# Contributors

Orkney (Scotland). County Council.

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COUNTY OF ORKNEY AND BURGHS OF KIRKWALL AND STROMNESS

MEDICINE

CXFORD

# ANNUAL REPORT

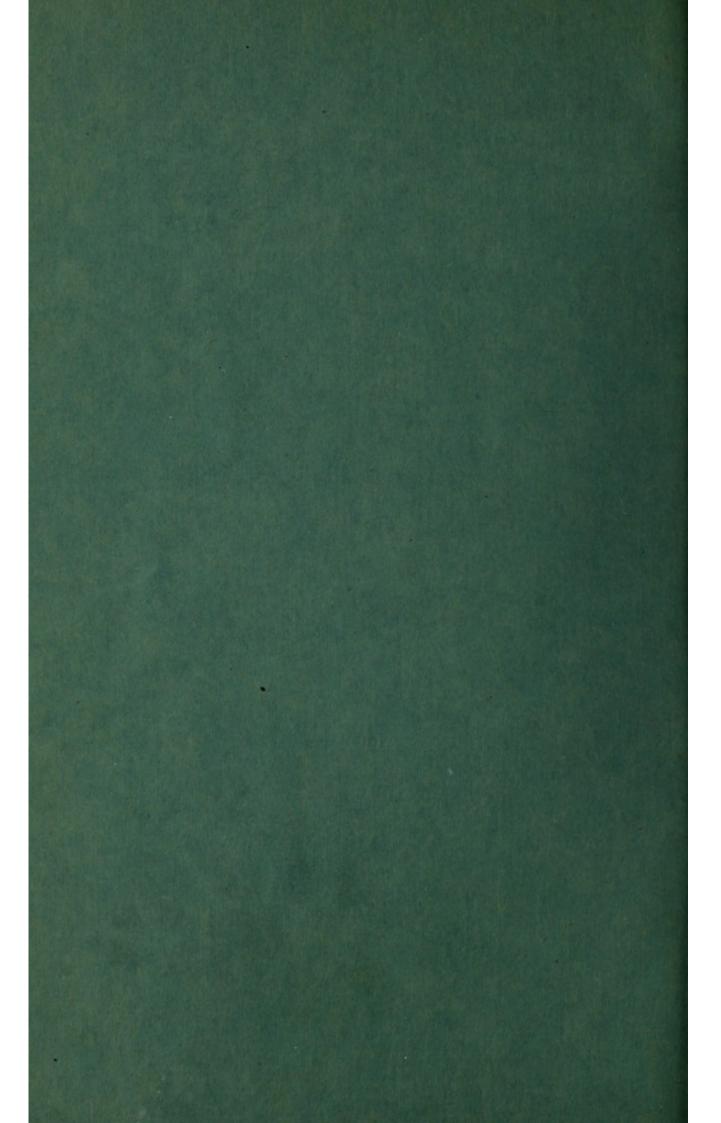
BY

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



10:--

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

## Centlemen.

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.

MEDICINE

10. PARKS ROAD,

OXFORD

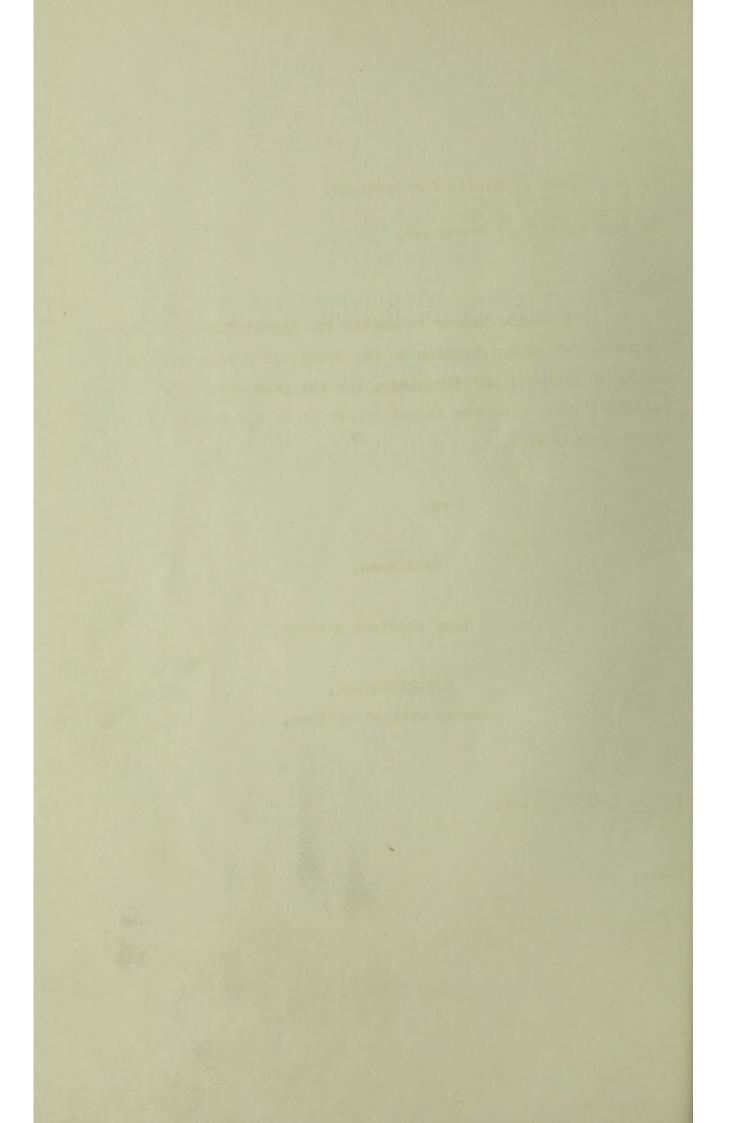
I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.B.BANNERMAN, County Medical Officer.

