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COUNTY OF BANFF.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

REPORT

ON THE

*HEALTH and SANITARY
CONDITION*

OF THE COUNTY

For the Year 1947

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.



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STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health.

DANIEL I. WALKER, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

ERNEST J. MICHIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 15/1/47).

JAMES A. BUCHANAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(appointed 19/2/47).

County Sanitary Inspector.

GEORGE EATON.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

ALEXANDER M'BOYLE.

Supervisor of Midwives and Health Visitor (Buckie).

ISABELLA FARQUHAR.

School Dentists.

LIVINGSTONE RAE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. & S.
(Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow)
(appointed July 1947).

K. M. YORSTON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.).

School Nurse.

HELEN GREENLAW.

Milk Officer.

IRENE B. FERRIES, resigned June 1947.
JUANITA PHILIP, appointed July 1947.

Clerkesses.

B. MASSIE.

M. MAIR.

SCHOOL NURSES, HEALTH VISITORS AND MIDWIVES

(Part-Time).*

Aberlour—H. Gloyer.

Banff—I. Sim.

Boharm—Isabella Gordon.

Boyndie and Banff Landward—J. Milton.

Cabrach—E. Miller.

Dunlugas—A. Webster.

Findochty and Rathven (Eastern)—A. E. Thomson.

Fordyce and Portsoy—A. Roy.

Gardenstown and East Gamrie—M. S. Blackhall.

Grange—

M. A. M'Ivor, resigned January 1947.

M. T. Crichton, appointed February 1947.

Inveravon and Glenlivet—M. A. Mathieson.

Keith—A. Stronach.

Keith Landward and Botriphnie—A. R. Kidd.

Kirkmichael and Tomintoul—M. A. Gregory.

Knock, Ordiquhill and Rothiemay—Ann M. R. Jack.

Macduff—R. Campbell.

Marnoch and Neighbouring Parishes—

F. Donald.

F. Hastilow, resigned January 1947.

P. B. Philip, appointed February 1947.

Mortlach—M. K. M'Pherson.

Portgordon and Rathven (Western)—J. Middleton.

SCHOOL NURSES and MIDWIVES (Part-Time).*

Buckie—

I. C. Ogilvie.

E. Grant, resigned February 1947.

E. A. Fraser, appointed March 1947.

*These are all District Nursing Sisters employed by Local District Nursing Associations.

MIDWIFE (PRIVATE) (Part-Time).

Cullen, Portknockie and Deskford—F. M. Foster.

HEALTH VISITOR (Part-Time).

Buckie, Portknockie and Cullen—F. Smith.

BURGH SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Aberchirder—George Eaton.

Aberlour—George Eaton.

Banff—David Malcolm.

Buckie—W. J. R. Guthrie.

Cullen—George Legge.

Dufftown—Edward M'Cormack.

Findochty—James Simpson (part-time).

Keith—John Murdoch.

Macduff—John C. Miller.

Portknockie—R. M. Fulton (part-time).

Portsoy—

John Logan, died April 1947.

A. M. Lochhead, appointed July 1947.

CAMPBELL HOSPITAL, PORTSOY.

Medical Officer (part-time)—John W. Macrae, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—E. J. A. Bremner.

COUNTY HOSPITAL, DUFFTOWN.

Medical Officer (part-time)—

Duncan A. M. M'Lennan, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—M. Harper.

LADYSBRIDGE MENTAL HOSPITAL, BANFF.

Resident Medical Officer—Thomas Dymock, M.D.

Matron—M. M'Intosh.

SEAFIELD HOSPITAL, BUCKIE.

Medical Officer (part-time)—

George A. Hendry, M.B., Ch.B.

A. Cruickshank, M.B., Ch.B.

Alexander S. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B.

J. Geddes Smith, M.B., Ch.B.

J. C. Wood, M.B., Ch.B., resigned December 1947.

A. W. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., appointed December 1947.

Matron—M. C. Lumsden.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

Chalmers Hospital, Banff (Bi-Weekly).

Medical Officer—

F. J. Lees, M.B., Ch.B.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

1. BANFF—(Monthly).

Medical Officer—

F. J. Lees, M.B. Ch.B., resigned April 1947.

E. H. W. Duncan, M.B., Ch.B., appointed April 1947.

2. BUCKIE—(Weekly).

Medical Officer—

A. Cruickshank, M.B. Ch.B.

3. GARDENSTOWN—(Bi-Monthly)

District Nursing Sister—M. S. Blackhall.

4. KEITH—(Monthly).

Medical Officer—

J. S. Simmers, M.B., Ch.B., resigned August 1947.

N. C. Sharp, M.B., Ch.B., appointed August 1947.

5. MACDUFF—(Monthly).

Medical Officer—James Morrison, M.B., Ch.B.

6. PORTGORDON—(Monthly) (ceased, February 1947).

District Nursing Sister—J. Middleton.

7. WHITEHILLS—(Monthly)

Medical Officer—

E. H. W. Duncan, M.B., Ch.B., resigned March 1947.

J. C. Galloway, M.D., D.P.H., appointed March 1947.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMO-THORAX CLINIC.

Chalmers Hospital, Banff.

Medical Officer—James Morrison, M.B., Ch.B.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Oculist (part time)—

H. Edgar Smith, Ophthalmic Surgeon, resigned January 1947.

Duncan Ritchie, Ophthalmic Surgeon, appointed February 1947.

PARISH MEDICAL OFFICERS (Part-Time).

Aberlour—B. Sellar, M.B., Ch.B.

Alvah—H. G. Smith, M.B., Ch.B.

Banff—J. C. Galloway, M.D., D.P.H.

Boharm (part)—J. L. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.

Boharm (Arndilly)—B. Sellar, M.B., Ch.B.

Botriphnie—J. P. Milne, M.B., Ch.B.

Boyndie—E. H. W. Duncan, M.B., Ch.B.

Cabrach (upper)—J. M'Kenzie, M.B., Ch.B.

Cabrach (lower)—A. M. M'Lennan, M.B., Ch.B.

Cullen—

J. C. Wood, M.B., Ch.B., resigned December 1947.

A. W. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., appointed December 1947.

Deskford—

J. C. Wood, M.B., Ch.B., resigned December 1947.

A. W. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., appointed December 1947.

Fordyce—J. W. Macrae, M.B., Ch.B.

Forglen—R. A. Cumming, M.B., Ch.B.

Gamrie (part)—

I. R. Innes, M.B., Ch.B., resigned December 1947.

T. M. Jolly, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., appointed December 1947.

Gamrie (Macduff)—J. Morrison, M.B., Ch.B.

