special water supply districts in the County, viz., Crovie and Gardenstown, in the Parish of Gamrie; Whitehills, in the Parish of Boyndie; Fordyce, in the Parish of Fordyce; Portgordon, in the Parish



of Rathven; Tomintoul, in the Parish of Kirkmichael; Newmill, in the Parish of Keith; and Crannoch, in the Parish of Grange.

There was a plentiful supply of water in each of the Special Districts during the year. At Whitehills during the summer a shortage was experienced on one occasion due to a defective service pipe, which on being repaired, the supply was again maintained. The present supply to the village is now taxed to its utmost, and when a leak occurs in the system a shortage is experienced, particularly at the Trinity Manse, which is the highest dwelling-house in the village. In the 1931 Report mention was made regarding the augmentation of the Whitehills Supply. Investigations were made above the Blairmaud Reservoir on the Farm of Blairmaud, when a supply of approximately 10,000 gallons per 24 hours was discovered. A report and estimate was submitted to the Banff District Council by the County Architect, giving the estimated cost of £300 for conveying this supply to the present system. The District Council, after considering the Scheme and cost, resolved to defer consideration. Investigations were also made during the year of supplies on the farms of Alehouseburn and Nether Blairmaud. The Alehouseburn supply was found to be to a large extent land drainage, and instructions were given not to investigate further. At Blairmaud Farms, a well, known as "Dolly Reid's Well," which at one time was the water supply to houses now demolished, was opened up, when a supply of approximately 510 gallons per 24 hours was found. It was estimated that to connect the supply to the Reservoir would cost £18, and considering the cost, and the small quantity of the water obtained, the District Council resolved to take no action.

In regard to the Newmill supply, the Keith District Council are meantime negotiating with the owners of the land where the springs are situated to put the land out of rotation. During the year the pipes in the gathering area at Crannoch, Grange, which have frequently been causing trouble due to them becoming silted up were raised and re-laid, and at some parts renewed.

The supplies in all the Special Districts have been maintained in good order, and no alterations or improvements of any note have been carried out in any of the other Special Districts.

In the rural area only 4 complaints were received regarding defective water supplies. These were investigated and dealt with.



**Drainage.**—There are five special drainage districts in the County, viz. : Fordyce, Gardenstown, Portgordon, Tomintoul and Whitehills.

Fordyce, as mentioned in previous reports, was formed into a special drainage district many years ago, and still depends on an obsolete system of drainage. A report and estimate for a modern system of sewers was submitted to the Cullen District Council by the County Architect. The Council considered that the cost was prohibitive for such a small area, and decided to take no further action.

In Whitehills, a new sewerage system was laid down in 1929, and at the end of 1932, 153 private drains have been connected to the public sewers, which still leaves 80 properties, the drainage of which is not yet connected to the public sewers, but still connected to the old stone drains, which discharge on to the foreshore and which is considerably fouled by sewage. Unless these proprietors are compelled to disconnect from the old drains and connect to the new sewers, the object of providing a new sewerage system to improve the sanitary condition of the village is being defeated. The Sanitary Inspector has notified each defaulting owner and on numerous occasions personally urged them to carry out the required works, and the time has now arrived when they should be compelled to connect up with the new system.

Gardenstown, Portgordon and Tomintoul have each a modern system of sewers, and each have been maintained in good order during the year. Mention was made in the two previous annual reports regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the drainage at Newmill and Cornhill. During 1932 the conditions were similar.

In regard to the village of Cornhill, the Marnoch District Council inspected the village drainage along with the County Officials, and instructions were given to the County Architect to prepare a scheme and estimate for a modern sewerage system. These have been prepared, and will be considered by the Marnoch District Council at their next meeting. During the year the drainage at the north end of the Milltown of Rothiemay was choked due to a defect in the flushing arrangements from the adjoining burn. These defects were remedied, and no further trouble is anticipated.

