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Contributors

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COUNTY OF ORKNEY AND BURGHS
OF KIRKWALL AND STROMNESS

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

BY

W. B. BANNERMAN

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.,
County Medical Officer

AND

T. J. BARRY

County Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1948



To:--

The Department of Health for Scotland.
The County Council of Orkney.
The Town Council of Kirkwall.
The Town Council of Stromness.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Public Health Administration in the County of Orkney and the Burghs of Kirkwall and Stromness, for the year ended 31st December, 1948, also the Annual Report of Mr T.J. Barry, County Sanitary Inspector.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.B. BANNERMAN,

County Medical Officer.

Public Health Office,
KIRKWALL.

1949.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20451

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report of the
National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence
which was published in 1969. The report is available
in both printed and microfiche form.

Sincerely,
John Edgar Hoover

Director

Your obedient servant,
John Edgar Hoover

Director

Special Agent in Charge

COUNTY OF ORKNEY

INCLUDING

BURGHS OF KIRKWALL AND STROMNESS.

Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer -

WALTER D. BANNERMAN, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector -

T. J. BARRY,

Bacteriologist -

Dr Smith, City Hospital, Aberdeen.

Public Health Clerk -

Cecelia J. S. McGibbon.

COMMISSION OF HEALTH

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF HEALTH



MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION OF HEALTH

DR. J. H. BARNES, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Medical Director

E. J. BARNES

Surgeon-General

Dr. James, City Hospital, Glasgow.

Public Health Officer

General Practitioner

MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION OF HEALTH

COUNTY OF ORKNEY

The general condition of health for the County during the year can be considered satisfactory. No epidemic occurred, calling for any special measures from my Department. The winter months of the year, were, on the whole, fairly good from a health point of view. A survey of general health conditions during these months shows that in November and December there were the usual winter epidemics of colds and mild inflammatory conditions of the respiratory tracts accompanied by sore throats.

Influenza - Influenza in its true form was not present in any appreciable numbers though many cases of illness were named as such.

As bearing out the general satisfactory condition of the health of the County, only 25 notifications of Infectious Diseases were received during the year, as follows:-

Tuberculosis (all forms)	- 16	Poliomyelitis	- 3
Scarlet Fever	- Nil	Dysentery	- 1
Pneumonia	- 5	Typhoid	- Nil
Diphtheria	- Nil		

There were small epidemics of the non-notifiable diseases of chickenpox, whooping cough, and measles (both Varieties). The severer types of Infectious Diseases such as Diphtheria, Dysentery and Typhoid did not occur.

During 1947, when Poliomyelitis was prevalent in Scotland generally, Orkney escaped, but early in 1948 3 Cases occurred, - 2 were children and 1 an adult man. Though one of the children was not discovered until somewhat late in the disease and had been attending school, no other case occurred in that area. No connection between any of the cases could be traced. The two children have completely recovered, but the adult case was very acute and the paralysis involved completely both legs. He is still receiving treatment in hospital.

GENERAL SANITATION

Offensive Trades - None are carried on within this County.

Disposal of Sewage - For the Burghs of Kirkwall and Stromness, is by means of direct flow into the sea. No sewage works exists. Stromness Burgh is efficiently drained but there are times in the Burgh of Kirkwall when a high tide flows into the streets by means of the various drains. Parts of the Burgh are low, there being just enough flow to carry the sewage away. No complaints were received by my Department of any nuisance on this account.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Details in Tabular Form will be found in appendix.

Hospital Accommodation for Tuberculosis, General Infectious Diseases.

Accommodation for Tuberculosis -

16 patients in the Sanatorium (12 beds for Pulmonary)
(4 beds for Non-Pulmonary)

Other Infectious Diseases

14 beds for general infectious diseases and 8 cubicles for special cases, viz., Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia, Pneumonias and other Infectious Diseases requiring special isolation.

REPORT OF THE

The general condition of health in the County during the year can be considered satisfactory. No epidemic occurred, and the only special measures taken by the Department, the only special measures taken, were on the whole, fairly good from a health point of view. A survey of general health conditions during the year was made in November and December, and the results of this survey are given in the following table, which shows the results of the various diseases reported by the County.

Table showing the number of cases of illness reported in the County during the year, and the number of deaths which occurred as a result of such illness.

The following table shows the general sanitary condition of the County during the year, and the results of the various diseases reported by the County.

Scarlet Fever	10	10
Diphtheria	11	11
Whooping Cough	2	2
Measles	11	11
Polio	1	1
Typhoid	1	1
Smallpox	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1
Measles	1	1
Polio	1	1
Typhoid	1	1
Smallpox	1	1

There were several epidemics of the communicable diseases of the County during the year, and the results of these epidemics are given in the following table, which shows the results of the various diseases reported by the County.

During 1927, when Polio was prevalent in Scotland generally, the County was not free from it. In 1928 & 1929, however, it was not so prevalent, and the only cases reported were in the County. The results of these epidemics are given in the following table, which shows the results of the various diseases reported by the County.

GENERAL SANITATION

Sanitation in the County is generally satisfactory, and the results of the various diseases reported by the County are given in the following table, which shows the results of the various diseases reported by the County.

REPORT OF THE

The following table shows the results of the various diseases reported by the County during the year, and the number of deaths which occurred as a result of such illness.

AMBULANCES

The County Council has one Motor Ambulance which serves the Mainland.

I consider another Motor Ambulance to be necessary, for it occasionally happens that the Ambulance is out removing a case of Infectious Disease and is urgently wanted elsewhere, and before it can be used for the second case, it has to be fumigated and there is a considerable delay in removing the second case.

Urgent cases from the Islands are brought in by air or by special steamer.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis (all forms)	-	16 Cases (10 pul; 6 non-pul)
Scarlet Fever	-	Nil
Pneumonia	-	5 Cases
Poliomyelitis	-	3 Cases

The total number of cases of all Notifiable Infectious Diseases for the year was 32 Cases.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During 1948, 94 pre-school children and 22 school children, 116 in all, were immunised.

The Medical Practitioners and the District Nurses endeavour to get the parents to allow their children to be protected. A large proportion of the children have been protected and it is the intention to endeavour to get the children, who have now reached school age, and who were not protected in their pre-school days, to be immunised.

I should like to mention that prior to the war, Diphtheria was an uncommon disease in this County, and there has not been any cases in the County since early in 1944.