Public Health Office, KIRKWALL,



## COUNTY OF ORKNEY

INCLUDING

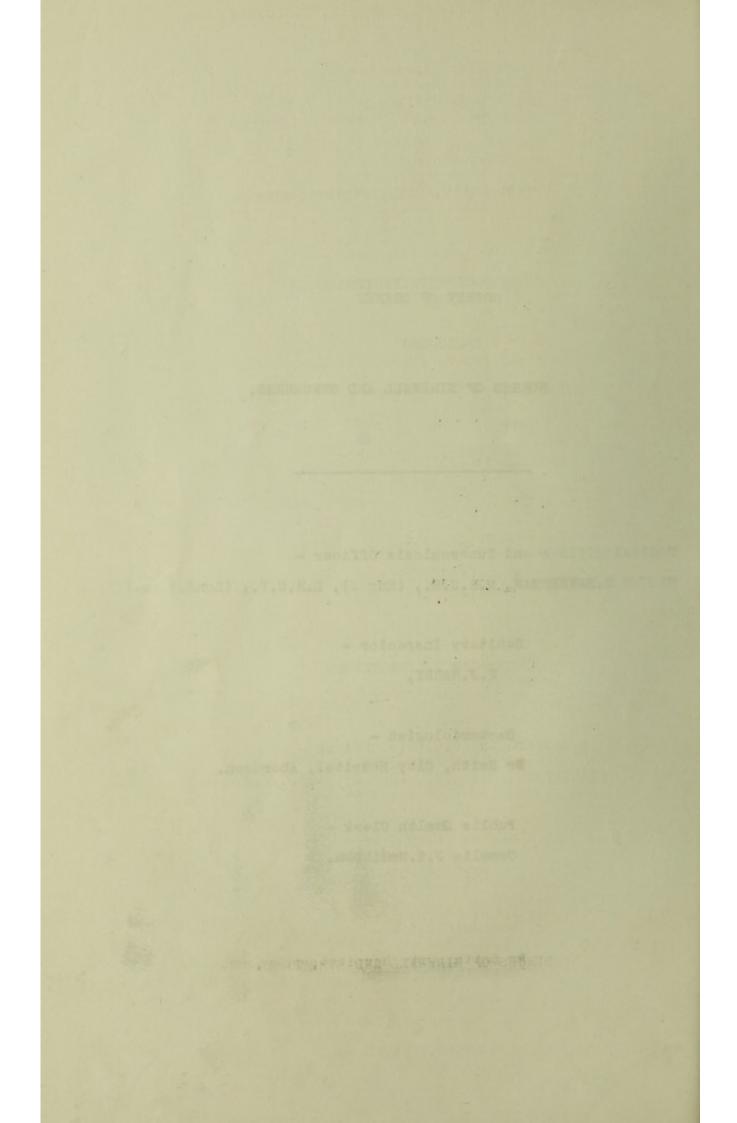
FURGHS OF KIRKWALL AND STROMNESS.

Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer -WELTER 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.McGibbbb.



## COUNTY OF ORKNEY

1.

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 appreclable 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.

Luring 1947, when Poliomyelitis was prevalent in Scotland generally, Orkney escaped, but early in 1948 3 Cases occurred, - 2 w ere 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 work exists. Stromness Burgh is efficiently dra ined but there are times in the Burgh of Kirkwall when a high tide flow s 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.

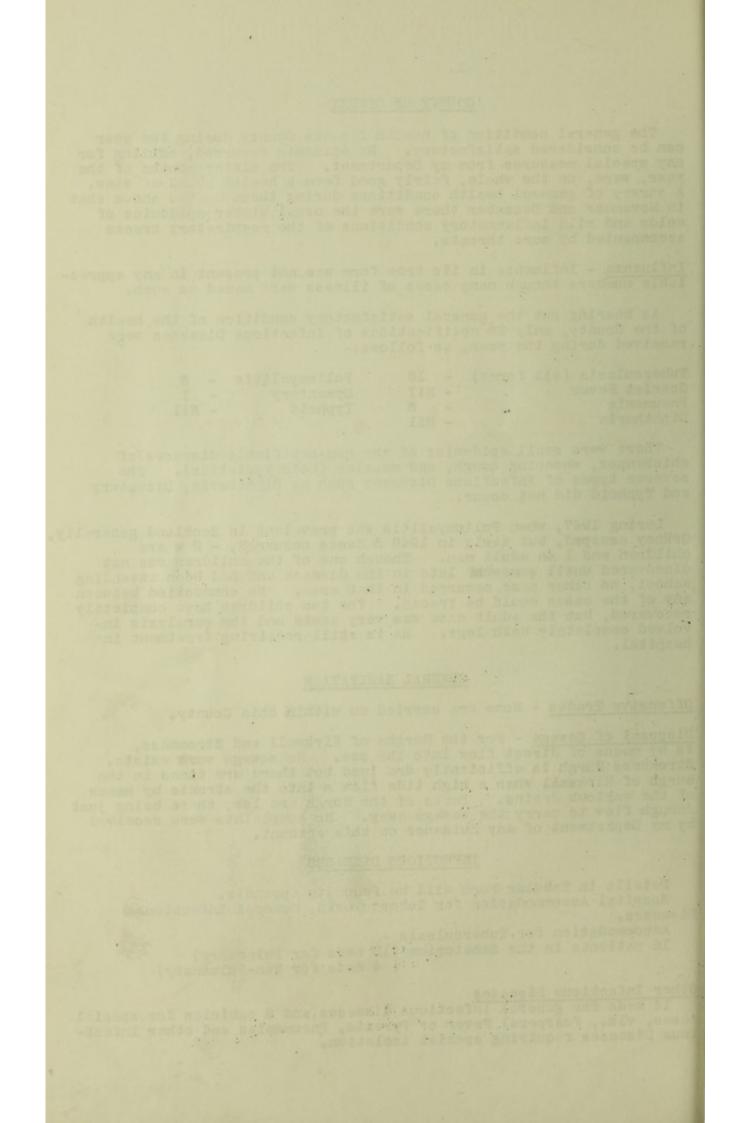
#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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.



## AMBULANCES

The County Council has one Motor Ambulance which assess 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 INMUNISATION

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

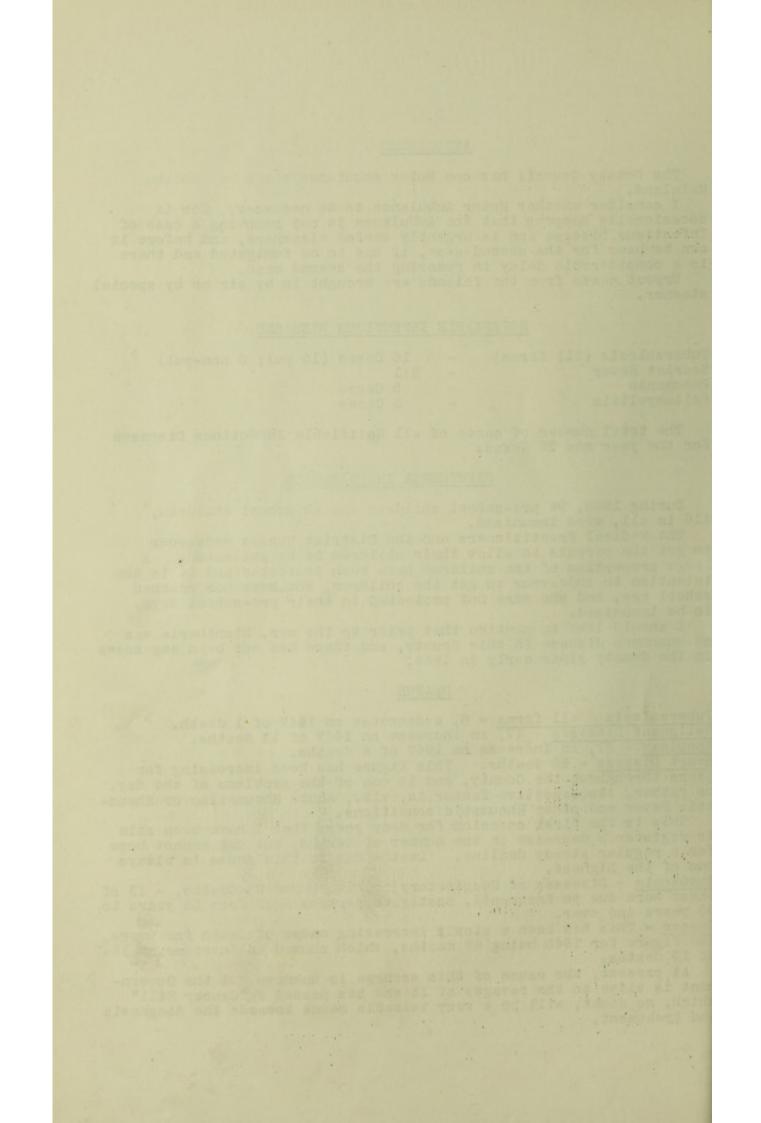
Tuberculosis - all forms - 8, a decrease on 1947 of 1 death. Malignant Diseases - 47, an increase on 1947 of 13 deaths. Apoplexy - 37, an increase on 1947 of 4 deaths. Heart Disease - 90 deaths. This figure has been increasing for years throughout the County, and is one of the problems of the day. or rather, its causative factor is, viz., Acute Rheumatism or Rheum-atic 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 rogular steady decline. Deaths due to this cause is always one of the highest.