12 defective private drains were dealt with during the



year. The Department of Health request the Sanitary Inspector to incorporate in his Report the following :—

District.	W.Cs. erected in 1932.	Common W.Cs. in use for two or more tenants.	Number of houses without a water supply and sink inside the house.	Privies.	Ashpits.
Crovie	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	67	28 for 1 tenant 3 for 2 tenants	<i>Nil</i>
Gardenstown	2	6 for 2 tenants	83	51 for 1 tenant	6 Public receptacles
Fordyce	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	47	32 for 1 tenant 8 for 2 tenants	42 for 1 tenant 8 for 2 tenants
Newmill	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	101	86 for 1 tenant 20 for 2 tenants 2 for 3 tenants	38 for 1 tenant 11 for 2 tenants 10 for 3 tenants 3 for 4 tenants
Portgordon	2	14 for 2 do. 1 for 3 do. 1 for 4 do.	97	88 for 1 tenant 11 for 2 tenants	2 Public receptacles
Sandend	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	70	38 for 1 tenant	3 Public receptacles
Tomintoul	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	59	56 for 1 tenant 5 for 2 tenants	40 for 1 tenant 7 for 2 tenants
Whitehills	6	1 for 2 do.	120	36 for 1 tenant 2 for 2 tenants	<i>Nil</i>

**Scavenging.**—The Special Scavenging Districts are Gardenstown, Fordyce, Whitehills, Sandend, Portgordon, and Newmill, which recently was formed into a special scavenging district. With the exception of Fordyce and Newmill, the scavenging was carried out by contractors, who have each carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner. At Gardenstown, six concrete receptacles are placed at convenient centres in which the householders deposit their refuse. These receptacles are emptied by a contractor bi-weekly, or at more frequent periods, as required.



At Fordyce and Newmill private ashpits are in use, the householders being responsible for the emptying of some. A local scavenger is employed at Fordyce to sweep the streets, and a similar arrangement is to be made at Newmill. At Sandend three public receptacles are provided at convenient centres, and are emptied by a contractor at regular intervals. These receptacles are situated in close proximity to dwelling-houses and complaints have been made regarding offensive odours from the same. The Cullen District Council, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Inspector, decided that from the 16th May 1933 these receptacles be demolished, and the cleansing of the village be by the individual ashbin system, the refuse being removed every alternate day by a contractor, who will also sweep the public street. At Whitehills the refuse is removed every alternate day by a contractor, who is also responsible for the cleaning of the streets, and the emptying of street gully traps. Notwithstanding this efficient service it was found that the foreshore was considerably fouled by the dumping of refuse and other offensive matter. Warning notice boards have been erected at each end of the foreshore, but these have not had the desired effect of discontinuing the dumping of these foul accumulations. These offences are difficult to detect, as the operations are carried out under cover of the darkness. Repeated warnings by the Sanitary Inspector appear to be of no avail, and the only remedy will be to take legal proceedings against persons found depositing their refuse on the foreshore. At Portgordon a scavenger collects the refuse from the various dwelling-houses and deposits them into refuse depots placed at the north and south sides of the village. These depots are cleaned out regularly by a contractor. As regards the village of Tomintoul, the Dufftown District Council continues their annual grant of £12 10/- in order to maintain a certain measure of cleansing in the village. Inspections were made of the ashpits, privies, etc., in all the populous areas in the County, and 10 intimations were served on tenants regarding foul accumulation and dirty privies.

**Workshops.**—There are 136 workshops within the County, comprising—Bakers, 12; Net Barking, 2; Blacksmiths, 38; Boatbuilder, 1; Carpenters, 28; Coopers, 5; Cycle Repairers, 2; Fishcurers, 8; Millwrights, 2; Motor Repairer, 1; Ropemaker, 1; Sailmaker, 1; Shoemakers, 16; Saddler, 1; Tailors, 17; Watchmaker, 1.

227 Inspections were made during the year and 5 notices were served regarding dirty premises, each of which was remedied.



**Nuisances.**—12 complaints were received from the various parts of the County during the year. The nature of the defects were defective water supplies, dirty houses, accumulation of refuse, choked drains, and defective housing conditions. Each complaint was duly investigated and where necessary steps were taken to remedy the cause for complaint.