Grange—J. L. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.

Inveravon—J. Stuart Paul, M.B., Ch.B.

Inverkeithny (part)—R. A. Cumming, M.B., Ch.B.

Inverkeithny (part)—J. Hunter, M.B., Ch.B.

Keith (part)—J. L. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.

Keith (part)—J. P. Milne, M.B., Ch.B.

Kirkmichael—A. C. Young, M.B., Ch.B.

Marnoch—R. A. Cumming, M.B., Ch.B.

Mortlach—A. M. M'Lennan, M.B., Ch.B.

Ordiquhill—J. W. Macrae, M.B., Ch.B.

Rathven (Western part)—George A. Hendry, M.B., Ch.B.

Rathven (Eastern part)—A. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B.

Rathven (Eastern part)—J. G. Smith, M.B., Ch.B.

Rothiemay—R. A. Cumming, M.B., Ch.B.

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**TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND, AND
BANFF COUNTY COUNCIL.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the Health of the County during 1947.

The Report follows the line of that presented last year and any outstanding points are commented on under the appropriate heading.

My thanks are due to all members of the staff and to fellow officials for their loyal help and kindly assistance.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. I. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

April 1948.

COUNTY OF BANFF.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1947.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar General's estimate of population	52,240
1. LIVE BIRTHS (including Illegitimate)	1,137
—Rate per 1000 population	21.8
LIVE BIRTHS—Illegitimate	130
—Rate per 100 live births	11.4
STILL BIRTHS	39
—Rate per 1000 total births (including still births)	33
2. MARRIAGES	336
—Rate per 1000 population	6.4
3. DEATHS—All causes	633
—Rate per 1000 population	12.1
—Tuberculosis—All forms	19
—Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	15
—Principal Epidemic Diseases	7
—Children aged under 1 year	45
—Rate per 1000 Live Births	40

The estimated population of the Landward part of the county was 22,972, while that of the burghs was:—

Aberchirder	873	Findochty	1688
Aberlour	1172	Keith	4372
Banff	3391	Macduff	3325
Buckie	8243	Portknockie	1496
Cullen	1682	Portsoy	1683
Dufftown	1343		

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following Table gives the causes of the deaths occurring during the year:—

1. Typhoid Fever	—	7. Other forms of Tubercul-	
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	osis	4
3. Scarlet Fever	1	8. Syphilis	1
4. Whooping Cough	1	9. Influenza	3
5. Diphtheria	—	10. Measles	1
6. Tuberculosis of Respira-		11. Other Infection or Para-	
tory system	15	sitic Diseases	1

Carry forward 28

Brought forward	28		
12. Cancer, malignant tumours	90	25. Other diseases of liver ...	6
13. Tumours, non-malignant or not defined	3	30. Other digestive diseases .	8
14. Acute Rheumatism ...	—	31. Nephritis, acute or chronic	18
15. Diabetes, mellitus	2	32. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	15
16. Other General Diseases .	9	33. Puerperal Sepsis	—
17. Meningitis, Diseases of Spinal Cord	2	34. Other Puerperal causes .	3
18. Cerebral haemorrhage ...	84	35. Disease of skin and organs of movement	1
19. Other diseases of nervous system	10	36. Congenital debility, Prem. birth, Malformation, etc.	26
20. Heart disease	174	37. Old Age	29
21. Circulatory diseases	25	38. Suicide	5
22. Bronchitis	19	39. Road Transport Accidents	7
23. Pneumonia	19	40. Other violence	17
24. Other respiratory diseases	9	41. Causes, ill-defined or unknown	9
25. Gastric and duodenal ulcer	3		
26. Diarrhoea (all ages) ...	4	All causes	633
27. Appendicitis	6		
28. Cirrhosis of liver	2		

The number in 1946 was 609.

AGE AT DEATH.

The following table gives the age in groups of persons dying during the year:—

Age.		Age.	
—1	45	45	31
1	8	55	60
5	4	65	152
10	4	75	200
15	13	85 and over	72
25	20		
35	24	Total	633

MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

No. of applications received	442
No. of Confinements taking place in homes	404
No. of Confinements taking place in Hospitals	37

The number of confinements taking place at home in 1946 was 403.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

As far as their other work permits the Health Visitors—both full-time and part-time—continued to visit at their homes children under 5 years, and each reported monthly on the work done.

The following table gives a summary of the work done by the District Nursing Sisters employed by the District Nursing Associations (No. 1 to 19) and the full-time Health Visitors during 1947. In the case of the private Midwife (No. 22) it relates to cases dealt with under the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, only and takes no account of any private cases.

	*1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Grand Total
Infants—																							
Number Visited,	29	112	25	—	19	36	16	68	84	27	19	69	60	11	50	43	64	43	14	134	139	—	≈1062
Total																							
Visits,	426	784	240	—	253	290	147	352	656	79	480	524	506	88	327	642	353	451	55	1722	871	—	≈9246
Children (1.5)—																							
Number Visited,	5	25	23	—	16	6	4	64	59	6	2	37	—	6	36	62	59	1	—	18	120	—	
Total																							
Visits,	250	688	195	—	259	171	173	342	525	62	381	313	370	144	382	497	299	260	59	532	593	—	≈6495
Expectant Mothers—																							
Number Visited,	28	39	20	90	32	12	6	37	106	3	18	57	29	10	20	21	41	24	10	39	57	60	≈759
Total																							
Visits,	88	138	77	310	104	39	26	196	406	50	125	136	193	40	72	53	100	105	32	69	135	282	≈2776
Number of Confinements attended,	26	31	13	89	11	10	9	17	37	5	16	25	57	6	20	24	34	18	—	—	—	51	≈507

- *1 Aberlour.
2 Banff, including Boyndie and Banff Landward (2).
3 Boharm.
4 Buckie (2).
5 Cairnie and Grange (½).
6 Dufftown.
7 East Gamrie.
8 Findochty and Rathven (Eastern).
9 Fordyce and Portsoy.
10 Glass and Cabrach (½).
11 Inveravon and Glenlivet.
12 Keith.
13 Keith (Landward) and Botriphnie.
14 Kirkmichael and Tomintoul.
15 Knock, Ordiquhill, and Rothiemay.
16 Macduff, including part of Alvah and Gamrie.
17 Marnoch (2).
18 Portgordon and Rathven (Western.)
19 Dunlugas portion of Alvah (part).
20 Buckie, Portknockie and Cullen—by Health Visitor.
21 Do. Do. —by Supervisor of Midwives.
22 Cullen, Portknockie and Deskford—by Private Midwife.