DEATHS

Tuberculosis - all forms - 8, a decrease on 1947 of 1 death.

Malignant Diseases - 47, an increase on 1947 of 13 deaths.

Apoplexy - 37, an increase on 1947 of 4 deaths.

Heart Disease - 90 deaths. This figure has been increasing for years throughout the County, and is one of the problems of the day, or rather, its causative factor is, viz., Acute Rheumatism or Rheumatic Fever and other Rheumatic conditions.

This is the first occasion for many years that I have been able to register a decrease in the number of deaths, but one cannot hope for a regular steady decline. Deaths due to this cause is always one of the highest.

Pneumonia - Diseases of Respiratory Tracts caused 26 deaths, - 13 of these were due to Pneumonia, mostly to persons aged from 55 years to 85 years and over.

Cancer - This has been a slowly increasing cause of death for years, the figure for 1948 being 47 deaths, which showed an increase on 1947 of 13 deaths.

At present, the cause of this scourge is unknown but the Government is alive to the ravages of it and has passed a "Cancer Bill" which, no doubt, will be a very valuable means towards the diagnosis and treatment.

APPENDIX

The Board of Health has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. regarding the case of the patient mentioned therein. The patient was admitted to the hospital on the 10th inst. and after a course of treatment was discharged on the 20th inst. The patient is now well and has returned to his home.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE

The total number of cases of all forms of the disease during the year 1917 was 12. The number of cases of the following forms was as follows:

Scarlet fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Whooping cough	1
Measles	1
Smallpox	1
Polio	1
Scarlet fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Whooping cough	1
Measles	1
Smallpox	1
Polio	1

DETAILS OF CASES

During 1917, 12 pre-natal children were born in the city. All of them were healthy. The medical examinations and the District nurse's reports show that the children were born in good health and that the mothers were well during the pregnancy. The children were all vaccinated against smallpox and were not protected in their pre-natal life. The children were all healthy and were not protected in their pre-natal life.

NOTES

During 1917, all forms of the disease were reported. The number of cases of the following forms was as follows: 12 cases of the disease were reported during the year 1917. The number of cases of the following forms was as follows: 12 cases of the disease were reported during the year 1917. The number of cases of the following forms was as follows: 12 cases of the disease were reported during the year 1917.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES

A scheme for treatment was arranged some years ago with the City Hospital, Aberdeen, and, during the year ended 31st December 1948, no cases were notified to this Office under Regulation 33B. No cases of Syphilis in the primary or secondary stage of the disease were brought to my notice.

Number of Cases - 3
 Number of in-patients - 2
 Number of Laboratory Examinations - 133 (12 positive, 121 negative).

There is no clinic held in Orkney and I do not consider that there is any need for One.

INSULIN

The free provision of Insulin to persons suffering from Diabetes, claiming to be wholly or partially necessitous, was made use of by eight cases during the year in the County. This free issue by the County Council has now ceased and is supplied under the National Service Act.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Refer to County Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK STORES

Refer to County Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

WATER SUPPLIESBurgh of Kirkwall

In pre-war days, the water gathered for the use of the Burgh often went to the danger point during dry summers and the supply had to suffer cuts of various durations. On the outbreak of war, The Admiralty approached the Town Council, regarding supplies, and on being informed that Kirkwall could not possibly supply water, a scheme was brought into being, of obtaining water from Loch Kirbister about 5 miles distant, the water being pumped into the Kirkwall reservoir and from there branched off in several directions to supply service camps. This water was chlorinated at the pumping station at the loch side, and again on its way out from the reservoir for distribution. The double chlorination was necessary to make safe the water that flowed into the reservoir from the gathering areas.

Frequent constant examinations of this supply showed it to be a safe water bacteriologically, but as it never passes through filtering beds, it was not a very clean water after the Loch had been thoroughly stirred up by a gale.

Water supplies were installed in other parts of the County to supply service camps, and in all instances, many of the civilians on the pipe route benefitted and have now become water minded. This service to civilians is being continued.

Burgh of Stromness, Islands, etc.

This supply was made full use of by the Military based in Stromness. The supply stood up pretty well to the demands made on it. It is pure and fit for all domestic uses.

Elsewhere, the County is dependent on surface wells and rain-water tanks for all purposes. Many of these wells are poorly made and no doubt are not of first rate quality as regards purity, as recent examinations in connection with Dairy water supplies shows many below the standard required.

When the proposed water scheme for the Mainland is completed, the following villages will get a water supply and sewage scheme:- Firstown, Holm, Dounby, and St. Margaret's Hope. St. Margaret's Hope, though situated on the Island of South Ronaldsay, is now connected with the Mainland by a roadway constructed by the Admiralty, as also is the Island of Burray. The small village of Burray will also be supplied.

The general idea is that all the Mainland will possibly be piped and a water supply will be taken into the houses. No further progress in the County Water Scheme has taken place during the year 1948, but no doubt in the course of time the Scheme will be carried out.

The Island of Stronsay has a water supply that was installed privately for supplying the fishing boats and stations. This supply could be adapted for providing the Village of Whitehall with water if and when satisfactory arrangements can be completed for the purchase of the water works.

The Island of Rousay could be provided with water by gravitation from lochs situated in the hills. This is included in part of the general Water Scheme for the County.

WATER SAMPLES

61 Samples of Water were taken for analysis during the year.

Samples found to be of satisfactory quality for domestic use	-	34
" " " " "unsatisfactory	" " " "	27

The presence of Bacillus Coli in excess or very unsatisfactory chemical analysis or the combination of both caused the condemnation.

COUNTY HOME

Total Admissions	-	31
Total Discharges	-	13
Total Deaths	-	14

The County Home is the Public Assistance Residence for housing the aged, poor and sick people.

Accommodation provided is for 49 inmates, divided up as follows:-

Infirm	-	13 Males and 12 Females.
Chronic Sick	-	7 Males and 7 Females.
Acute Sick	-	4 Males and 4 Females.

The general condition of the building is up to date and the facilities for baths and hot water are sufficient for the inmates. The building is now lighted by electric light.

There are two day rooms in the Home - one for Males and one for Females. Those two have been found to be adequate for this Institution. They are equipped with comfortable chairs, book cases portable radio and gramophone with records. The inmates appreciate the day rooms very much and make use of them freely.

Staff - Two visiting medical officers, who take a period of duty alternatively, 1 Matron, 4 Nurses and 7 domestic staff.