Pneumonia - Diseases of Respiratory Tracis 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 ' it the Govern-ment 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.



#### 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.

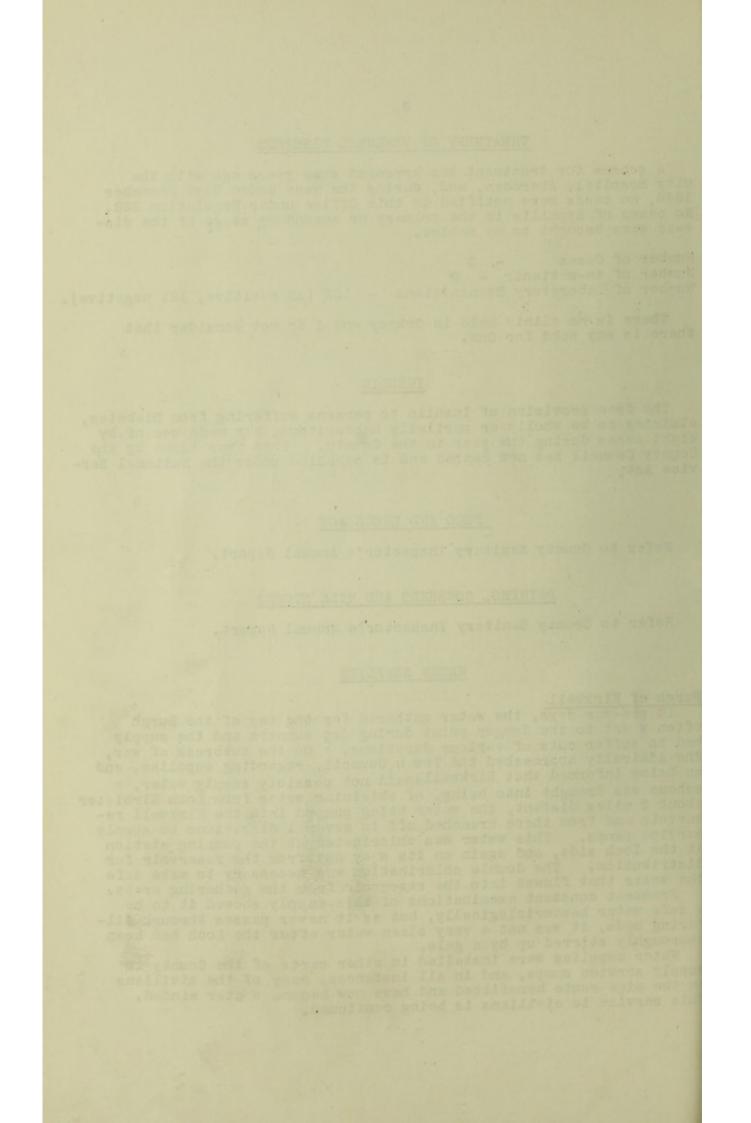
#### WATER SUPPLIES

## Burgh of Kirkwall

IN pre-war days, the water gathered for the use of the Burgh often w ent 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 Tow n Council, regarding supplies, and on being informed that Kirkwallaould not possibly supply water, s 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 w ay 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 w ater 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 walls and rainwater tanks for all purposes. Many of these calls are poorly made and no doubt are not of first raits quality as regards purity, as recent examinations in connection with Dairy water supplies shows many below the standard required.

When the proposed w ater scheme for the Mainland is completed, the following villages will get a water supply and sewage scheme:-Finstown, 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 boets 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.

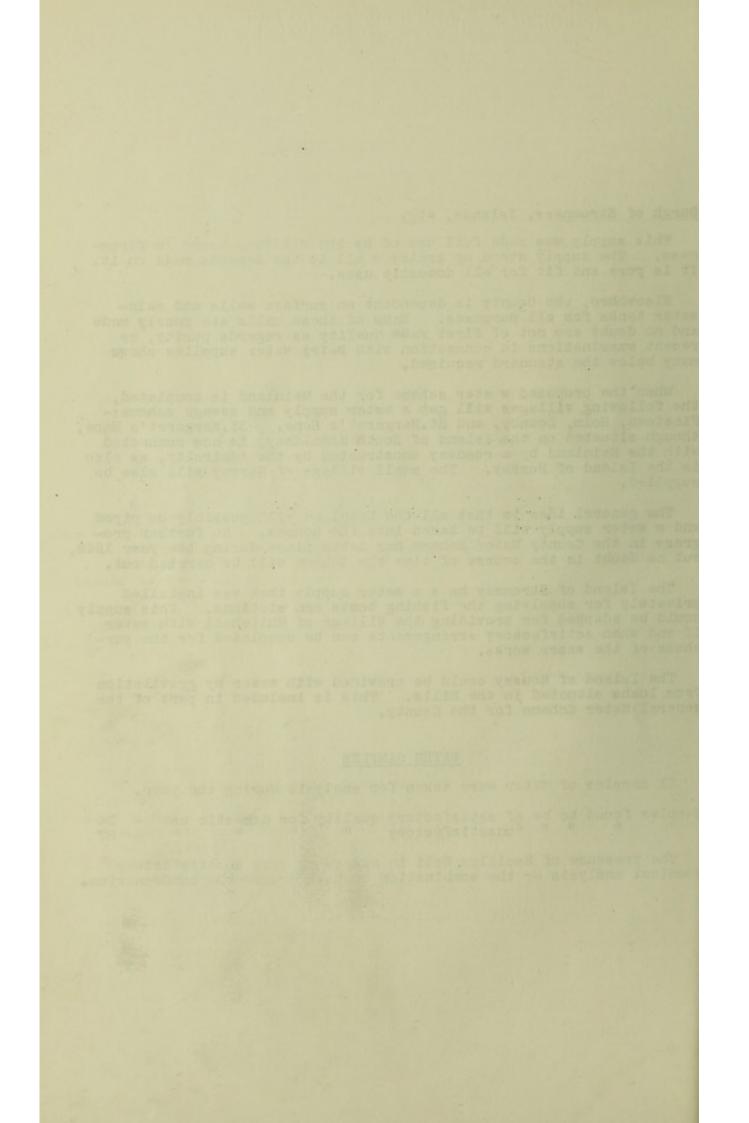
The Island of Rousey could be provided with water by gravitation from lochs situated in the hills. This is included in part of the general Water Scheme for the County.