CLINICS.

The attendances of children at the various Clinics were as follows :—

Banff (monthly)	311	Macduff (monthly)	360
Buckie (weekly)	2093	Portsoy (monthly)	139
Gardenstown (bi-monthly)	290	Whitehills (monthly) ...	223
Keith (monthly)	232		

These Clinics proved valuable centres where immunisation against diphtheria could be provided for under-school-age children. They were also distribution centres for the issue of cod liver oil and orange juice, etc., under the Ministry of Food scheme.

The following Table gives the number of confinements taking place in hospitals, and the number of admissions because of complications of pregnancy—the latter number being given in brackets :—

Chalmers, Banff	243	Rose-Innes, Aberchirder	26
	(16)		(—)
Seafeld, Buckie	200	Maternity, Aberdeen	20
	(8)	(Banffshire cases only)	(26)
Turner, Keith	134	Other Hospitals	13
	(4)	(Banffshire cases only)	(3)
Stephen, Dufftown	36		
	(—)	Total	657

The figures last year were 665 (48). (57)

The following Table gives details as to the number of children under 5 years of age admitted to hospital for treatment :—

Chalmers, Banff	38	Turner, Keith	1
Seafeld, Buckie	10	City, Aberdeen	1
			50

The figure last year was 53.

MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY HOMES (Scotland) Act, 1927.

The following hospitals were exempted from the operation of the Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act, 1927, for a period of one year :—Chalmers Hospital, Banff; Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith; Stephen Cottage Hospital, Dufftown; Fleming Cottage Hospital, Aberlour; Rose Innes Cottage Hospital, Aberchirder.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The details regarding this group of children is published as a separate report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The figures given below show the actual numbers of cases of infectious disease which were notified or came to the knowledge of the department:—

1. Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	16. Pneumonia (not other-	
2. Chickenpox	2	wise notifiable)	6
3. Cholera	—	17. Poliomyelitis, Acute	3
4. Continued Fever	5	18. Puerperal Fever	—
5. Diphtheria	3	19. Puerperal Pyrexia	3
6. Dysentery	61	20. Scarlet Fever	61
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	1	21. Smallpox	—
8. Erysipelas	6	22. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	24
9. Jaundice, Acute infective	—	23. Tuberculosis, non-Respir-	
10. Malaria	—	atory	30
11. Measles	24	24. Typhoid Fever	—
12. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	25. Parathyphoid A.	—
13. Plague	—	26. Parathyphoid B.	—
14. Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	5	27. Typhus Fever	—
15. Pneumonia, Acute Primary	54	28. Whooping Cough	2
		Total	237

In 1946 the total was 282.

There is a significant fall in the number of cases of diphtheria.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The following are the number of children immunised and re-immunised against diphtheria:—

Under School Age	295
School Age	160
Re-Immunised	714

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Notifications—	
Respiratory	24
Non-Respiratory	30
Number of cases which received treatment in Sanatoria or other Institutions during year:—	
In Institutions on January 1.....	30
Admitted during the year	80
Discharged during the year	52
Died in Institutions	15
In Institutions on December 31	43
Number of persons at 31st December resident in area who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis:—	
Respiratory	173
Non-Respiratory	83

There is a continued comparatively high incidence of non-respiratory tuberculosis. There is a significant rise in the number of patients treated in hospitals.

TUBERCULOSIS ALLOWANCE SCHEME.

No. of Applications:—		Position at end of Sept. 1947.
A.		
(a) Received		81
(b) Granted		73
(c) Withdrawn		2
(d) Rejected—		
(a) On medical grounds		2
(b) On financial grounds		4
(e) Under consideration		—
B.		
No. of Applicants to whom Allowances are at present payable		19
C.		
No. of Applicants who have ceased to received pay- ments:—		
(a) On recovery		19
(b) On Death		14
(c) Temporarily by reason of being in an Institu- tion		—
(d) Otherwise		21
D.		
(a) No. of persons to whom Allowances have been granted or continued, since commencement of Scheme, while they were engaged in employment —normally part-time		16
(b) No. at present in payment		--

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The County is one of the partners in the joint scheme for the City of Aberdeen and the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland.

The following are the figures of County cases attending at the different treatment centres:—

	New Cases.	Attend at Out-Patient Department.	In-Patient Days.
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary	31	283	—
City Hospital, Aberdeen	2	10	84
Chalmers Hospital, Banff	18	349	145
Total	51	642	229

The new cases last year numbered 93.

SICK POOR.

The following are the numbers of Sick Poor who required Hospital Treatment:—

Seafield Hospital, Buckie	48
Rose Innes Hospital, Aberchirder	15
Turner Hospital, Keith	4
Chalmers Hospital, Banff	24
Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, and other hospitals	24
Total	115

Last year the total was the same.

The following are the numbers who were in receipt of domiciliary treatment:—

Males 155, Females 218, Dependants 126—Total 499.

HOSPITALS.

There are 3 hospitals in the County (apart from Ladysbridge Mental Hospital—regarding which see separate report), owned and administered by the County Council, namely, Campbell Hospital, Portsoy; the County Hospital, Dufftown, and the Seafield Hospital, Buckie. The following is the number of patients who were admitted to those hospitals:—

Campbell (including tuberculosis).....	151
County	18
Seafield (including maternity cases)	486
Total	655

Last year the total was 675.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Declarations of Health were received on form P.S.1, as follows:—

Port of call and number of vessels involved—Buckie—	92
Nationality of Boats—Swedish—	27
British—	3
Danish—	33
Faroese—	12
Norwegian—	17
Cargo—Fresh Fish	91
Cargo—Light	1
Number of crew	512
Average number of crew	5.6
Number of passengers	1