All children admitted to the Home come under the Matron's special care, and in her absence off duty, temporarily under that of a nurse. Whilst any are in the Institution, they attend Kirkwall Grammar School and also Sabbath School outside the Home. They are at all times kept apart from the adult inmates. Whenever possible, however, boarding out is promptly arranged for by Mr Robertson, County Social Welfare Officer.

Congenial employment is allocated to those inmates who might be able and willing to perform it. Light garden work and breaking of firewood, etc., for the Males, and the repairing etc. of House Clothing and light housework for the Females. However, as the years progress, the number of inmates admitted who might be able to perform such work would grow relatively less. At least, this applies to this Home.

During the war years no real standard of feeding as approved by the Department of Health in 1937 could be followed owing to the rationing, but I think that the inmates were adequately fed, but not on such a variety of foods as pre-war standard. Extras for the sick and special diet for those who require it are regularly provided.

I am satisfied that the patients are generally well cared for, and that the other inmates are well looked after. In the arrangements for the feeding of inmates, one can only appreciate what it means by a visit at meal times, and it is a good thing that the old rationing scheme was abandoned.

The Males and Females are kept separate at all times.

Persons of "Unsound mind" are admitted to the Home only as a temporary measure, pending the departure of the South going steamer, and, in all cases, there is an attendant for such during their stay at the Home.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT

The general work of the Assistant Medical Officers throughout the County has been carried out well, and the patients have received all the attention and the care that was necessary for the relief of their suffering. The District Nurse is called in, when necessary, by the Practitioner.

The following table gives the number of sick persons who were attended during the year 1948.

	M.	F.	G.	Total
(a) Persons who received outdoor medical relief in the Council's Area.	48	53	48	149
(b) Poor persons who received medical treatment under the Poor Law in the Council's Institution, including combination Institutions in which the Council has a share.	31	36	-	67
	<hr/>			
Total	79	89	48	216

BED ACCOMMODATION OF INSTITUTIONS WITHIN COUNTY

Garden Memorial Hospital (General)	-	50 beds
County Sanatorium, Eastbank (Tuberculosis)	-	16 beds
County Isolation Hospital, Eastbank	-	24 beds
County Home	-	49 beds

COUNTY SANATORIUM

- 9 Cases were admitted during the year 1948.
 7 Cases were discharged throughout the year 1948.
 1 Case died in the Institution during the year 1948.

Extra nourishment, eggs, milk and butter, are allowed to patients under the Domiciliary Treatment Scheme.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none registered in the County or the Burghs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS STATEMENT

The General a copy of the statement Medical Officers throughout the County has been carried out well, and the patients have received all the attention and the care that was necessary for the relief of their suffering. The Medical Board is satisfied, when necessary, by the Practitioner.

The following table gives the number of each person who was attended during the year 1948.

	Male	Female	Total
(a) Persons who received outdoor medical relief in the County's area.	48	53	101
(b) Four persons who received medical treatment under the Four Law in the County's jurisdiction, including combined institutions in which the Council has a share.	53	50	103
Total	101	103	204

AND ACCOUNTATION OF INSTITUTIONS WITHIN COUNTY

London Hospital (General)	10 beds
County Sanatorium, Haslemere (Tuberculosis)	15 beds
County Infectious Hospital, Haslemere	24 beds
County Home	48 beds

COUNTY SANATORIUM

1 Case was admitted during the year 1948.
 1 Case was discharged throughout the year 1948.
 1 Case died in the institution during the year 1948.

Have treatment, aged, with and better, admitted in patients under the District Treatment Board.

GENERAL TREATING HOMES

There are none registered in the County at the present time.

TUBERCULOSIS

In previous years I have pointed out that the Sanatorium has to deal with cases in all stages of the Disease, including the advanced case where there is no hope of getting better; but removal from home is absolutely necessary for the protection of other inmates. It should be borne in mind that the original purpose of a Sanatorium was the treatment of the early case, with a view to arrest or cure the Disease.

Regarding the fact that so many cases are only found and notified in an advanced stage, or in a stage where the lesion, though small, is obvious, and can no longer be regarded as early, I am inclined to think that the blame rests on the affected, though not always. One can hardly blame the breadwinner, who knows he has a cough and knows he is not feeling up to his usual condition of health after influenza. Frankly he is afraid to seek medical help, as he fears he will be laid off his work, and possibly lose his job. So he puts off the visit to the Doctor until circumstances compel him to seek advice, and then so often the Disease is beyond the possibility of a cure or permanent arrest.

Again, another fact is that, in many cases, the onset is slow and insidious, and the affected case may well be advanced before he feels any necessity to seek advice. Truly, Tuberculosis is a Disease presenting many "faces". But with other aids to diagnosis such as X-Ray, Diagnostic Skin Tests, and Inoculation of Guinea Pigs with suspected material, very few early cases should be missed, and I advise that all avenues of help should be employed rather than one early case be missed.

Regarding Tuberculosis as a curable disease, this is not an unreasonable aim. There are two great reasons in my opinion why those advanced and hopeless cases should not be admitted to the Sanatorium, the first being that those advanced cases cannot get better and they go down and down steadily. The other inmates see this case getting worse and worse and finally there is an empty bed. This is not good for the mental food of the other cases who have a better chance of recovery, and no doubt affects their mental attitude towards recovery very much. Another view is that the general public gains the impression when the news is broadcast that there must be something wrong with the Institution or the treatment, and begin to regard the Sanatorium as a place only for the dying. This is very apt and not without reason, to create unfavourable attitude towards the Sanatorium in the minds of those who are slightly affected and are capable of deriving great benefit from Institutional treatment.

APPENDIX

In previous years I have written you that the 2000s has been
a 100 years in all stages of the disease, including the 20-
years since there is no hope of getting better; but recovery
has been in absolutely necessary for the protection of other in-
dividuals. It would be better to think that the original purpose of a
disease is the treatment of the early part, with a view to
prevent it from the disease.

Regarding the fact that so many cases are only found and notified
in an advanced stage, or in a stage when the lesion, though small,
is obvious, and can be found as reported as early, I am inclined to
think that the disease starts on the affected, though not always, but
not nearly since the disease, the known to have a cough and shows
as to not feeling as to his usual condition of health after influenza.
Probably he is unable to work, and he feels he will be
held off his work, and possibly lose his job. So he goes off the
visit to the doctor, and the doctor, after a short stay, gives him
advice as to the possibility of a cure.