**Slaughter-Houses.**—There are 4 private Slaughter-Houses in the landward district of the County. Renewal of licences were granted to Mr Wm. Robertson, March Street, Portgordon; Mr Wm. Roger, Marypark, Inveravon; Mrs E. Mathison, Tomintoul, and Mr Wm. Stephen, Croftbain, Glenlivet. These premises were regularly inspected and found to be kept in good order. The Sanitary Inspector, as Detention Officer, made 63 inspections during the year, and 3 portions of carcasses were detained for inspection by the Meat Inspector. There are also 10 fleshers' shops in the landward district of the County. These premises were also inspected and found satisfactory.

The Burgh Sanitary Inspectors act as Detention Officers in the various Burghs, and the number of visits of inspection, detentions and seizures are shown in the following table :—

Burgh.	Number of visits of Inspection	Carcasses or portion of carcasses detained for inspection by Meat Inspector.	Carcasses or portion of carcasses found diseased and surrendered to the Detention officer by the owner.
Aberchirder .....	336	3	—
Aberlour .....	36	5	9
Banff .....	311	10	6
Buckie .....	316	14	153
Cullen .....	313	39	—
Dufftown .....	140	4	—
Keith .....	1666	28	250
Macduff .....	154	5	—
Portsey .....	110	4	—

There are no Slaughter-Houses in the Burghs of Findochty and Portknockie. A tabular statement of the number of animals slaughtered and carcasses condemned, see Report by Veterinary Inspector.



**Offensive Trades.**—Renewal of licences were granted to Mr Jas. Christie, Muirfield, Fordyce, for a knackery at Muirfield, Fordyce, and Mr Isaac Sharpe, Inglewood, Keith, for a knackery at Douglasbrae, Keith. These premises were regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

**Schools.**—The majority of the sanitary conveniences at the various schools within the County were inspected during the year and found to be kept in a cleanly condition. During the year the following improvements were carried out:—

Glenlivet P. School—Reconstruction of latrines.  
 Morinsh P. School—New water supply.  
 Rathven P. School—New pump and water supply.  
 Dunlugas P. School—New Elsan closet.

**Common Lodging-Houses.**—There are no common lodging-houses in the county.

**Burial Grounds.**—The majority of the burial grounds within the county were inspected during the year and found to be kept in good order. Special observations were made at Boyndie Churchyard, and a Report was submitted to the County Council during the year; meantime the Banff District Council are prospecting for ground suitable for a new cemetery. Four interments were carried out in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

**Rat and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.**—Two rat weeks were held during the year, one in April and another in October. The supply of rat poison was given to persons making application for same at the various Police Stations throughout the County free of charge. Full advantage was taken of these free distributions and reports received from the Constables show that these campaigns were very successful.

**Dairies.**—On the 1st January 1932 there were 107 persons on the Register for the sale of milk in the Landward District of the County. During the year 5 persons were added to the Register, and 8 persons were voluntarily removed from the Register. The total number of registered dairymen in the Landward District at 31st December was 104. Of these, 90 are retail dairymen, 12 wholesale dairymen, and 2 persons resident outwith the County are registered as purveyors of milk within the County. 312 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector at the premises



of these registered dairymen during the year, and as a result of these inspections 31 notices were served, viz. : dirty cows, 7; dirty walls and ceilings of cowsheds and milk-stores, 10, dirty floors of cowsheds, 3; minor structural defects, 11. By arrangement between the County Council and the Town Councils of the Burghs of Buckie and Keith, the Sanitary Inspectors of these Burghs carry out the duties under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, in the landward district of the parishes of Rathven, Grange, Keith, Boharm, and Bortriphnie. In the Rathven area the Buckie Sanitary Inspector made 52 inspections and 18 notices were served; and in the Keith area the Keith Sanitary Inspector made 31 inspections, and 14 notices were served regarding dirty condition of cows, premises, and minor defects. The Dairy Bye-laws were revised by the County Council and copies of the new Bye-laws have been circulated to all the registered dairymen. The principal change in the new Bye-laws as compared with the previous Bye-laws is the situation of milk-stores, and 11 dairymen have been notified to have their milk-stores altered to comply with the new Bye-laws. The average number of cows in registered premises is 1223. A steady improvement was seen regarding the cleanliness of the cows and premises generally; also it was found that greater care is being taken by dairymen in the methods of milking and handling of milk.