All health questions were answered in the negative.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following number of specimens of material were collected and sent for examination to the City Hospital Laboratory, Aberdeen:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Grand Total.
<i>Bacillary Dysentery:</i>				
Faeces	5	44	49	49
<i>Weil's Disease:</i>				
Blood agglutinations	—	—	1	1
<i>Undulant Fever:</i>				
Blood agglutinations	—	—	25	25
<i>Biochemical Examinations:</i>				
Bloods	—	—	61	
Urines	—	—	9	
Faeces	—	—	73	
Gastric contents	—	—	1	
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	
			—	145
<i>Haematological:</i>				
Blood counts	—	—	156	
Differential cell counts	—	—	82	
			—	238
<i>Amoebic Dysentery:</i>				
Faeces	—	—	7	7
<i>Waters:</i>				
Bacteriological examination of waters	—	—	87	
Chemical examination of waters	—	—	70	157
<i>Tuberculosis:</i>				
Sputum	35	154	189	
Urines	—	2	2	
Pus	1	18	19	
Chest Fluids	—	6	6	
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids	—	2	2	
Gastric contents	—	1	1	
			—	219
<i>Venereal Diseases:</i>				
Bloods for Wassermann Re- actions	64	258	322	
Bloods for Laughlen tests	72	250	322	
Pus Smears for Gonococci	11	91	102	
Bloods for gonococcal comple- ment fixation test	—	13	13	
Serum for spirochaetes	1	—	1	
Cerebro-spinal Fluids for Was- sermann Reactions	1	6	7	
			—	767
			Carry forward	1608

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Grand Total.
<i>Diphtheria:</i>	Brought forward			1608
Throat, nose and ear swabs ...	3	176	179	179
<i>Enteric and Food Poisoning:</i>				
Widals	—	—	34	
Faeces	—	—	2	
Urines	—	—	1	
Bile	—	—	1	
			—	38
<i>Milk:</i>				
Bacteriological examination of milks	—	—	215	
Milks for fat estimation	—	—	232	
Milks for methylene blue tests	—	—	16	
Empty milk bottles for organ- isms	—	—	2	
			—	465
<i>General Examinations:</i>				
Worms and Ova	—	—	5	
Hair for Ringworm	—	—	3	
Blood for malaria	—	—	6	
Histological specimens	—	—	24	
Vaccines	—	—	5	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	2	2	
Throat swabs for Vincent's bacilli	—	—	21	
Throat, nose and ear swabs for organisms	—	—	124	
Sputum for organisms	—	—	10	
Pus for organisms	—	—	47	
Cervical swabs for organisms ..	—	—	13	
Blood cultures	—	—	5	
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids (other than tuberculosis or luetic) ..	—	—	15	
Eye swabs	—	—	2	
Faeces for organisms	—	—	2	
Urines for pathological exam- ination	—	—	35	
Urines for bacteriological ex- amination	—	—	34	
			—	353
<i>Animal Inoculations:</i>				
Human specimens inoculated into Guinea Pigs for tub- ercle bacilli	—	—	30	
Milk specimens inoculated into Guinea Pigs for tubercle bacilli	—	—	17	
Urines inoculated into rabbits for pregnancy tests	—	—	1	
			—	48
				2,691
The total for 1946 was 3,205.				

GENERAL.**(1) Cancer.**

Cases of malignant diseases were treated at the Royal Infirmary, Forresterhill, Aberdeen, under an interim scheme. Travelling expenses of several patients and in a number of cases also of a companion, were met by the County Council as on previous years.

(2) Diabetes.

A number of diabetic patients were supplied with insulin in one or other of its forms, either free or at a modified cost. In a few cases outfits were provided.

(3) Orthopaedic Clinics.

There are two clinics organised and staffed by the North-East of Scotland Cripples Welfare Association. They were held monthly at each of Chalmers Hospital, Banff, and Turner Hospital, Keith, and were well attended. The number of new cases dealt with was as follows:—

Banff	217
Keith	74
Total	291

Last year the total was 249.

(4) Health Education.

By arrangement, the Scottish Council for Health Education film unit, accompanied by the lecturer (Dr M'Leod), visited, during the 1st week in December, the following Schools:—

Rothiemay J.S.	Aberlour Orphanage.
Portsoy J.S.	Portgordon J.S.
Newmill J.S.	Portessie J.S.

Also the W.R.I.s at Rothiemay, Fordyce, Botriphnie, Craigellachie and Rathven, and the M. and C.W. Clinic at Buckie, when 13 programmes were given.

The services of the lecturer and the programmes were greatly appreciated by the 1297 adults and children who were present at the meetings.

There were present from this county at the Summer Schools 1 at St Andrews and 2 at Strathpeffer.

Through the agency of the Milk Marketing Board and the M.O.I., several films of interest to dairymen and others were shown to a total of 210 people in Banff and Buckie.

FOOD SUPPLY.—Inspection, Supervision, &c.**(1.) Milk.**

Sampling of Milk for bacterial count or content was continued as in former years. The number of samples sent to the City Hospital Laboratories, Aberdeen, was:—

Bacterial Count	215
Fat estimation	232
Organisms	18

Inspection of Dairy Herds.

Certificates of clinical examination of Dairy Herds were supplied by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as follows:—

Number of dairies	100
Number of animals involved	3662

Last year the numbers were 60 and 2086 respectively.

Conditions found at inspection—

Mastitis	46
Pulmonary tuberculosis	3
Total	49

Last year the total was 64.

Notification of the result of a Tuberculin Test of a Herd licensed to produce Tuberculin Tested (or Certified) Milk was made as follows by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

Number of Dairies involved	19
„ „ Animals „	2260
„ „ Animals failing to pass the test	9

Because of illness among human beings which was suspected to be due to infected milk, clinical examination, etc., of dairy herds during 1947 was carried out as follows by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:—

Number of Dairies involved	4
„ „ Animals „	23

(II.) Meat and other Foods.

The services of a Meat Inspector were requested by the various detention officers in the County and the inspections were carried out by the following:—

Divisional Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	174
Local Veterinary Surgeons	33
Medical Officer of Health	58
Total	265

(III.) Adulteration.

Under the Food and Drugs Acts and allied regulations formal samples were taken by the sampling officers (members of the Police) as follows:—

Milk	23
Cocoa	3
Margarine	4
Tinned Soup	5
Ice Cream	2
Sausages	1
Camphorated Oil	3
Baking Powder	6
Ground Cinnamon	2
Ground Ginger	6
Zinc Ointment	2
Potted Meat	1
Boracic Ointment	2
Fish Paste	3
Ground Pepper	2
Ground Spices	1
Raising Powder	1
Borax	1
Lard	2
Mustard	3
Saccharine	3
Meat Paste	4
Aspirin Tablets	1
Cheese	4
Ground Coffee	4
Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil	1
Tincture of Iodine	3
	—
	93
	—

In 1947 all the samples taken were genuine, with the exception of 2 samples. One of milk was found to be deficient in solids-not-fat, and one of the samples of Boracic Ointment contained Boric Acid in excess of the proportion of 1% required.

D. I. WALKER,
County Medical Officer of Health.

Banff, April 1948.