#### 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 maged the condemnation.



#### COUNTY HOME

Total	Admissions		391
	Discharges	-	13
	Deaths		14

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

(Beomnoual 10n	provided	13	101, 43	s m	1151 6 4	se, aiviaea	up
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 domessic staff.

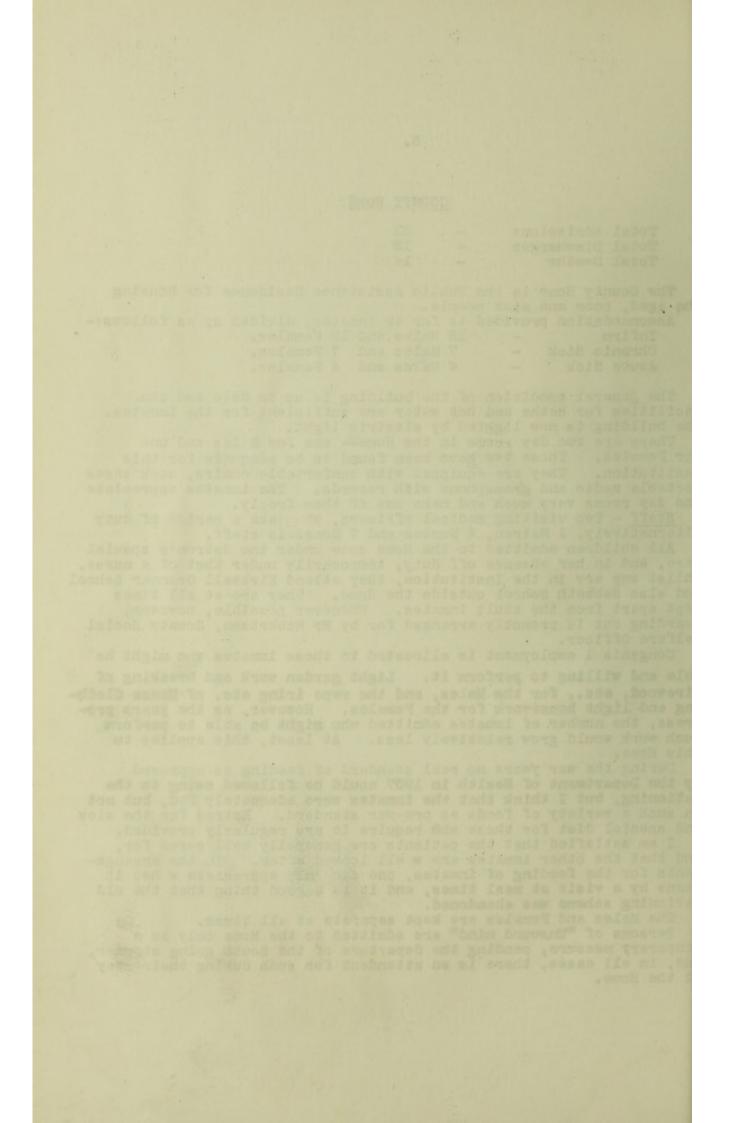
All children admitted to the Home come under the Matron's special care, and in her absence off duty, temporarily under that of a nurse. Whilst any are in the Institution, they attend Kirkwall Grammar School and also Sabbath School outside the Home. They are at all times kept apart from the adult inmates.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

Congenia 1 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 repa iring etc. of House Cloth-ing 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 whb 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 car only appreciate w hat it means by a visit at meal times, and it is a good thing that the old

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 w ork of the Assistant Medical Officers throughout the County has been carried out w ell, 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 Practationer.

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

(a)	Persons who received outdoor medical	Me	H'e	с.	JC281	
1000	relief in the Council's Area.	48	53	48	149	
(%)	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	
	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.

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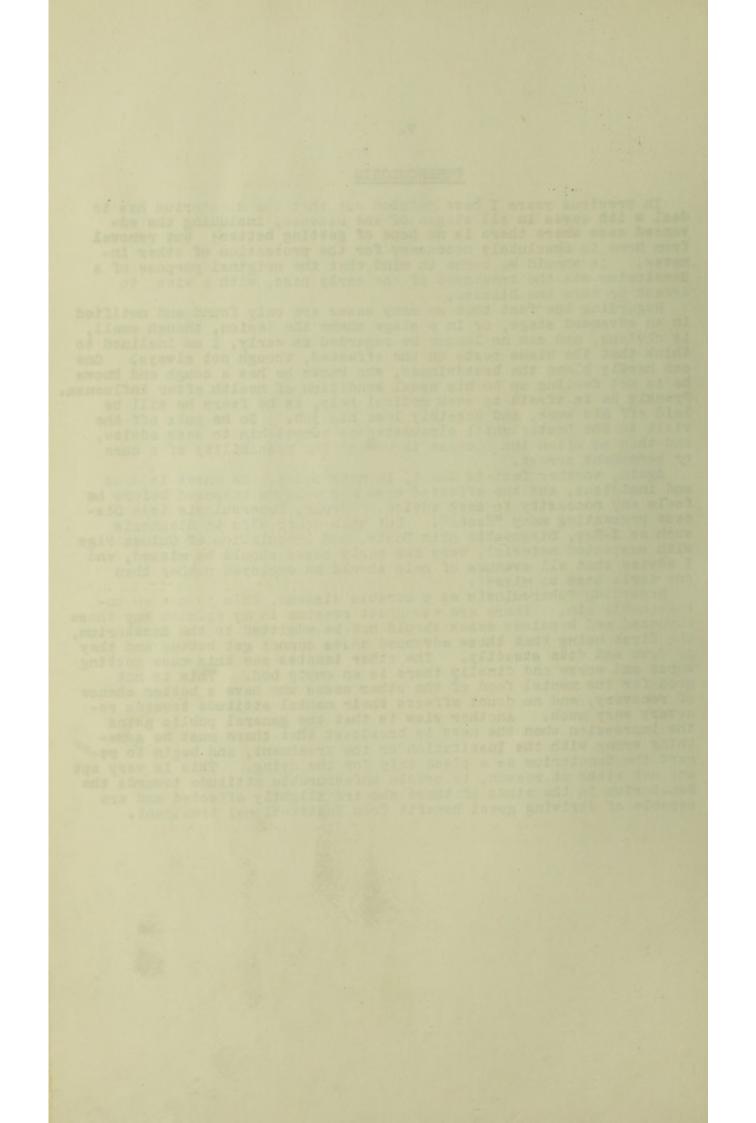
## TUBERCULOSIS

In previous years I have pointed out that the Scratorium 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 Diseasc.