There are 1176 persons on the Register for the sale of butter and cheese. During the year 33 persons were added to the Register and 68 persons were voluntarily removed from the Register. The production of butter at these registered premises is principally during the summer months, and only a few supply butter to the public during the winter months. Consequently the Sanitary Inspector confines his inspections during the period when butter is sold to the public. 429 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector at these premises, and 54 notices were served regarding the dirty condition of the premises, and 45 notices regarding the dirty condition of cows. At a subsequent inspection considerable improvement was found.

**Dairy Premises in Burghs.**—The following table shows inspections, etc., carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors in their respective Burghs—

Burgh.	Number of Persons on Register.	Inspections.	Defects found.	Defects remedied.	Approximate Number of Cows.
Aberchirder ...	6	25	—	—	22
Aberlour .....	1	6	1	1	4
Banff .....	6	38	3	3	59
Buckie .....	—	—	—	—	—
Cullen .....	4	12	2	2	45
Dufftown .....	11	26	1	1	55
Findochty .....	2	8	—	—	8
Keith .....	16	62	17	15	76
Macduff .....	15	32	—	—	92
Portknockie ...	1	3	—	—	5
Portsoy .....	6	26	6	6	47

A survey was made of the dairy premises in each Burgh by the County Sanitary Inspector during the year and notices were served on 42 dairymen whose premises did not comply with the new dairy bye-laws.

ALEX. G. G. JOHNSTON, *Sanitary Inspector.*

Banff, April, 1933.



## APPENDIX I.

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

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1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected,	-	-	36
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation,			3

## HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

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3. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation,	-	-	-	-	5
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners,	-	-	-	(a)	3
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	-	-	-	(b)	...
(c) Cases still pending,	-	-	-	(c)	3
4. Number of houses of (a) one apartment,	-	-	-	(a)	...
and (b) two apartments for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section 111,	-	-	-	(b)	...

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c.,  
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1919.

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5. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply,	-	-	-	-	2
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners,	-	-	-	(a)	2
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,				(b)	...
(c) Cases still pending,	-	-	-	(c)	...

# HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

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6. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1), - ...
7. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1), ...
8. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1), - - - - - ...
9. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1), - - - ...
10. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1), - ...
11. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 18:—
  - (a) Which have been rendered fit for human habitation, . - - (a) ...
  - (b) In respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, - - - - - (b) ...
  - (c) In respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3), - (c) ...
  - (d) In respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4), (d) ...
12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation, - - - - - ...
13. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, - - - ...





# COUNTY OF BANFF.

## REPORT BY THE VETERINARY OFFICER

For the Year 1932.

This Report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions set out on pages 4 and 5 of Circular No. 2 issued by the Department of Health for Scotland, dated 23rd December 1932.

### (1) **CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE—**

Once again it is gratifying to observe that the improvement in the condition and cleanliness of the cows in dairy herds noted last year is being sustained. In no case has the attention of the Veterinary Officer been called to cows obviously neglected. In a few cases the same thoroughness which is generally observed was not seen. This is particularly the case in smaller places where the owner has to look after a few cows as well as do the other routine farm work. The result is that about sowing and harvesting times some of the cows do not get the same minute attention as they receive during the rest of the year. This has been pointed out to the owners concerned and in every case they saw the Official's point of view. More dairymen are making the clipping of the udders and quarters of the cows a practice with the ensuing benefits. More visits have been made to dairy farms both by the Sanitary Inspector and Veterinary Officer in 1932 than in 1931, and this has had the effect of keeping the dairymen up to a higher standard.