COUNTY OF BANFF.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1947.

A. GENERAL SANITATION.

**To the Department of Health for Scotland, and Banff County
Council.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my privilege to submit the Annual Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the County for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE EATON,
County Sanitary Inspector.

June, 1948.

COUNTY OF BANFF.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1947.

A. GENERAL SANITATION.

1. Water Supplies.

There are eleven Special Water Supply Districts in the County, namely:—Crovie and Gardenstown in the Parish of Gamrie, Whitehills in the Parish of Boyndie, Fordyce and Sandend in the Parish of Fordyce, Portgordon in the Parish of Rathven, Tomintoul in the Parish of Kirkmichael, Newmill in the Parish of Keith, Crannoch in the Parish of Grange, Cornhill in the Parish of Ordiquhill, and Milltown in the Parish of Rothiemay.

Of these districts, only 3 can be said to have a sufficiency of water for their needs, namely, Crovie, Newmill and Portgordon. I have again to report that severe shortages were experienced during the summer months in Whitehills, Gardenstown, Cornhill and Crannoch districts.

1947 was a particularly dry year following the heavy snowfall in the early winter months and it was noticeable that the supplies did not rise appreciably during the late winter months. It would appear that the summer of 1948 will be a severe testing-time for water supplies and I am rather apprehensive of the ability of some supplies to meet the demand without rationing. A shortage of water is particularly hard on Whitehills and Gardenstown as the main industry in both places is fish processing, an industry which requires ample supplies of water. I should not care to be faced with the alternative of discontinuing the supply of water to fish houses in order to safeguard the supply to domestic consumers but it may be that this contingency will arise in 1948. In addition, Gardenstown cannot participate in further housing schemes until a new water supply is made available and Whitehills' demand will increase as the Council's relatively large housing schemes are completed. I have no hesitation in saying that the early completion of the water schemes prepared by me for Whitehills and Gardenstown is a dire necessity.

For the first time in my experience, Milltown of Rothiemay experienced a water shortage, fortunately of short duration. The supply to Tomintoul proved sufficient for the demand during 1947 while the supply to Fordyce was just sufficient.

Small augmentation works were carried out at the source of Portgordon water supply, resulting in an increase of approximately 20,000 gallons per day, which should ease Portgordon's problem for some time to come.

A survey was made in most Special Water Districts of all industrial consumers of water with a view to framing a set of bye-laws governing the use and sale of water for such consumers. It is hoped to produce a report on this matter at an early date.

The various supply systems were maintained in good order as far as small repairs and improvements permitted, storage tanks were cleaned out and the mains scoured in most districts. A small augmentation pipe to Cornhill was found to be badly corroded and was renewed.

A hard frost struck the County in February and severely affected village water supplies. In Fordyce and Cornhill the mains froze and householders were without a gravitation water supply for several weeks. The lower part of the distribution main in Tomintoul froze and many householders had to carry water for approximately 2 months. In Whitehills and Gardenstown many service pipes were frozen and burst, resulting in a shortage of water.

It was felt that there would be many hidden bursts following the frost and that the loss of water from these would seriously affect water supplies in the dry months, and in order to prevent this a water waste inspection was carried out. The services of a Water Waste Inspector were obtained from the Water Engineer, City of Aberdeen, and he carried out an inspection of mains and water fittings in the Special Districts of Gardenstown, Whitehills, Cornhill, Fordyce and Portgordon and also in the village of Craigellachie. Inspections were also made in Newmill and Tomintoul. A large number of leaks and defective fittings were discovered. Notices were sent to all proprietors in whose property there were leaks requesting them to have repairs effected.

Regular gaugings were made of the water supplies to be used in the proposed supplies to Whitehills, Cornhill, Gardenstown, Crannoch, Mulben, Marypark, Tomintoul, Fordyce and Sandend, and Craigellachie.

14 complaints were received regarding defective water supplies to houses in rural areas and these were investigated and dealt with satisfactorily. In several cases, samples were taken and advice given as to the best methods of improving and protecting the supplies. In addition 56 samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination and 4 for bacteriological examination only, from proposed supplies to agricultural subjects. Of the 56 samples, 40 were satisfactory on both analyses, 4 failed both chemically and bacteriologically, 3 failed chemically and 9 failed bacteriologically. 2 samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination from the supplies to 2 schools and both proved satisfactory. Recommendations were made in every case with regard to the adequate protection of the supplies.

2. Drainage.

There are 8 Special Drainage Districts in the County, namely, Gardenstown, Whitehills, Fordyce, Sandend, Portgordon, Cornhill, Milltown of Rothiemay and Tomintoul.

Gardenstown, Whitehills, Portgordon, Cornhill, Milltown of Rothiemay and Tomintoul have modern systems of sewers laid throughout the villages and, apart from minor chokages which

were immediately cleared, these systems have been maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Sandend, Fordyce, Newmill and Craigellachie have no proper sewerage systems and modern systems will require to be provided in these villages. Surveys were made with a view to designing sewerage systems but each village has its own peculiar difficulties, particularly with regard to disposal and the designs have not been completed.

3. Sewage, Purification and Disposal—Methods and Efficiency.

Gardenstown, Whitehills and Portgordon discharge sewage direct into the sea below low water mark and no complaints were received regarding any backwash of sewage.

The sewage from Cornhill and Milltown of Rothiemay is treated in septic tanks prior to the discharge of the effluent into streams. Apart from minor chokages which were readily cleared, these tanks functioned satisfactorily.

There is no purification system for the sewage from Tomintoul, which discharges into the Conglass burn, a tributary of the River Avon. No complaints were received of offence being caused by this discharge. At Fordyce the sewage discharges direct into the Fordyce burn and, except at houses where septic tanks are installed, there is no treatment.

It will be necessary to provide sewage disposal plants, consisting of detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks, at Fordyce, Newmill and Craigellachie. The sewage from Sandend will discharge into the sea without previous treatment. These schemes are likely to be relatively expensive but are most necessary.

4. Scavenging.

The Special Scavenging Districts are:—Gardenstown, Whitehills, Fordyce, Sandend, Portgordon and Newmill. At Gardenstown and Portgordon household refuse is removed by the District Council's workmen in horse-drawn carts, and at Sandend and Whitehills the work is done by contractors. The service at Fordyce and Newmill is a scavenging service in name only, the householders having no regular refuse collection system.