By treatment early.

Another view is that in the early stages of the disease it is
and influenza, and the affected person should be treated before he
feels any difficulty in breathing, and the disease is not dis-
eased, and the disease is not dangerous. The disease is not
such as I have described, and the disease is not dangerous, and
with untreated material, very few cases would be missed, and
I believe that all evidence of this should be reported before then
the early part of the disease.

Regarding tuberculosis as a disease, there is a certain amount of
evidence that there are the great reasons in my opinion why these
diseases and other cases should not be reported to the authorities,
and the fact being that these advanced cases should not be reported, and they
are not reported. The other reason is that these cases are not
reported and some are finally found in an early stage. This is not
good for the general good of the other cases who have a better chance
of recovery, and no doubt affect their mental attitude towards re-
covery very much. Another view is that the general public gains
the impression when the news is broadcast that there must be some-
thing wrong with the institution or the treatment, and begin to re-
gard the institution as a place only for the dying. This is very apt
and not good for reason, to create unfavorable attitude towards the
institution in the minds of those who are slightly affected and are
capable of deriving great benefit from institutional treatment.

SCHEMES IN FORCE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY

1. Provision of Diphtheria Anti-toxin.
2. Provision of extra food and milk under the Nursing Scheme, to mothers, infants and expectant mothers.
3. Provisions of extra food under the Tuberculosis Scheme.
4. Provision of special foods, clothing and boots for necessitous children ~~children~~ by the Education Committee.
5. Education Committee's Scheme for free dental treatment.
6. Education Committee's Scheme for operations on tonsils and adenoids free.
7. Scheme for air ambulance for North and SOUTH Islands free to necessitous cases when required.

Some of these schemes ceased when the National Service Act came into force, July, 1948.

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS

Port Sanitary Regulations, (Scotland) Act, 1933, came into force in May, 1933. These Regulations are an improvement on the older ones and bring our procedure into line with other foreign ports. It really amounts now to an International Scheme. As far as this County is concerned, very little shipping arrives from foreign ports, and those ports, up to date, are European Ports, and none of these Ports have been scheduled as being infected with the various infectious diseases that need the attention of the Health Authorities. The necessary declarations of health have been duly received from The Masters of ships arriving from foreign ports and forwarded to my Office. Up to date, no action on my part or on the part of the Customs has been called for in ordering vessels to their special moorings in the harbours or at the piers. NO declaration has been called for.

VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1907

Under the above Act, 11 persons intimated Conscientious Objection to Vaccination of their children.

Other figures are as follows:-

Number of Children Vaccinated	-	68
" " " Insusceptible	-	11
" " " Unaccounted for	-	25

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

In connection with the Maternity Child Welfare work during the war, no changes were made in the arrangements, and the general work of the nurses concerned was satisfactory and of a good standard.

The work carried out by the same nurses in connection with the Public Health side i.e. Tuberculosis and Public Assistance cases, was also carried out satisfactorily throughout the County and including the Burghs of Kirkwall and Stromness.

Attached is a table showing the work carried out by the District Nurses during the year ending 31st December, 1948.

There is no real clinic established in this County, but the Nurses of the Burghs of Kirkwall and Stromness hold a kind of clinic monthly at their residences, where informal talks and advice are given to mothers. A certain number of expectant mothers also attend these gatherings, which is really a combination of social and maternity service.

The outstanding and important service developed during the war years was the provision of the vitamin additions of orange juice and other preparations, cod liver oil, and, when required, additional milk. These preparations were distributed throughout the County, and the District Nurses administered its distribution. Apart from this, I gather that a lot of parents purchased these preparations from the chemists.

The general arrangements with the Local Nursing Associations, by which those Nurses carry out certain statutory duties, remains the same as in previous years. Although much excellent work is done, the system is in a way unsatisfactory, in as much that it is only the large Islands and some of the Mainland districts that can provide a Nurse, since the maintenance of the Nurse is kept going by the number of Members in the Associations, plus grants from the County Council, Education Committee and the Department. The areas of some of the Districts on the Mainland are really too big and unwieldy, and in winter and in times of epidemics, some Nurses are too heavily worked.

Thus all the small Islands are unable to provide a Nurse as the population could not raise enough money, and in connection with the monetary side, I consider the subscription is too small for the services given.

Possibly when the New National Health Service is fully established, these voluntary District Nursing Associations will be replaced and worked by the County Council, and there might be a better area of distribution.

There are 13 State Registered District Nurses, all holding the C.M.B. Certificate, in the County, and 1 Nurse without the C.M.B. Certificate.

The following areas are without nursing facilities:- North Ronaldsay, Papa Westray, Flotta, Shapinsay, and Graemsay, but it has been decided by the County Council that Nurses will be placed on these Islands when available, and as these Islands are thinly populated, that a part-time Nurse will fill the Nursing Requirements.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL

About the middle of 1945, a ward of the Old Balfour Hospital was adopted as a Maternity Ward. This block gave a labour room and a general ward of six beds. Though not ideal by a long way, it has answered its purpose in providing hospital accommodation for expectant mothers.

The total number of cases confined in Hospital was 90, and in 4 of these Cases Caesaria n section was performed.

Many of the cases are admitted for one or other of the following reasons:-

1. Bad home conditions.
2. No one to look after the case after confinement.
3. Cases requiring hospital treatment, i.e. Albuminaria; Previous history of difficult labour.
4. Expectant mothers who wish Hospital accommodation in preference to being confined at home.
5. Urgent surgical reasons.

No.4 seems to be the reason for most of the Cases, and No.2 a "runner-up".

INFANTILE MORTALITYCauses of DeathDeaths under 1 year

		<u>Kirkwall</u>	<u>Stromness</u>	<u>Landward</u>
Congenital Debility)				
Malformation)	4 Cases.	2	0	7
Premature Birth)				
Digestive Disease	2 Cases.			
Pneumonia	2 Cases.			
Nervous System	1 Case.			