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 kondition 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 caset is a.aw 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 witho ut 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.



## 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,

- 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 Aslands free to necessitous cases when required.

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

## PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS

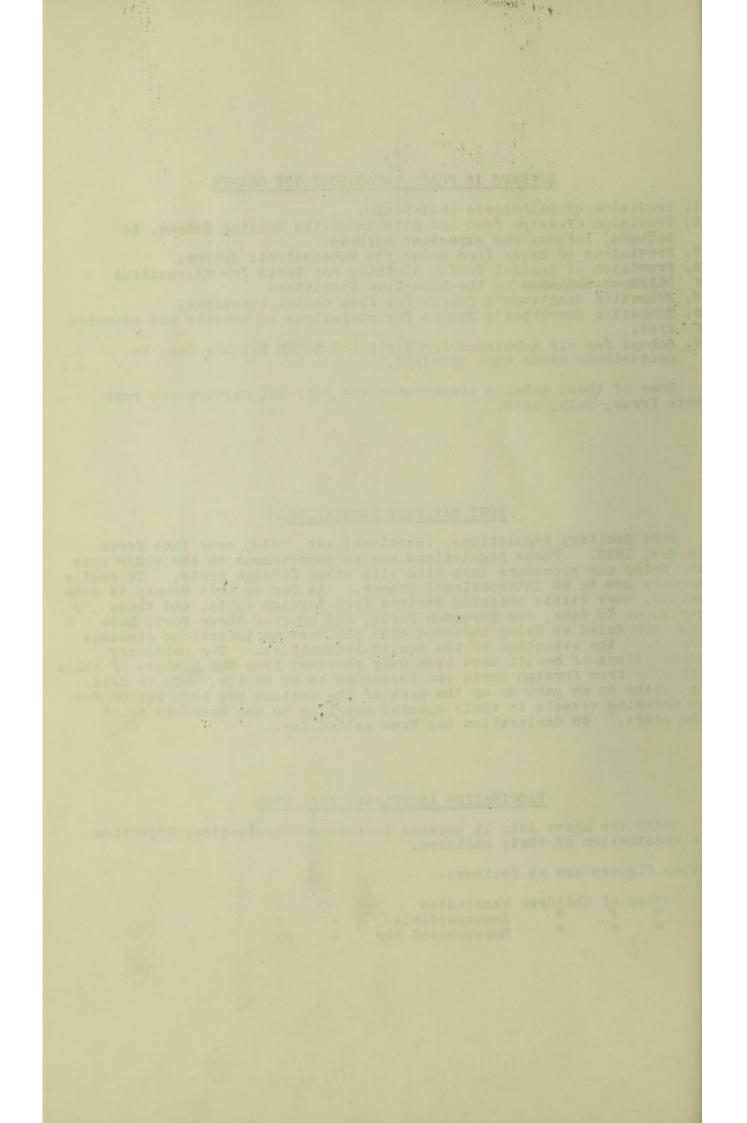
Port Sanitary Regulations, (Scotland) Act, 1933, came into force in May, 1933. These Regulations are an improvement on the older ones and bring our procedure into line with other foreign ports. It really amounts now to an International Scheme. As far as this County is con-cerned, very little shipping arrives from foreign ports, and those for ports, up to date, are European Ports, and none of these Ports have been scheduled as being infected with the various infectious diseases the used 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 :-

Munber	of	Children	Vaccinated		68
+11	"	11.	Insusceptible	-	Ц
m	11	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 parentists, purchased those preparations from the chemists.

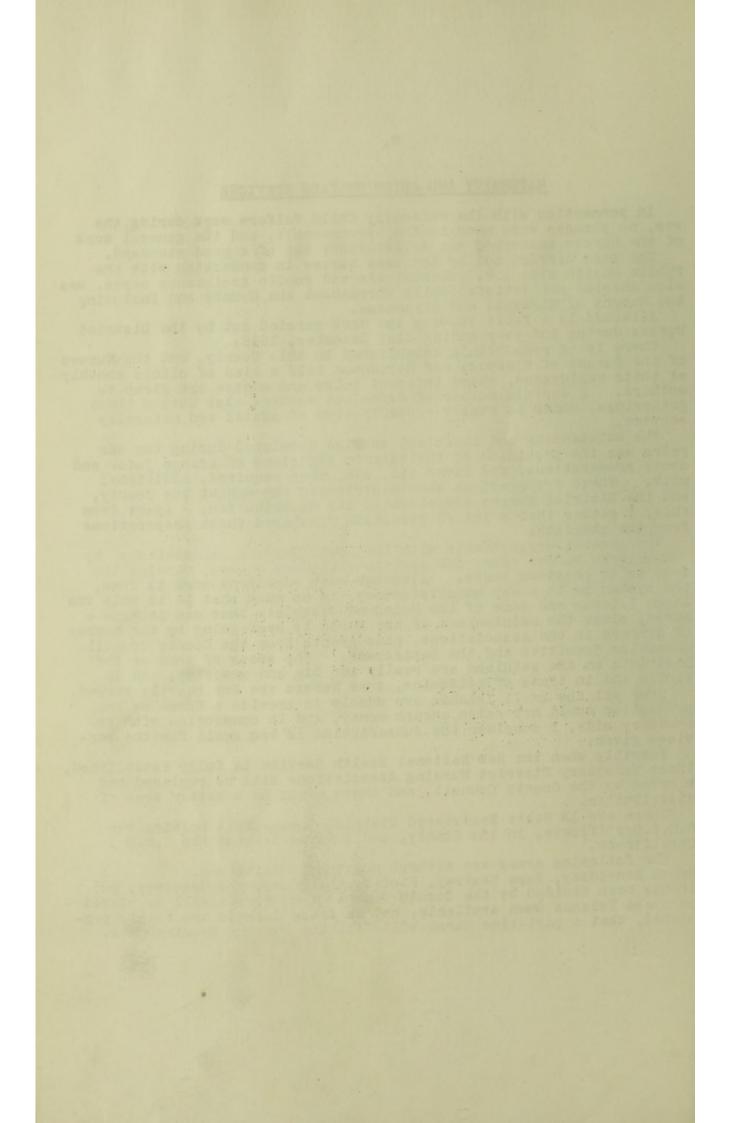
The general arrangements with the Local Mursing Associations, by which those Nurses carry out certain statutory duties, remains the same as in previous years. Although much excellent work is done, the system is in a way unsatisfactory, in as much that it is only the large Islands and some of the Mainland 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.

Fous 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, those voluntary District Nursing Associations will be replaced and w orked by the County Council, and there might be a better area of distribution.

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

The following areas are without nursing familities p. North Ronaldsay, Papa Westray, Flotta, Stapinnay, and Graemsay, but it has been decided by the County Council that Murses will be placed on these Islands when available, and as those Islands are thinly populated, that a part-time Nurse will fill the Mursing Mequirements.