The various dumps are fairly well maintained within the limitations of unskilled and, in some cases, part-time labour, but they are destructive of the amenities of the villages and potential breeding grounds for bacteria and vermin. In my opinion the time has come for a comprehensive refuse collection system to be provided by the Council utilising purpose-made motor vehicles, and depositing the refuse at a central dump where it would be properly controlled. This service could embrace the Council's many housing schemes, large and small, which have no facilities for the disposal of refuse and could also serve schools and other premises meantime without proper facilities. I could not claim that such a service would be cheaper to operate than that functioning at present but it would be an up-to-date service serving a greater part of the Landward community than is presently served and would wipe out the many small dumps which are disfiguring the countryside and providing a possible menace to public health.

5. Rivers Pollution—Presence or Absence, Nature and Sources.

There is nothing to report under this heading.

6. Offensive Trades.

Licences were granted to Mr James Christie for a knackery at Muirfield Kennels, Portsoy, and to Mr Robert Christie for a knackery at Douglasbrae, Keith. These premises were inspected on 8 occasions during the year and found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

B. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Schools.

The sanitary conveniences at many schools were inspected and found to be maintained in a satisfactory manner. Steady progress is being made in providing schools with modern sanitary conveniences.

During the year the following improvements to schools were carried out:—

Bogmuchalls P. School—	New water supply to school, installation of W.Cs. at school and bathroom at schoolhouse.
Hilton P. School—	Renewal of piping at existing water supply.
Inveravon J.S. School—	Replacement of existing W.Cs.
Kininvie P. School—	New water supply to school, installation of W.Cs. at school and bathroom at schoolhouse.
Mortlach Sec. School—	Renewal of water piping to school.
Culvie P. School—	Provision of new ram at water supply.
Buckie High School	} Installation of electric lighting.
Macduff High School	

Latrines at all schools were limewashed.

2. Factories.

There are 159 factories on the Register, 63 of which are mechanically powered and 96 non-mechanical. The various classifications are:—Blacksmiths 31, Joiners 20, Mealmillers 20, Sawmills 14, Fishcurers 12, Motor Engineers 4, Boot Repairers 9, Tailors 8, Bakers 8, Distillers 20, Limeworks 4, Miscellaneous 9. 63 inspections of factories were made during the year and representations made to proprietors with a view to provision of W.C.'s, wash hand basins, clean towels and soap, cleaning and painting of walls, new bakery premises, etc.

3. Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the County.

4. Burial Grounds.

Inspections were made of burial grounds as time permitted. Those inspected were found to be maintained in good order.

5. Nuisances.

34 complaints were received during the year. All complaints were investigated and dealt with satisfactorily without recourse to Statutory Notices from the Local Authority. The nature of the complaints dealt with included:—deliberate fouling of a water supply, foul accumulations of refuse, defective drainage systems or lack of drains, defective closet accommodation or lack of such accommodation, defective or overfull ashpits.

In addition 9 houses were found to be in a dirty condition and were visited regularly until conditions improved. 1 dirty house was disinfected and cleaned while the occupant was in hospital. 2 tinkers' camps were inspected and the occupants warned to leave the sites in a clean state.

1 railway sleeping van and 3 houses were disinfested following infestations by insects.

In addition to the above general nuisances, 30 complaints were received regarding defective conditions in houses and chaumers. These complaints were investigated and the proprietors asked to have necessary improvements effected. All cases were satisfactorily improved without recourse to Statutory Notices from the Local Authority.

6. Infectious Diseases.

The number of houses disinfected in the landward area of the County following cases of infectious diseases was 32.

7. Interments under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897.

No interments were carried out during the year.

8. Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.

Red squill rat poison was sold at a cheap rate to persons wishing to deal with minor infestations.

A squad of the Department of Agriculture's ratcatchers operated in the County during the whole of 1947, the number of rats destroyed being 8,793, the total being made up of 2,796 trapped and 5,997 estimated destroyed by gassing and poisoning.

C. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

1. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925-1938.

Official representations were made to the Local Authority with regard to the defective condition of 4 houses and 1 chaumer. Following upon these representations the Local Authority passed 2 Demolition Orders and 3 Closing Orders, the application of the Demolition Orders and 1 Closing Order being deferred until such time as the present tenants vacate.

Progress was made with the survey to determine overcrowding conditions and the numbers of unfit houses in the Landward area of the County. The survey was completed in the villages of Newmill, Whitehills, Portgordon, Fordyce and Cornhill.

2. Housing (Rural Workers) (Scotland) Acts 1926-1942.

The following houses were completed and Certificates B. granted:—

Upper Drumin Cottages, Glenlivet (2).

Stonieley Cottage, Alvah.

Broom Farm Cottages, Portsoy (2).

Aultmore Lodge, Deskford.

Lagachro Cottage, Kininvie.

Home Farm Cottage, Netherdale.

Inspections were made of the work in progress on these houses.

3. Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act 1938.

Applications were received and granted under Part II. of the above Act for the erection of the following houses:—

2 3-apartment houses at Cullen House Home Farm.

1 3-apartment house at South Cranna, Aberchirder.

1 4-apartment house at Craignetherty, Marnoch.

The following houses were completed and Certificate B. granted:—

2 4-apartment houses at Kininvie, Dufftown.

Inspections were made of the work in progress on these houses.

4. County Council Housing Programme.

During 1947 a survey was made of the County to locate suitable sites for 40 houses allocated to the Council under the Agricultural Housing Programme 1948/49. A large number of sites was visited and possible water supplies gauged and sampled. 9 sites were recommended and accepted by the Council.

Temporary houses completed and occupied during 1947 are as follows:—Gardenstown 19, Whitehills 5, Ordens 4, Lintmill 5, Rathven 5, Newmill 5—a total of 43. Swedish permanent houses completed and occupied during 1947 numbered 10, sited at Fordyce 4, Rothiemay 4, Banff 2. All applicants for these houses were visited and their existing houses inspected.

The following is a summary of the houses built by the County Council to 31st December 1947:—

Pre-1939, permanent houses—100.

Since 1939—permanent agricultural population houses	8
permanent Swedish houses	10
prefabricated temporary houses	68
	—
Total	86
	—

Houses meantime under construction or proposed :—

Prefabricated temporary houses	147
Prefabricated permanent houses	50
Prefabricated permanent houses (agricultural housing programme)	40
Total	237

All the County Council's pre-war houses and most of the temporary houses were inspected when it was found that the tenants were maintaining them in good order apart from a few minor complaints which were remedied on warnings being given.

5. Miscellaneous.

13 applications were dealt with under the Town and Country Planning, etc., Acts and 9 applications under the Control of Civil Building.