The bodily condition of the cows in premises registered for the sale of butter and/or cheese is satisfactory. The cleanliness still leaves much to be desired, although it can be stated that there is an improvement since last year. Most of the visits by the Veterinary Officer are made during the months that the cows are housed and in practically every case in which the farmer was informed that the cleanliness of the cows was unsatisfactory and that he would have to groom them regularly, the Official was informed that they were not selling any milk.

#### (a) **Nature of fodder and diet as affecting quality of milk.**

The quality of the fodder and diet is very satisfactory. Less draff was fed owing to the number of distilleries being closed; beet pulp has been substituted in a number of cases



with good results and because of the poor price obtained for oats these are being fed to the cattle instead of being sold. On several farms individual water supply has been given to the cows with beneficial effect. So far as is known in no instance has the quality of the milk been adversely affected by the nature or quality of the diet.

**(b) Number of diseased cows found specifying diseases.**

No precise details have been kept of the numbers of diseased cows found on inspection with the exception of tuberculosis and mastitis. It is hoped to be able to incorporate exact particulars in future reports. 22 Cases of mastitis were found and the milk withheld from human consumption. In these cases of mastitis, if it be possible, the affected cow is isolated from the herd.

The most common pathological condition found on inspection was retention of the foetal membranes with its associated septic condition. In the opinion of the Veterinary Officer this is due almost entirely to contagious bovine abortion, which disease is very common in all herds in the county, and causes a huge annual loss to the farming community.

Various other conditions were encountered, e.g., stomach disorders, septic conditions of the feet, red water, milk fever, &c., and all dealt with on their merits. Isolation in septic conditions has been practised where possible.

**(c) Disposal of milk from diseased cows.**

The usual way is to feed it to the live stock of the farm, especially pigs, although calves and poultry also are fed. In every case, however, the owner is told the inadvisability of feeding such milk in its raw state to live stock. In many cases the farmer has boiled the milk before using it for animals, and this is the safer system.

**(2) INSPECTION OF CATTLE—State how far inspection has been carried out in—**

- (a) Registered Dairies, and**
- (b) Exempted premises.**

**State total number of cows in registered dairies and in exempted premises and the number inspected.**

On the 1st January 1932 there were 107 persons registered for the sale of milk in the landward portion of the county. During the year 5 were added and 8 removed, leaving 104 at 31st December 1932. The estimated number of cows in the registered premises at the end of the year is 1223.



At the beginning of 1932 there were 67 persons registered for the sale of milk in the burghal part of the county. During the year 8 were added and 7 removed, leaving 68 at the end of the year. The estimated number of cows in these premises at the end of the year is 423.

1211 Persons were on the register at the beginning of 1932 for the sale of butter and/or cheese. 33 Persons were added and 68 removed, leaving 1176 names on the list at 31st December 1932. The estimated number of cows in these premises is 2800.

487 Dairy farms were inspected throughout the year; 4269 cows were examined. This is an increase of 140 in the number of farms inspected and of 861 in the number of cows examined. During 1932 practically every dairy herd was examined three times and this is approaching the ideal of four annual inspections. It can again be mentioned that few inspections can be carried out in the summer time when the cows are at grass.

There are two exempted premises in the County with three cows in each. Both dairies were visited twice during the year.

131 Premises registered for the sale of butter and/or cheese were visited and 342 cows examined. It is practically impossible to give annual inspections to these premises owing to the pressure of urgent cases, i.e., anthrax and meat inspection work. (See appropriate Sections).

### 3. BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS — Include notes on any steps taken to secure tubercle-free milk supply, and also on any difficulties militating against the successful marketing of Certified and Grade A (T.T.) Milk.

The percentage of cows in dairies showing evidence of tuberculosis as defined under the Order is comparatively small. .21 per cent. of cows examined were found to be amenable to the Tuberculosis Order. .047 per cent. of cows examined were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. The dairymen seem keen in getting rid of any suspicious animal in their herds and report such cases immediately.