## MATERNITY BOSFITAL

About the middle of 1945, a ward of the Old Balfour Hospital w as 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, 1.e. Albuminaria: Previous history of difficult labour.

4. Expectant mothers who wish Hospital accommodation in proforence 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 "runnerunil .

INFANTILE MORTALITY

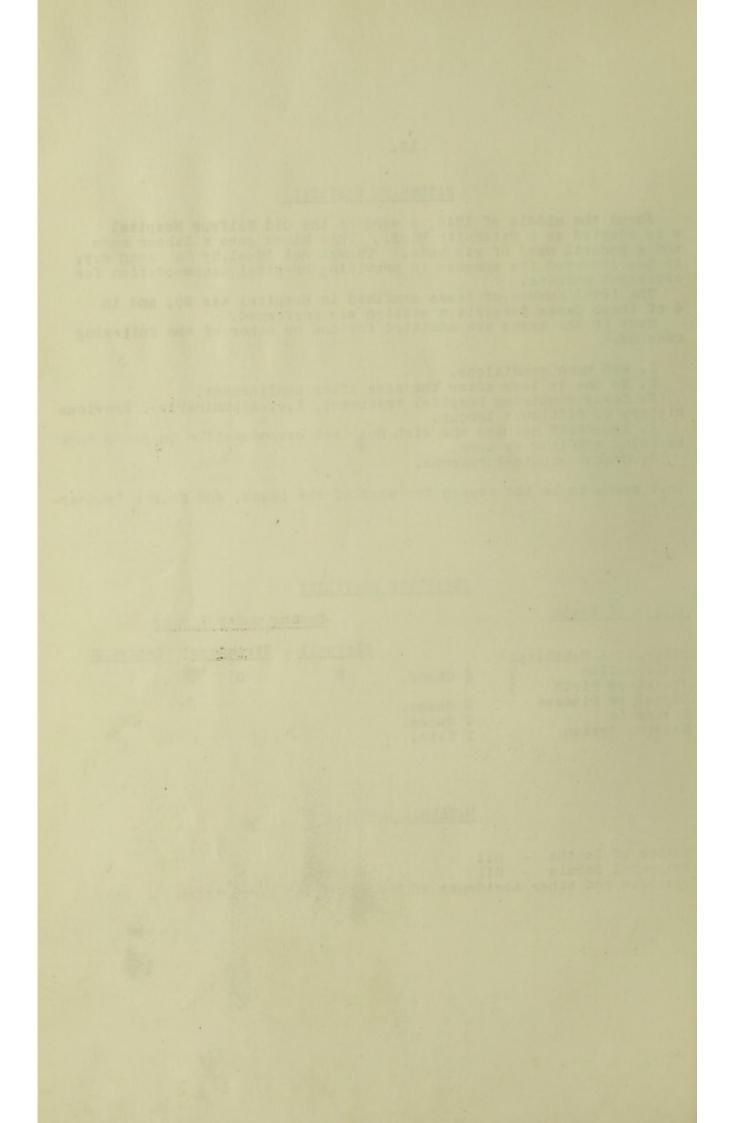
jourses of Death

## Beaths under 1 year

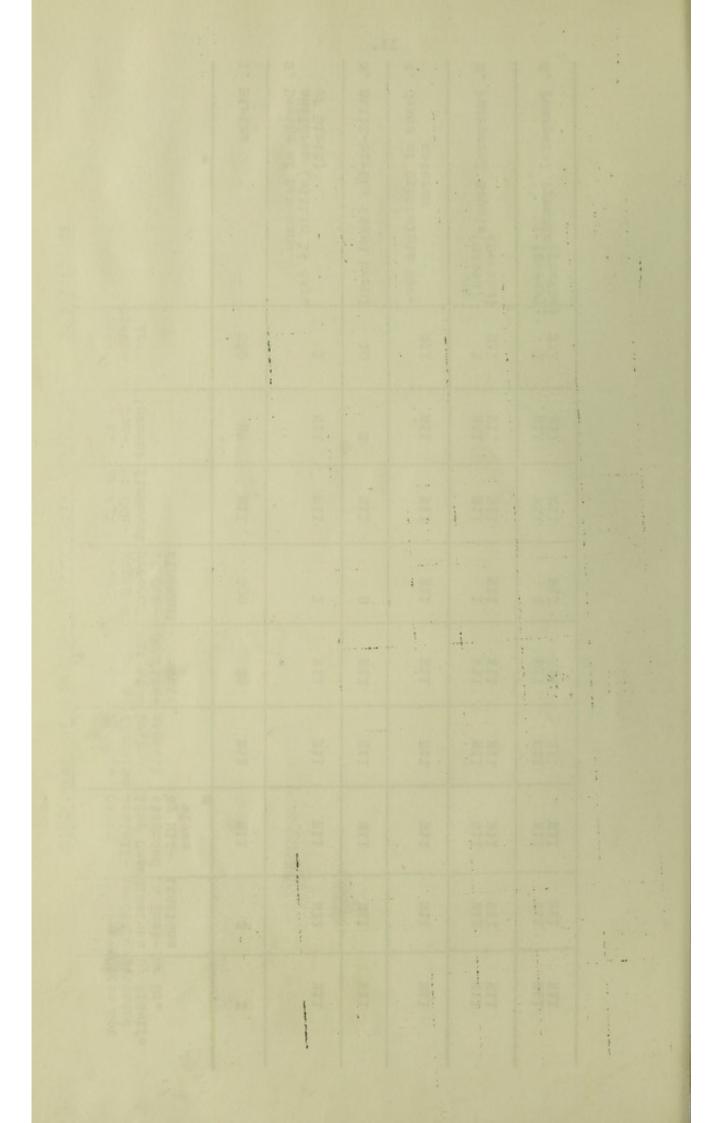
Coopenital Debility)		Kirkwall	Stromness	Landward
	Cases.	些	0	7
Digestive Disease 2 Pneumonia 2	Cases. Cases. Case.			

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of Deaths - Nil Preperal Sepsis - Nil Diseases and other Accidents of Pregnancy and Partmrition - Mil



			13	1.			
	6. Puerperal Pyrexia (Cases)	5. Puerperal Sepsis(Cases) (Deaths)	4. Cases of Ophthalmia Neo- natorum	3. Still-births (dead born)	2. Deaths of new-born children (within 14 days of birth)	1. Births	Statistics of oter Birth. Area
	) NII	T 111	Ren	10	ц	359	
and and a second se	N11 N11	N11 N11	Wil	23	NII	27	for at Draths
	N11 N11	W11 N11	NII	N41	N11	LFM	Dr.not at Con- finement
and the second s	I Nil	1 N11	Nil	8	н	300	Lr. cn- Eaged & gaged & present at Con- finemen
	N11 N11	N11 N11	NII	Wil	Nil	26	t Confine alone (no domici. Saged & alone (no domici. Dr.en- gaged.) t ment gaged.) by Mid
	N11 N11	N11 N11	. WILL	N11	N11	Brill	gaged.)
	N11 N11	N11 N11	Wil	Mil	LIN	Mil	other domicil- iary Case by Mid- wives
	N11 N11	N11 N11	Wil	NII	N11	S	10 11- Fended by attended Case aidwives by Midwin 11- Inst- or Dr. 14- Itutions
	N11 N11	N11 N11	MII	N11	N11	3	at-Gases not byattended es by Midwife t- or Dr.