D. FOOD SUPPLY.

1. Milk Production.

At 31st December 1947, the total number of registered dairies in the whole County was 109, of which 82 were in the Landward area and 27 in Burghs. There were 5 exempted premises in the Landward area and 1 in a Burgh. 1 non-graded producer's licence was revoked for persistent unsatisfactory production methods and general lack of cleanliness. Other details are as follows—

(a) Number of retail purveyors of milk	88
(b) Number of producers who do not sell by retail	21
(c) Approximate average number of cows in registered premises	22
(d) Number of dairies exempted from registration	6
(e) Approximate number of cows in exempted premises	13

The number of dairies licensed to produce Designated Milk increased from 22 at 31st December 1946 to 29 at 31st December 1947. Table I. shows the comparative figures of licences held over the past 5 years. 1 licence to produce Tuberculin-Tested milk was suspended for 2 months for failure to comply with the necessary standards of production and quality. 1 Certified dealer's licence was granted. The dairies licensed to produce graded milk under the different designations are as follows:—

Certified.

J. Lyon, Deerpark, Banff.

W. & A. M'Lean, Cleanhill, Buckie.

Tuberculin-Tested.

G. A. Chalmers, Broom, Portsoy.
 G. A. Chalmers, Drum, Keith.
 A. Chalmers, Westerside, Buckie.
 Banff County Council, Ladysbridge, Banff.
 Countess of Seafield, Home Farm, Cullen.
 E. Chalmers, Broomhills, Portsoy.
 G. Thomson, Mains of Glassaugh, Fordyce.
 R. Cameron, Beechbank, Fordyce.
 J. J. Gregor, South Cranna, Aberchirder.
 R. J. Cameron, Slackend, Portgordon.
 R. Middleton, Whitefield, Letterfourie.
 F. G. Howie, Holmie, Clochan.
 W. & A. M'Lean, Rannas, Buckie.
 Mrs A. Murray, Seafield, Cullen.
 A. Watt, Mains of Auchindachy, Keith.
 A. Wilson & Sons, Gellyhill, Macduff.
 W. J. M. Wilson, Bauchlaw, Banff.
 P. Watt, Coldhome, Keith.

Standard.

G. R. Cattanach, Easter Gauldwell, Craigellachie.
 A. G. Wilson, Old Crombie, Marnoch.
 C. Rattray, Mains of Buckie, Buckie.
 W. A. Kindness, Nicholsonpark, Fordyce.
 J. Murray, 48 Cullen Street, Portsoy.
 J. W. Milne, Carnoch, Buckie.
 W. Hector, Mill of Buckie, Buckie.
 W. Morrison, Fairburn, Gamrie.
 J. Garden, Muiryhillock, Portsoy.

Table I.

Licence.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Certified	3	3	4	5	2
Tuberculin Tested	3	5	7	9	18
Standard	Nil.	Nil.	1	8	9
Totals	6	8	12	22	29

Table II. shows the number of graded milk samples taken and the results of these samples. It is worthy of note that the high standard of butter fat observed in previous years is maintained and that of the 159 samples drawn 92 showed more than 4% butter fat. Of the 159 samples taken 26 showed fat in the 3.0% to 3.5% group, 41 in the 3.6% to 4.0% group, 43 in the 4.1% to 4.5% group, and 49 in the 4.6% and over group. These figures compare most favourably with the 3.0% minimum permissible fat content for genuine milk.

Table II.

Numbers of Graded Milk Samples.

Number of producers at 31st December 1947	29
Number of samples taken from producers	159
Number of samples which failed to conform to prescribed standards	36
Number of Dairymen concerned with failures	16
Number of test samples before granting of licences	33
Number of test samples which failed	13

The high number of samples which failed is accounted for to some extent by the conditions affecting the keeping of milk during the summer months when we suffered from an abnormally warm spell of long duration. Water supplies were very low and in some cases practically ceased. Water was not available in the usual quantity for cooling and in most cases the temperature of the water was abnormally high resulting in inefficient cooling. Several complaints were received with regard to early soured milk. These were investigated and the dairymen concerned co-operated in obviating a repetition.

A start was made with the taking of samples for biological testing from the bulk milk produced at dairies. 7 samples were taken and all proved T.B. negative. It is hoped to step up the rate of sampling for biological testing until milk produced at every dairy is examined at least once per year, with possibly more from non-designated premises.

A start was also made with sampling of milk for subjection to keeping quality tests. 25 samples were taken, 22 of which passed the tests and 3 failed. Close attention was given to the methods of production at the premises from which unsatisfactory samples were obtained. The opportunity was taken to combine keeping quality tests with informal sampling under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928 and of the 25 samples taken, 24 were satisfactory as to butter fat and solids not fat content. 1 sample was below the minimum fat content of 3% and this case was reported to the Police, who carry out sampling under the Food and Drugs Act. The official sample was satisfactory. The results of all the informal samples were passed to the Police for information.

With regard to testing for keeping quality and total solids, it has been my opinion for some time that it would be of great value to have a small laboratory in the County equipped for such testing in view of the long time lag which sometimes occurs between the time of sampling and delivery to the City Hospital, Aberdeen. Under the Scottish Milk Testing Scheme all milk sent by wholesale producers to creameries is subjected to keeping quality tests at the creameries but it is incumbent upon Local Authorities to test milk from producer-retailers in their areas. Banffshire is predominantly producer-retailer and in my opinion testing can only be done with fairness to the producer in a laboratory situated

in the County. This matter was before the Council and they agreed to the setting-up of a laboratory but unfortunately there has been considerable delay in obtaining the necessary equipment. Informal sampling of milk for total solids content will be combined with keeping quality testing on occasion but will take a secondary place to keeping quality. Many dairymen are anxious to improve the standard of their milk and would welcome a testing scheme which would provide them with data as to their progress. In the meantime, with regard to solids content, dairymen have no means of knowing if their milk is up to standard until it is officially tested, found deficient and the threat of prosecution hanging over their heads. A testing scheme would also tend to reduce the amount of poor quality milk being sold to the public.