The dairy farmers are constantly being told of the benefits to themselves and the public generally of establishing a herd for the production of a tubercle-free milk. Certified milk is coming into the County from two sources outwith the County and in one instance (in Banff) it is being sold to



the public under a licence from the Local Authority. This has the effect of putting the local producers on their mettle with the result that three dairy farms were visited during the year by the Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector and Veterinary Officer, and the whole subject of establishing a tubercle-free herd discussed with the owners. The premises at one farm have been brought up to the requisite standard, and some of the cows have been tested. It is hoped in the near future that more definite advancement will be made in this respect.

Some of the difficulties militating against the dairy farmers going in for a tested herd are stated herewith. The depressed condition of agriculture is not conducive to farmers launching out into what they call unnecessary capital expenditure. The reduced spending power of the public and their apathy are not likely to produce a demand large enough to sell the whole of a farmer's supply of a tuberculin tested milk and the dairymen state that unless they got the whole supply sold at a higher price than that of ordinary milk the greater expenditure entailed for the production of a graded milk would not be justified. It might be stated here that the public are certainly getting more alive to the question of a pure milk supply than they were some years ago. This is due to a large extent to the various press reports, advertisements by graded milk retailers, and discussions by public bodies.

**(a) Number of cows found tuberculous on clinical examination of herds.**

During the year nine cows in dairies were found to be tuberculous and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Of these, two were suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

**(b) Number of cows found tuberculous after tuberculin test.**

Two of the cows under 3 (a) were subjected to the tuberculin test.

**(c) Total number of cows to which the tuberculin test was applied under Section 22 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.**

Eighteen cows were tested under this Section.

**(d) Number of dairies holding graded milk licences in respect of tubercle-free herds.**

None.

**(e) Number of other dairies known to have tubercle-free herds.**

None.



**4a A list of dairies holding licences for the production of Grade Milk.**

There are no dairies in the County holding licences for the production of Grade A milk.

**4b Notes on any samples taken for examination in terms of Section 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.**

Samples of milk are taken regularly throughout the County under Section 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, and sent to the City Hospital, Aberdeen, for examination.

69 samples of milk were taken for various bacteriological examinations during the year. Of these, 28 were examined for *B. coli* only; 65 for tubercle bacilli only; 28 for bacterial count; 3 for *Br. abortus*; and 1 for streptococci and staphylococci.

*B. coli Content.*

Absent in 1 c.c. ....	12
Absent in .1 c.c. ....	7
Absent in .01 c.c. ....	6
Present in .01 c.c. ....	3
	—
	28
	—

*Bacterial Count.*

Under 30,000 bacteria per c.c. ....	13
Over 30,000 and under 200,000 ....	7
Over 200,000 and under 500,000 ....	4
Over 500,000 ....	4
	—
	28
	—

The above two tables will be more readily understood when it is stated that the standard for Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk is :—No *B. coli* in .01 c.c. and not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. There is an improvement in the cleanliness of the milk this year compared with 1931. In 1931 20.9 per cent. of the samples examined for bacterial count were within the limits allowed for Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, while in 1932 this figure was 71.4 per cent. In 1931 72.5 per cent. of the samples examined for *B. coli* were within the limits allowed for Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, while in 1932, 89.3 per cent. of the samples were within the limits.



The 3 samples examined for *Br. abortus* were all negative.

The sample examined for streptococci and staphylococci showed a heavy invasion of *Str. mastitidis*. The owner was informed of the result of the examination and the result was that the cow was fattened and slaughtered.

The result of the examinations for tubercle bacilli showed that 2 cows were excreting these bacilli in their milk. They were eliminated from the herds by slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

#### **4c A Statement of the extent to which Section 13 and 14 of the Act are being complied with.**

Under Section 14 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, seven dairymen reported cases of mastitis in their herds to the Veterinary Officer. The new Dairy Bye-laws were approved by the Scottish Board of Health during the year, and in November 1932 each person registered for the sale of milk or butter received a copy of these Bye-laws in which are printed *in toto* Sections 13 and 14 of the Act. This should have an effect on the number of cases reported. It can just be repeated in this Report that when a farmer finds a cow in his herd giving abnormal milk he simply throws it away or feeds it to stock and thinks he has done sufficiently. During the routine inspections by the Veterinary Officer, at every inspection the dairyman is informed that he has to report any cow suffering from any disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS.**

The County of Banff has been comparatively free from any of the notifiable diseases during 1932,—only two cases of anthrax and one of parasitic mange having been diagnosed apart from the seventy-one cases under the Tuberculosis Order 1925.