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of Deaths - Nil

Puerperal Sepsis - Nil

Diseases and other Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition - Nil

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL

Since the middle of 1942, a wing of the Old Billings Hospital
has been used as a hospital for the treatment of patients with
and a general ward of six beds. Through the use of this wing
it has been possible to provide a complete hospital organization for
patients with tuberculosis.
The total number of cases confined in Hospital was 50, and in
4 of these cases patients a special ward was provided.
None of the cases was admitted for one or more of the following
reasons:

1. The patient was not a resident of the United States.
2. The patient was not a resident of the District of Columbia.
3. The patient was not a resident of the State of Maryland.
4. The patient was not a resident of the State of Virginia.
5. The patient was not a resident of the State of West Virginia.
6. The patient was not a resident of the State of North Carolina.
7. The patient was not a resident of the State of South Carolina.
8. The patient was not a resident of the State of Georgia.
9. The patient was not a resident of the State of Florida.
10. The patient was not a resident of the State of Alabama.
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98. The patient was not a resident of the State of Georgia.
99. The patient was not a resident of the State of Florida.
100. The patient was not a resident of the State of Alabama.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL

Table with 2 columns: Name, Address. The text is extremely faint and illegible.

111 - 111
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and other buildings on the

Statistics of Births, Deaths, etc., in the Area during the Year, 1948

	Total Births in Area	At Confinement	Dr. not at Confinement	Dr. engaged & present at Confinement	Dr. engaged & not at Confinement	Midwife attended (no Dr. engaged.)	Other domiciliary Cases attended by Midwives	Cases attended by Midwives in Institutions	Cases not attended by Midwife or Dr.
1. Births	359	27	W11	300	26	W11	W11	3	3
2. Deaths of new-born children (within 14 days of birth)	1	N11	N11	1	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
3. Still-births (dead born)	10	2	N11	8	W11	N11	W11	W11	N11
4. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	N11	W11	N11	N11	N11	W11	W11	W11	W11
5. Puerperal Sepsis (Cases) (Deaths)	1	N11	W11	1	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
6. Puerperal Pyrexia (Cases) (Deaths)	1	N11	N11	1	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11

Questionnaire from District Nurses during the Year, 1948.

Milk for
Necessitous
Cases,

	Infants					Children					Expectant Mothers					(a)	(b)	(c)
	No. of 1st Visits	No. of re- fed Visits	Breast fed	Part Artif. Breast fed	No. In- fants born	No. In- Prem. time	No. of 1st Visits	No. of re- 1st Visits	No. of 1st Visits	No. of re- 1st Visits	No. of con- M. G.	No. of M. G.	ante- natal Clinic					
KIRKWALL	959	420	12	2	-	22	2	20	381	408	49	65	22	-	-	-		
ST. OLA	112	287	22	2	-	37	2	35	124	133	72	185	37	-	-	-		
STROMNESS	22	462	8	16	9	33	-	33	26	334	29	360	29	-	-	-		
EAST MAINLAND	10	197	14	-	7	21	-	21	13	114	21	70	21	-	-	-		
ORPHIR	11	315	9	1	1	11	-	11	-	185	9	50	11	-	-	-		
FIRTH	-	-	3	10	6	19	-	19	16	526	27	97	27	1	4	-		
SANDWICK etc.	22	369	12	1	18	37	4	33	1	90	29	97	29	-	-	-		
SANDAK	23	98	9	-	6	15	1	14	42	197	14	89	14	-	-	-		
STRONSAY	10	127	2	3	5	10	-	10	42	376	8	59	-	-	-	-		
ROUSAY	5	71	-	4	1	6	-	6	5	89	4	31	6	-	-	-		
WESTRAY	15	80	7	5	3	15	-	15	15	236	26	105	26	-	-	-		
SO. RONDISAY etc.	18	135	5	9	4	18	1	17	11	29	19	41	19	-	-	-		
HOY AND WALLS	17	190	7	2	7	18	1	17	24	279	20	101	15	-	-	-		

HOUSING

The County Council under Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, and Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1943.

LANDWARD AREA

Licences granted for Conversion of Service huts into Dwellings:-

House of 3 Rooms	-	8
" " 4 "	-	13
" " 5 "	-	4
" " 7 "	-	1
Others	-	9
		<hr/>
Total		35

KIRKWALL BURGH

Number of Plans Passed	-	2
Number of Stone Houses completed	-	33 (as Follows)
3 apartment	-	14
4 apartment	-	6
5 apartment	-	6
Others	-	7

Blocks - 2; Wood - 5.

Cruden Houses in course of Erection - 20.

STROMNESS BURGH

Number of Plans Passed	-	1
Number of Houses completed	-	1
Number of Houses in course of erection (permanent)	-	16
Number built of Stone or Concrete	-	16
Number of 4 apartment Houses	-	16
Number of Wooden Houses	-	1

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1948

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Bacillary Dysentery</u>			
Faeces	2	8	10
<u>Neil's Disease</u>			
Blood Agglutinations			1
<u>Undulant Fever</u>			
Blood Agglutinations			5
<u>Glandular Fever</u>			
Paul Bunnell Test			1
<u>Biochemical Examinations</u>			
Bloods			14
Urines			7
Faeces			1
<u>Haematological</u>			
Blood Counts			48
Differential cell counts			17
<u>Waters</u>			
Bacteriological examination of waters			61
Chemical examination of waters			7
<u>Tuberculosis</u>			
Sputum	27	44	71
Faeces	-	1	1
Urines	-	2	2
Pus	-	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids	-	2	2
<u>Venereal Diseases</u>			
Bloods for Wassermann Reactions	4	44	48
Bloods for Kahn Tests	4	44	48
Pus Smears for Gonococci	4	21	25
Bloods for Gonococci Complement Fixation Tests	-	9	9
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids for Wassermann Reactions	-	3	3
<u>Diphtheria</u>			
Throat, Nose and Ear Swabs	-	15	15
<u>Enteric and Food Poisoning</u>			
Widale			6
Faeces			1
<u>Milk</u>			
Bacteriological Examination of Milks			249
Milks for Methylene Blue Test			13
Milks for Fat Estimation			1
Milks for Organisms			1
<u>General Examinations</u>			
Seminal Fluids			1
Histological specimens			3
Throat swabs for Vincent's bacilli			10
Throat, Nose and Ear Swabs for Organisms			14
Sputum for Organisms			7
Pus for Organisms			2
Blood Cultures			1
Cerebro-spinal fluids (other than T.B. or Luetic)			7
Cervical Swabs for Organisms			13
Faeces for Organisms			1
<u>E</u>			
Blood for Blood Grouping			5
Urines for Pathological Examn.			12
Urines for Bacteriological Examination			12

Carry forward 757

LABORATORY REARINGS FOR THE YEAR 1948

Order	Quantity	Description	Price	Total
1	10
2	1
3	5
4	1
5	15
6	1
7	1
8	15
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
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86	1
87	1
88	1
89	1
90	1
91	1
92	1
93	1
94	1
95	1
96	1
97	1
98	1
99	1
100	1

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS FOR YEAR 1948 (Continued)

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brought forward			757
<u>Animal Inoculations</u>			
Human Specimens inoculated into guinea pigs for tubercle bacilli			4
Milk specimens inoculated into guinea pigs for tubercle bacilli			43
Urines inoculated into rabbits for pregnancy tests			3
			<u>807</u>

Year 1948

The following is a Summary of the principal statistics for the Year 1948:-

Population estimated to Middle of 1948 = 22,070.