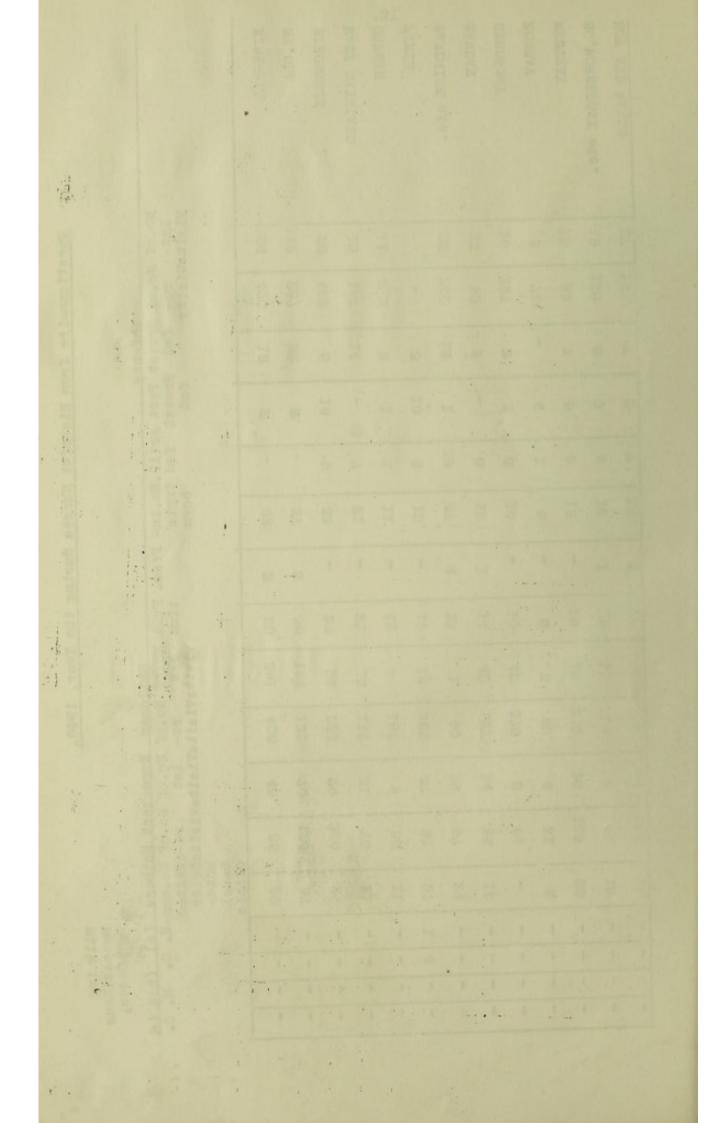


HOY AND WALLS	SO.RONBLDSAY etc.	WESTRAY	ROUSAY	STRONSAY	SANDAY	SANDWICK etc.	FIRTH	& ORPHIR	EAST MAINLAND	STROMNESS	ST.OLA	KIRKWALL	V
17	18	1.5	CR	10	223	12	1	11	10	22	1.12	695	Wc.of N lst VisitsV
190	135	80	71	1:27	86	369	1	31.B	197	462	287	420	To No.of No.of B lat re- VisitsVisits
7	CR	7	1	ęa	g	12	GI	9	14	80	23	12	Infents Breast Part fed Breas f fed
63	9	CR	÷	ся	1	L	10	ч	1	16	78	63	GT (
7	44:	CA	H	CF1	æ	18	6	ч	7	9	. 1	1	Artif.No.In- fed fants born
BIL	18	15	ρ,	10	15	37	119	H	23	33	37	22	No.In- fants born
1	<b>H</b> .	1	1	• 1	H	4	1	1	• 1	1	63	69	Prem. F
14	17	15	Ø	10	14	33	61	L	IZ	33	35	20	ull 1me
7.4	11	115	ся	42	42	ч	16	1	13	23	124	381	Children Mo.of Mo.of lst re- VisitsVisi
5/53	229	206	68	376	197	90	526	185	114	334	133	40B	dren E Mo.of N Fe- WisitsV
NN.	91	26	44	8	14	29	27	9	22	29	72	49	Expects No.of N lst VisitsV
103	41	105 .	3I	59	89	97	97	50	770	360	185	95	Children Expectant Mothers (a) Mo.of Wo.of No.of No.con-M. Ist re- 1st re-srikted VisitsVisitsVisitsDr.or ante- Natal Clinic
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Questionnaire from District Nurses during the Year, 1948.

Milk for Necessitous Cases,

10



## 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 "	34	Rooms	-	8
n 11	**	5		-	4
	the	rs		1	1 9
		1	Fotal		35

## KIRKWALL BURGH

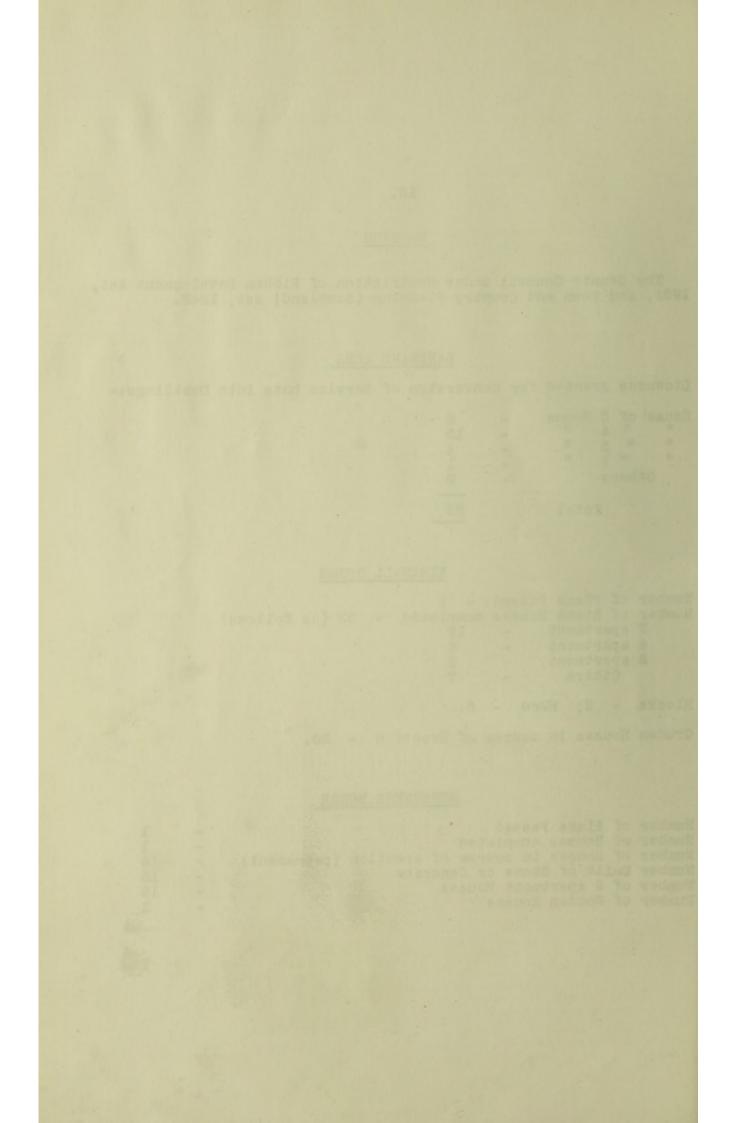
Number	of Plans Passed	1 - 2	
Number	of Stone Houses	s completed	- 33 (as Follows)
	apartment -	14	
	apartment -	6	
8	apartment -	6	
	Others -	7	