During the month of December every stock-owner in the county was supplied with a leaflet which contained a synopsis of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1925; Market, Sales, and Lairs Order of 1925; and Movement of Animals (Records) Order of 1925,—the latter being useful in tracing in-contact animals.

At this stage mention might be made of the willingness of the Chief Constable and the Police Force in general to co-operate with the Veterinary Officer, which makes the carrying out of the various orders more pleasant to the farmer and the officials concerned.



## Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Seventy-one animals were slaughtered under the Order during the year. The Tuberculin Test was applied in three instances with the written consent of the owner. Six cases of tuberculosis of the udder were eliminated by slaughter. In one instance in which the milk sample was positive on biological test, the result of the post mortem examination did not reveal the presence of tuberculosis. The following three tables shew the incidence of the groups of tuberculosis as defined under the Order, and the associated results of the post mortem examinations.

	Tuberculosis of the Udder or Tubercle in Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Chronic Cough and Clinical Symptoms.	Total.
Cows in Milk .....	6	9	30	45
Other Cow or Heifer .....	—	2	7	9
Other Bovine Animal .....	—	5	12	17
Total .....	6	16	49	71

	Cow in Milk.	Other Cow or Heifer.	Other Bovine Animal.	Total.
Advanced .....	36	5	4	45
Not Advanced .....	9	4	13	26
Total .....	45	9	17	71

	Tuberculosis of the Udder or Tubercle in Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Chronic Cough and Clinical Symptoms.	Total.
Advanced .....	6	6	33	45
Not Advanced .....	—	10	16	26
Total .....	6	16	49	71



### **Anthrax.**

Ninety-one cases of suspected anthrax were reported during the year; 103 visits were made. All these cases were investigated and on microscopical examination of the blood, positive diagnosis were made in five cases. Two of these were confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The accuracy of the diagnosis depends to a large extent on the length of time which elapses between the time of death and the microscopical examination of the blood, and in a case where some considerable time elapses and a negative diagnosis cannot definitely be made, it is deemed a wiser course to put the case down as suspected positive, and let the Ministry make a diagnosis after laboratory tests.

### **Sheep Scab.**

No outbreak.

### **Swine Fever.**

During 1931 the Veterinary Officer spent much time examining pigs which had been sold at auction markets whence an outbreak of the disease had been traced. In almost every case intimation of the "in-contacts" was received after the incubation period had elapsed. This system was considered a waste of time, so the following arrangement was made:— Each Constable was made an Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, and he now visits the "in-contact" farms and reports. If he finds any sick or ailing pigs, or recent unexplained deaths, the Veterinary Officer is notified, and he makes a visit and examines the pig stock. This arrangement worked satisfactorily during 1932.

Seven farms were visited and seventy-nine pigs were examined. All were found to be free from swine fever. In one other instance some ailing pigs were found, and as no explanation for their deaths could be suggested, and the Veterinary Officer is withheld from conducting post-mortem examinations in these cases, the matter was reported to the Ministry. The Local Veterinary Inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture diagnosed the case as not being swine fever after two visits. The question of the County Veterinary Officer not being allowed to deal with suspected swine fever outbreaks was brought up at a County Council Meeting of 14th July 1932. The Ministry was written to on the subject and in a letter of 26th September 1932 it stated "It was prepared to appoint Mr Davidson to act as a Local Veterinary Inspector of the Department." This now gives the County Veterinary Officer power to undertake enquiries of a diagnostic character when specifically instructed by the Ministry.



### Parasitic Mange.

One case was reported and on microscopical examination of scrapings from the skin the parasite was demonstrated. The horse was treated satisfactorily and cured. The usual restriction of movement forms were served and later the premises and harness were disinfected to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Officer. On enquiring into the history of the case it was found that the animal was brought from Morayshire on the day previous to reporting. The Chief Constable of Banffshire was informed of the facts, and he sent the information to the Chief Constable of Morayshire for what action the latter might deem necessary.

### Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

No outbreak.

### Markets.

The various Auction Markets were visited throughout the County during the year, but no notifiable disease was found.

Table showing the Incidence of Notifiable Diseases from 1924.

DISEASE—	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Tuberculosis	{ 71 (6)	{ 89 (12)	{ 86 (2)	{ 102 (4)	{ 89 (4)	{ 76 (1)	{ 57 (11)	{ 17 (2)	—
Anthrax ...	2	—	3	7	3	5	6	10	7
Swine Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep Scab ...	—	—	—	3	8	3	4	4	4
Foot-and-Mouth...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Parasitic Mange...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

The figures in brackets after the numbers of cases of tuberculosis indicate the number of cases of tuberculosis of the udder.

### VETERINARY ATTENDANCE AT LADYSBRIDGE ASYLUM FARMS.

During the year 59 visits were made to the County Council farms at Ladysbridge. The health of the animals at these farms is of a high order, and the services of the Veterinary Officer for prescribing treatment and performing operations are infrequently required. The majority of the visits were for the purposes of tuberculin testing and inoculation of heifers against contagious bovine abortion.



## PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1932.

976 visits of inspection were made to the various slaughter-houses throughout the County during the year. All these slaughter-houses, with one exception, are kept in a reasonably satisfactory condition of cleanliness. This exception—the Old Town Slaughter-house at Keith—must again be mentioned as being unsatisfactory for the hygienic handling of a principal food.

The Burgh Abattoir at Buckie has been improved by the installation of electric lighting.

The Local Sanitary Inspectors, who act as Detention Officers, carry out their duties to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Officer. In most cases the butchers show a willingness to co-operate with the Officials.

A very good class of "clean" cattle is killed. This can be shewn by stating that only 1.1 per cent. of the total bovine animals killed were bulls and cows.

From the annexed table it will be seen that the number and weights of seizures in 1932 is considerably less than in 1931. Because the standard of inspection and the class of animal killed show no change, this feature can only be explained by suggesting that the incidence of disease, particularly tuberculosis, in the class of animal which is killed is less this year than last. .47 per cent. of cattle slaughtered in 1932 were totally seized, while in 1931 the figure was .83 per cent.; and 1930, .47 per cent.

The figures for carcasses partially seized are as follows—1932, 4.3 per cent.; 1931, 5.04 per cent.; and 1930, .72 per cent.

The following is a table shewing the slaughterings and condemnations in the various parts of the County for the year 1932 :—

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.	CATTLE.				SHEEP.				PIGS.			
	Number Slaughtered.	Number Wholly Condemned.	Number Partially Condemned.	Weight of Condemned Meat. (lbs.)	Number Slaughtered.	Number Wholly Condemned.	Number Partially Condemned.	Weight of Condemned Meat. (lbs.)	Number Slaughtered.	Number Wholly Condemned.	Number Partially Condemned.	Weight of Condemned Meat. (lbs.)
Aberchirder ...	262	—	3	530	40	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Aberlour ...	239	1	13	819	265	—	—	—	49	—	—	—
Banff ...	854	7	5	4,172	446	4	—	180	102	—	—	—
Buckie ...	1339	7	151	9,898	950	1	1	112	61	1	1	128
Cullen ...	875	4	28	3,827	871	2	1	118	34	2	—	218
Dufftown ...	158	2	2	1,574	194	—	—	—	57	—	—	—
Keith ...	2007	9	79	8,143	23,322	11	157	682	120	1	1	230
Landward Part of County ...	257	—	3	37	423	—	—	—	129	—	—	—
Macduff ...	458	1	3	1,344	39	1	—	55	6	—	—	—
Portsoy ...	216	—	1	52	267	3	—	120	18	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6665	31	288	30,396	26,817	22	159	1,267	595	4	2	576
TOTALS (1931)	7314	55	373	48,434	16,727	15	36	998	555	3	17	513
TOTALS (1930)	7632	36	55	28,487	13,357	15	1	897	307	1	—	128