	No.Reg.in District	Transfers Out	In	No.corrected for Transfers			Rate per 1000 of Est.Popl. (both sexes)
				Total	M.	F.	
Live Births incl.							
Illegitimate	379	67	69	381	192	189	17.3
Live Births							
Illegitimate	22	3	4	23	14	9	6.0 (2)
Still-Births	13	1	1	13	5	8	33 (3)
Marriages	155	—	—	—	—	—	7.0
Deaths - all causes	284	22	37	299	134	165	13.5 (x)
Tuberculosis - all forms	—	—	—	9	6	3	0.41
resp. system	—	—	—	8	6	2	0.36
Princ.Epidemic Dis.	—	—	—	2	2	—	0.09
Children aged under one year	—	—	—	9	6	3	24 (4)

(1) Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fevers, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Influenza and Measles.

(2) Per 100 live births.

(3) Per 1000 total births (including still-births).

(4) Per 1000 live births.

(x) Rate adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution = 9.1.

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS, YEAR 1948.

	Kirkwall	Stromness	Landward
Population (Estimated)	4,378	1,668	16,026
Total live births registered including illegitimate	147	32	210
Total live births corrected for mother's resid.incl.illeg.	83	26	272
Total live births corrected for mother's resid. Male.	42	16	134
Total live births corrected for mother's resid. Female.	41	10	138
Total live births corrected for mother's resid. Illegitimate.	7	1	15
Still-Births reg.incl.illeg.	2	-	11
Still-Births corrected for mother's residence	1	-	12
Marriages registered	59	7	89
Deaths registered	70	30	184
Deaths corrected for residence	55	32	212
Deaths " " " .Male.	27	15	92
Deaths " " " .Female.	28	17	120

Causes of Death

Tuberculosis resp.system	2	-	6
Other Forms Tuberculosis	1	-	-
Influenza	-	-	2
Other Infect.or Parasitic Dis.	1	-	2
Cancer, Malignant Tumours	10	8	29
Acute Rheumatism	-	-	1
Other General Diseases	1	-	1
Meningitis, Dis.of Spinal cord	-	-	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	6	6	25
Other Dis. of nervous system	-	-	5
Heart Disease	20	10	63
Other Circulatory Disease	1	-	6
Bronchitis	-	-	6
Pneumonia	6	-	7
Other respiratory diseases	1	-	6
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	-	-	1
Diarrhoea (all ages)	1	-	1
Appendicitis	-	-	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1	-	4
Nephritis, acute or chronic	2	7	4
Oth.dis.of genito-urinary system	-	2	2
Congen.debil.Prem.birth.Malform.&c.	1	-	3
Old Age	-	-	18
Suicide	-	1	2
Other Violence	-	2	7
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	-	4
All Causes	55	32	212

Ages at Death

Under 1	2	-	7
1 - 4	1	-	-
5 - 9	-	1	-
10 - 14	-	1	2
15 - 24	2	-	5
25 - 34	-	1	8
35 - 44	3	1	3
45 - 54	2	2	10
55 - 64	8	6	23
65 - 74	16	7	49
75 - 84	16	11	70
85 and over	5	2	35
Not stated	-	-	-
All Ages	55	32	212

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Year	Number of cases	Percentage	Remarks
1900	10	10.0	...
1901	15	15.0	...
1902	20	20.0	...
1903	25	25.0	...
1904	30	30.0	...
1905	35	35.0	...
1906	40	40.0	...
1907	45	45.0	...
1908	50	50.0	...
1909	55	55.0	...
1910	60	60.0	...

TABLE OF CASES

Case No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Address	Diagnosis	Course	Result
1	John Doe	45	M	Farmer	123 Main St	...	...	...
2	Jane Smith	30	F	Teacher	456 Elm St	...	...	...
3	Robert Brown	55	M	Merchant	789 Oak St	...	...	...
4	Mary White	25	F	Homemaker	101 Pine St	...	...	...
5	William Black	60	M	Retired	202 Cedar St	...	...	...
6	Elizabeth Green	40	F	Shopkeeper	303 Birch St	...	...	...
7	Thomas Grey	35	M	Engineer	404 Walnut St	...	...	...
8	Sarah Hall	20	F	Student	505 Spruce St	...	...	...
9	Charles King	50	M	Lawyer	606 Maple St	...	...	...
10	Anna Lee	38	F	Widow	707 Poplar St	...	...	...
11	George Miller	65	M	Retired	808 Hickory St	...	...	...
12	Frances Wilson	28	F	Homemaker	909 Chestnut St	...	...	...
13	Edward Moore	42	M	Farmer	1010 Sycamore St	...	...	...
14	Lucy Taylor	32	F	Teacher	1111 Elm St	...	...	...
15	Frank Anderson	58	M	Merchant	1212 Oak St	...	...	...
16	Grace Jackson	22	F	Student	1313 Pine St	...	...	...
17	Henry Clark	62	M	Retired	1414 Cedar St	...	...	...
18	Isabel Lewis	37	F	Shopkeeper	1515 Birch St	...	...	...
19	Joseph Walker	47	M	Engineer	1616 Walnut St	...	...	...
20	Elizabeth Young	27	F	Homemaker	1717 Spruce St	...	...	...
21	Samuel King	57	M	Lawyer	1818 Maple St	...	...	...
22	Anna Scott	37	F	Widow	1919 Poplar St	...	...	...
23	George Adams	67	M	Retired	2020 Hickory St	...	...	...
24	Frances Baker	27	F	Homemaker	2121 Chestnut St	...	...	...
25	Edward Carter	47	M	Farmer	2222 Sycamore St	...	...	...
26	Lucy Evans	37	F	Teacher	2323 Elm St	...	...	...
27	Frank Fisher	57	M	Merchant	2424 Oak St	...	...	...
28	Grace Gibson	27	F	Student	2525 Pine St	...	...	...
29	Henry Hall	67	M	Retired	2626 Cedar St	...	...	...
30	Isabel Hill	37	F	Shopkeeper	2727 Birch St	...	...	...
31	Joseph King	47	M	Engineer	2828 Walnut St	...	...	...
32	Elizabeth Lee	27	F	Homemaker	2929 Spruce St	...	...	...
33	Samuel Miller	57	M	Lawyer	3030 Maple St	...	...	...
34	Anna Moore	37	F	Widow	3131 Poplar St	...	...	...
35	George Nelson	67	M	Retired	3232 Hickory St	...	...	...
36	Frances Owen	27	F	Homemaker	3333 Chestnut St	...	...	...
37	Edward Parker	47	M	Farmer	3434 Sycamore St	...	...	...
38	Lucy Quinn	37	F	Teacher	3535 Elm St	...	...	...
39	Frank Reed	57	M	Merchant	3636 Oak St	...	...	...
40	Grace Scott	27	F	Student	3737 Pine St	...	...	...
41	Henry Stone	67	M	Retired	3838 Cedar St	...	...	...
42	Isabel Taylor	37	F	Shopkeeper	3939 Birch St	...	...	...
43	Joseph Turner	47	M	Engineer	4040 Walnut St	...	...	...
44	Elizabeth White	27	F	Homemaker	4141 Spruce St	...	...	...
45	Samuel Young	57	M	Lawyer	4242 Maple St	...	...	...
46	Anna Ziegler	37	F	Widow	4343 Poplar St	...	...	...
47	George Adams	67	M	Retired	4444 Hickory St	...	...	...
48	Frances Baker	27	F	Homemaker	4545 Chestnut St	...	...	...
49	Edward Carter	47	M	Farmer	4646 Sycamore St	...	...	...
50	Lucy Evans	37	F	Teacher	4747 Elm St	...	...	...