The gallonage of milk produced and sold as liquid milk in the County and outwith the County during the year to 31st December, 1947, was 1,645,245 gallons. This figure does not include milk consumed on farms either domestically or for stock rearing so that the actual production figure would be greater. Of this total, 184,442 gallons were Standard milk and 378,679 gallons were Certified and Tuberculin-Tested, the respective percentages being 11.21% and 23.02%, a combined percentage of 34.23% of designated milk. The comparable figures for 1946 were Standard 2.57%, Certified and Tuberculin Tested 17.84%, giving a combined percentage of 20.41% of designated milk. These figures are gratifying and the picture is even brighter when one considers that a fair number of designated licences were granted in the latter half of the year with the result that their production is not fully reflected in the percentage for the year's production. The percentage of the cow population in designated premises at the end of the year was approximately 41%. £7170 was paid out to dairymen in quality premiums during 1947.

While good progress is being shown in the development of designated milk production there is still a great leeway to make up when one considers that the percentage of designated milk produced in 1947 in the combined areas of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire was 64.60%. In my opinion, the ultimate aim for Banffshire, and that in the not too distant future, should be the production of milk from tubercle-free herds *only*. I am of opinion that the Local Authority should press for the tuberculin-testing of all dairy cows until a point is reached when, say, 85% of all cows are tubercle-free, when a time limit should be set after which it should be an offence for any dairyman to produce milk from other than tuberculin-tested cows. It is more important for an area such as Banffshire to go all out for Tuberculin-Tested milk than it is for the greater part of Britain as, to my mind, pasteurisation is not a practical proposition in this County.

It is fair to repeat what I wrote in my last report, namely, that the majority of dairymen are responding to the drive for cleaner milk and reacting well to the constant supervision and instruction which is given. The services of the Milk Officer are available to all dairymen for information or instruction on methods of production, handling of milk, operation of steam sterilisation equipment and all the various details which require atten-

tion in modern dairying. It is pleasing to record that the dairy-men as a whole are availing themselves of this service.

There is still room for improvement, however, in the methods employed at many dairies and our efforts will continue to be concentrated on those dairies.

The improvement in dairy buildings noted in my last report has continued. 38 dairies or 35% can be said to fully comply with the dairy byelaws; 43 dairies or 39% can be said to be fairly satisfactory and the remainder only fair. It is obvious that there is great leeway to be made up in this connection. Proprietors and dairy farmers have continued to take advantage of this department's advice on the construction and reconstruction of dairy premises and this was most readily given.

There are now in use in the County 70 milking machines and 41 steam sterilisation plants. There are 3 dairies in the County with milking parlours, 2 operating in conjunction with byres and 1 in conjunction with the court system.

450 visits were made to dairies during the year. This number includes routine inspections, visits for sampling, instruction in methods, advice on building construction and inspection of improvement works in progress.

The provisions of Articles 4 to 14 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, are being observed in general.

2. Butter Premises.

It has not yet been possible to have the list of premises registered for the production of butter and cheese brought fully up-to-date but it can be said that the number of these premises is approximately 1000. Inspections were made as time permitted.

3. Meat Inspection.

There are two private slaughter-houses in the landward part of the County. Renewals of licences were granted to Mr William Roger, Marypark, Inveravon, and Mr William R. Kelman, 33 Main Street, Tomintoul, in respect of their premises at these addresses. 11 inspections were made during 1947, when it was found that the slaughter-houses were being conducted satisfactorily.

See Report of the Medical Officer of Health for further aspects of Meat Inspection (page 19).

The following tables show details of killings and seizures at the various slaughter-houses in the Burghs and Landward area during 1947.

BANFF SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Kind of Animal.	Number Killed.	Condemnations—Tuberculosis.			Condemnations—Other Diseases.		
		Whole.	Weight (lb.).	Partial.	Weight (lb.).	Whole.	Weight (lb.).
Bulls	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks	408	1	569	14	884	2	1,046
Cows	221	8	4,561	17	—	—	1,237
Heifers	357	4	2,093	9	—	—	541
Sheep	3,564	—	—	—	—	7	382
Pigs	32	1	58	—	623	3	65
Calves	480	2	84	—	—	—	52
Totals	5,084	16	7,365	40	1,889	12	3,136

BUCKIE SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Kind of Animal.	Number Killed.	Condemnations—Tuberculosis.			Condemnations—Other Diseases.		
		Whole.	Weight (lb.).	Partial.	Weight (lb.).	Whole.	Weight (lb.).
Bulls	15	1	984	6	—	—	24
Bullocks	379	1	777	12	—	—	296
Cows	206	2	1,230	21	472	1	1,541½
Heifers	344	2	1,091	13	598	1	127
Sheep	3,252	—	—	—	—	—	245½
Pigs	15	—	—	—	—	—	64
Calves	33	—	—	—	—	—	10
Totals	4,244	6	4,082	52	1,070	2	2,308

DUFFTOWN SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Kind of Animal.	Number Killed.	Condemnations—Tuberculosis.			Condemnations—Other Diseases.		
		Whole.	Weight (lb.).	Partial.	Weight (lb.).	Whole.	Weight (lb.).
Bulls	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bullocks	222	2	955	14	—	—	645
Cows	133	13	6,167	29	—	—	1,195
Heifers	195	3	1,174	13	—	—	278
Sheep	2,449	—	—	—	—	6	338
Pigs	7	—	—	—	—	—	21
Calves	33	1	28	1	—	—	70
Totals	3,047	19	8,324	58	228	6	2,547

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KEITH SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Kind of Animal.	Number Killed.	Condemnations—Tuberculosis			Condemnations—Other Diseases.		
		Whole.	Weight (lb.).	Partial.	Weight (lb.).	Whole.	Weight (lb.).
Bulls	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bullocks	273	—	—	12	886	1	774
Cows	129	13	7,469	24	—	—	1,525
Heifers	180	3	1,358	8	—	—	688
Sheep	2,390	—	—	—	323	6	418
Pigs	15	1	102	—	187	1	34
Calves	109	—	—	—	108	3	—
Totals	3,103	17	8,929	45	1,504	11	3,439

4. Unsound Food.

Seizures of unsound food were made on 8 occasions, the variety and weight of goods seized being as follows:—

4 tins salmon—1 lb. 2½ oz., 1 tin veal—11½ oz., 7 tins milk—6 lb. 7 oz., 1 tin soup—1 lb., 6 tins meat—31 lb., 1 tin baked beans—1 lb., 2 tins green peas—2 lb., 1 tin peaches—1 lb 14 oz., tomatoes—5 lb. 8 oz., granulated sugar—23 lb. 8 oz., bacon—18 lb.

5. Shops.

The inspection of food-purveying shops was carried out as time permitted. 30 shops were inspected and, apart from minor complaints, were found to be conducted satisfactorily.

GEO. EATON,

County Sanitary Inspector.

Banff, June 1948.