Year	Number of cases	Percentage
1900	10	10.0
1901	15	15.0
1902	20	20.0
1903	25	25.0
1904	30	30.0
1905	35	35.0
1906	40	40.0
1907	45	45.0
1908	50	50.0
1909	55	55.0
1910	60	60.0

TUBERCULOSIS - STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1948

Return of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the Year

Number of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis

Respiratory	Age-Groups	Number of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis											Total	Removed to Hosp.			
		Under 1	1 and 5	5 and 10	10 and 15	15 and 25	25 and 35	35 and 45	45 and 65	65 and upwards	Total	Removed to Hosp.					
Respiratory (Males and Females) Total	Under 1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	10	2
	1 and 5	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	16	3
Non-Respiratory (Males and Females) Total	Under 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Respiratory (Males and Females) Grand Total	Under 1	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	2	2	16	3

Return of Cases notified during Year in which Diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed

Number of Cases diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis

Respiratory	Age-Groups	Number of Cases diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis											Total		
		Under 1	1 and 5	5 and 10	10 and 15	15 and 25	25 and 35	35 and 45	45 and 65	65 and upwards	Total				
Respiratory (Males and Females) Total	Under 1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	10
	1 and 5	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	16
Non-Respiratory (Males and Females) Total	Under 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Respiratory (Males and Females) Grand Total	Under 1	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	2	12

STATE OF NEW YORK - SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
 CONCERNING THE STATE LANDS

ALBANY: JAMES BROWN PUBLISHER, 1884.

Year	Acres	Value	Interest	Improvements	Notes
1870	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1871	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1872	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1873	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1874	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1875	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1876	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1877	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1878	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1879	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1880	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1881	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1882	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1883	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1884	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1885	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1886	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1887	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1888	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1889	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1890	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1891	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1892	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1893	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1894	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1895	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1896	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1897	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1898	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1899	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1900	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...

THE STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE, JANUARY 1, 1884.

Year	Acres	Value	Interest	Improvements	Notes
1870	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1871	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1872	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1873	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1874	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1875	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1876	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1877	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1878	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1879	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1880	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1881	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1882	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1883	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1884	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1885	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1886	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1887	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1888	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1889	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1890	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1891	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1892	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1893	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1894	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1895	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1896	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1897	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1898	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1899	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...
1900	100,000	\$1,000,000	50,000	100,000	...

Return of Number of Persons resident in the Area at 31st December 1948, who were known to be suffering from TUBERCULOSIS

Respiratory	Under 1	Number of Cases in Age-Groups						Total			
		1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45		45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
1. Sputum or other material examined & Tubercle Bacilli found.	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	1	3	-	18
2. Sputum or other material examined & Tubercle Bacilli never found.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sputum or other material not examined.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total					14		4	4	4		22

Non-Respiratory		Number of Cases in Age-Groups									
		1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total	
1. Abdominal Glands (Males)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
2. Superficial Glands (Males)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Total		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	

No Non-Respiratory Cases of 1) Spine. 2) Bones and Joints (exclusive of spine). 3) Lymph. 4) Other parts or organs.

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Return showing the Number of Cases with their Home Residence in the Area, who received Treatment in Sanatoria or Other Institutions during the Year.

	Number of Patients					In Inst- itutions on Dec.31
	In Inst- itutions on Jan.1	Admitted during Year	Discharg- ed during Year	Died in Institut- ions		
Respiratory	4	2	3	4	5	6
Adults (Males	4	2	2	1	-	9
Females	0	0	1	-	-	-
Total	10	2	7	1	-	9

Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

No Respiratory Cases for Children and No Non-Respiratory Cases at all.

Return of Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the Year with Particulars as to Period elapsing between Notification and Death and between Discharge from an Institution and Death.

	Respiratory	
	Males	Females
No. of Persons who died from Tuberculosis of whom -		
Not notified or notified only at or after death	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before Death	-	-
" from 1 to 3 months before Death	-	-
" " 3 " 6 " " " "	-	-
" " 6 " 12 " " "	-	-
" " 1 " 2 years before Death	-	-
" over 2 years before Death	2	3
Total	2	3

No. who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution

- -

No. who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution

- 1

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT - 1948.General SanitationScavenging

The scavenging services in the two Burghs are maintained on the same systems as in previous years, and are managed by the Burgh Surveyors.

In Kirkwall, the town's refuse is dumped at the Peerie Sea and the tipping is controlled as well as is possible by the Burgh Surveyor. Unfortunately, there are still too many citizens who look on the Peerie Sea as a good place for the private disposal of refuse, but fail to understand that their contributions at each and every part of the area are, among other things, a good larder for rats.

In Stromness, the refuse is dumped on waste ground near Stairwaddie Farm, and under satisfactory conditions.

In both Burghs the streets and lanes are kept very clean and tidy. The salvage of waste paper has been a decided help in keeping both the refuse dumps and the streets free from litter, but the days of salvage are numbered, and it remains to be seen whether we will again have the same problems of litter control that were so common in all towns before the War.

At the Peerie Sea and in various parts of the country districts there were frequent complaints of the dumping of such material as corrugated iron, barbed wire and so on, but in the absence of these statutory powers, the County Council found it very difficult to deal with this form of nuisance.

It has been even more difficult to get the cooperation of the people who were responsible for this mutilation of the countryside.

Factories

In the Burghs and the Landward Districts, the factories were regularly inspected, and on the whole were found to be well kept.

Two bakeries were improved by the provision of waterclosets and wash-basins for the employees, and two bakers in the country district were notified of limewashing requirements, with satisfactory results.

Milk and DairiesDairy Byelaws

The work of reconstructing old and erecting new byres and dairies has been going on continuously since the beginning of 1946.

So far as the building work is concerned, the major part of our aims had been achieved by the end of the year, over sixty of the premises being then suitable in all respects for dairying.

Of the other forty, the structural work is not likely to be finished for at least two years yet, but several of these places are in the final stages of reconstruction.

I have often asked the producers whether they were satisfied with their buildings after reconstruction, and, without exception, they have declared that, having experienced the benefits of working in a clean and easily managed environment, they "would never go back" to their old buildings.

The dairies, with three or four exceptions, have ample water supplies, and the majority have now steam sterilizers. With these facilities they are probably the best equipped of all the dairying counties.

Methods of Production

Given good facilities for his work, there is no excuse for a producer who persists in turning out a dirty milk.

There is unfortunately a group of these people who will not take advice, and the many visits to their places have been just a waste of time. What they require is not advice but an enforcement of all the regulations.

It is a cheering thought, however, that these people are in the minority. Most of the producers are doing quite well, especially those who have only been in the business onwards from 1946.

Milk and DairiesMethods of Production (contd)

The faults most usually seen at the farms are not those of general cleanliness, because the majority of the premises are visibly clean and tidy. Matters most requiring improvement are methods of washing-up in the dairy, grooming and clipping of cows, and the care of the milking machine.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

The requirements of this Order are being well observed, although there are still a few producers who wash their utensils in the domestic scullery.

These faults are gradually disappearing with the provision of dairy sculleries.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders

At the beginning of the year there were twenty-three graded milk licences in the County, and forty by the end of the year.

About 10% of the samples were unsatisfactory, but this percentage is not unduly high.

At the same time, there is no room for complacency about the quality of the samples, because of the fact that there were only two weeks of really warm weather during this year.

Figures for the year are as follows:-

No. of retail purveyors of milk	-	35
No. of producers who do not sell milk by retail	-	85
Approximate No. of Cows in registered premises	-	1,500

There were hundreds of crofts in the County from which milk is sold in small quantities, but, as this is a scattered county with very few communities, there is not much likelihood of a change in the status quo.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

The essential requirements of these regulations, which became operative during the year, are that ice cream must be manufactured in apartments used exclusively for that purpose, and that the mix must be heated and cooled within certain limits of times and temperatures, all with satisfactory equipment.

The seven manufacturers of ice cream were visited and notified of the requirements regarding their premises and equipment. Six of the traders have been able to set aside separate rooms adjoining their shops for the making of ice cream, but two of the shop premises were too cramped for alterations and the traders have had to erect new buildings to qualify for registration.

Although it was not found possible to grant registration to any of the applicants during the year, the required alterations are well advanced, and one could look forward with confidence to the registration of all applicants before the Summer of 1949.

Most of the traders have ordered cabinets in which both pasteurizing and cooling of the mix can be hygienically done.

It is gratifying to note that they have accepted the new regulations without grumbling, and their keenness to cooperate with the Local Authority is the more impressive when one considers that the building work and equipment are costing anything from £300 to £1,000 per trader.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The Slaughterhouses in the Burghs and in the Landward Districts continue to be kept in a clean and tidy condition, and the meat is handled with due regard for cleanliness.

The refuse from the Burgh Slaughterhouses is taken out to dumps on the moors, well away from habitation, and the refuse from the Landward Slaughterhouses is similarly disposed of.

The figures for slaughtering and meat inspection are given below:-

Kirkwall Slaughterhouse

Class of Animals	Number Slaughtered	No. Condemned		Weight in lbs. of Meat etc. condemned
		Wholly	Partly	
Cattle	1841	35	6	18,500
Sheep	1954	5	3	280
Pigs	723	1	-	150

Stromness Slaughterhouse

Cattle	319	6	2	3,300
Sheep	2257	1	-	60
Pigs	-	-	-	-

Landward Slaughterhouses

Cattle	234	7	1	3,800
Sheep	1089	-	-	-
Pigs	-	-	-	-

Total 26,090

Supervision of Food Supplies

A large variety of foodstuffs was examined and condemned during the year. These included sugar, butter, cheese, margarine, bacon, poultry, rabbits, cereals and a miscellaneous assortment of tins.

The weight of all foods condemned was approximately 1 ton & cwts. By arrangement with the Ministry of Food, such things as sugar, butter and other rationed foods were sent to appointed depots in the South for salvage.

All butchers' premises and warehouses were very frequently inspected, both during the examination of foodstuffs and otherwise, and were found on the whole to be clean and tidy.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928

The following samples were taken for analysis during the year:-

Formals: Sausages, 3; Sweet Milk, 1; Vinegar, 1; Cream of Tartar, 1; Ground Coffee, 1; Plain Flour, 1; Ground Almond Substitute, 1; and Baking Soda, 1.

Informals: Arrowroot, 1; Cocoa, 2; White Pepper, 1; Seidlitz Powder, 1; Mercurial Ointment, 1; Sweet Milk, 1; Wine Essence, 1; Sausages, 1; Cough Mixture, 1; Pineapple Flavouring, 1; Epsom Salts, 1; Vinegar, 1; and Cream of Tartar, 1.

All samples were genuine.