Blocks - 2; Wood - 5.

Cruden Houses in course of Erection - 20.

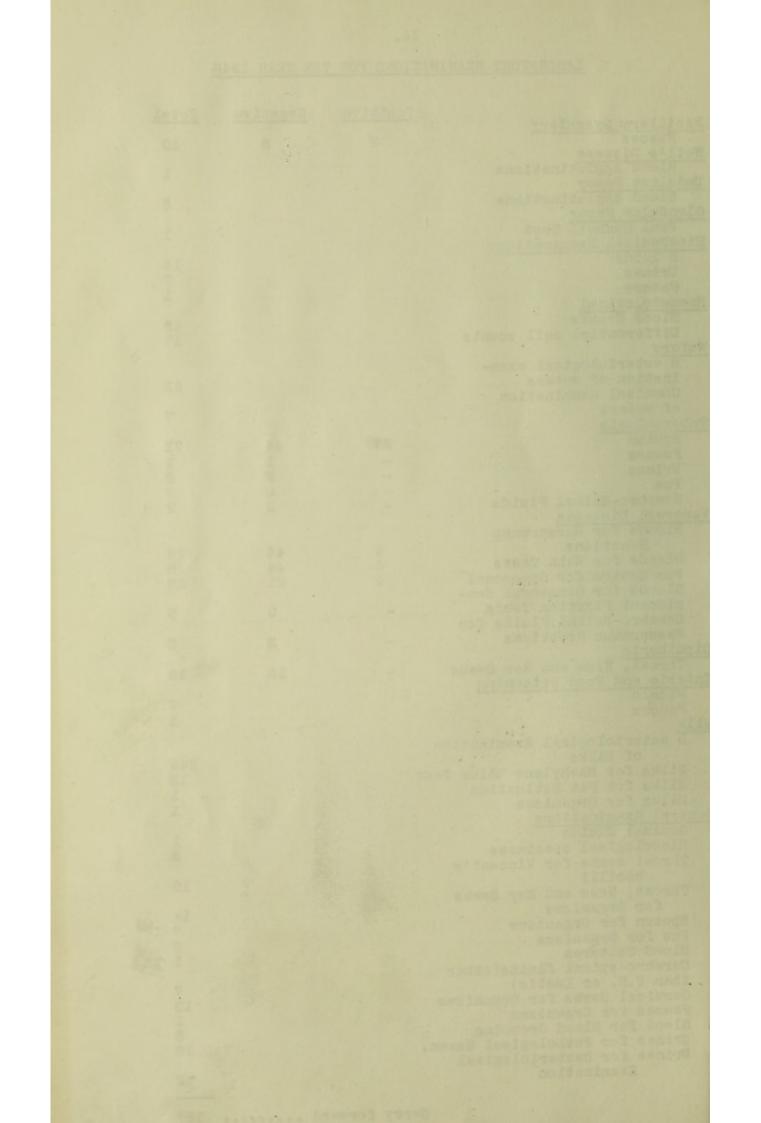
## STROMNESS BURGH

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

	Positive	Negative	Total
Bacillary Dysentery Faeces	2	8	10
Neil's Disease Blood Agglutinations			1
Undulent Fever			5
Blood Agglutinations Glandular Fever			
Paul Bunnell Test Biochemical Examinations			1
B loods Urines			14 7
Facces			i
Haemstologicsl Blood Counts			48
Differential cell counts Waters			17
B acteriological exam- ination of waters			61
Chemical examination			
of waters Tubercullosis			7
Sputum Facces	27	44 1	71 1
Urines	-	2	2
Pus Corebro-Spinal Fluids	-	2 2	2 2
Venereal Diseases Bloods for Wassermann			
Reactions	4	44	48
Bloods for Kahn Tests Pus Smears for Gonococci	4 4	44 21	48 25
Bloods for Genecocci Com- plement Fixation Tests	-	9	9
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids for Wassermann Reactions			3
Diphtheria	-	3	
Threat, Nose and Ear Swabs Enteric and Food Poisoning	-	15	15
Widale Faces			6 1
Milk			-
B acteriological Examination of Milks	n		249
Milks for Methylene Blue T Milks for Fat Estimation	est		13
Milks for Organisms			ĩ
General Examinations Seminal Dluids			1
Histological specimens Throat swabs for Vincent's			3
bacilli			10
Throat, Nose and Ear Swabs for Organisms			14
Sputum for Organisms Pus for Organisms			7 2 1
Blood Cultures Cerebro-spinal fluids(other			1
than T.B. or Lustic)			7
Cervical Swabs for Organism Faeces for Organisms	8		13 1 5
E Blood for Blood Grouping Urines for Pathological Exa	mn.		5 12
Urines for Bacteriological			12
Examination			
	Carry for	ward	757



	Positive forward	Negative	Total
	IOTWATC		757
Animal Inoculations			
Human Specimens inoculated	1		
into guinea pigs for tub-			
ercle bacilli			4
Milk specimens inoculated			
into guines pigs for tub-			
ercle bacilli			43
Urines inoculated into			10
rabbits for pregnancy			-
tests			3
			807
			And and a second se

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	Trans: Dut	fers In	for T	ransf	ers of	te per Est.Po oth sex	pl.
Live Births incl.								
Illegitimate Live Births	379	67	69	381	192	189	17.3	
Illegitimate	22	3	4	23	14	9	6.0	(2)
Still-Births	13	1	I	13	5	8	33	(3)
Marriages	155	-					7.0	
Deaths - all causes Tuberculosis - all	284	22	37	299	134	165	13+5	(x)
forms				9	6	3	0.41	
resp. system				8	6	BG	0.36	
Princ.Epidemic Dis. Children aged under			—	2	2		0.09	
one year	-	-	-	9	6	3	24	(4)

Typhaid4Fever, Paratyphoid Fevers, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Influenza and Measles.
Per 100 live births.
Per 1000 total births (including still-births).
Per 1000 live births.

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

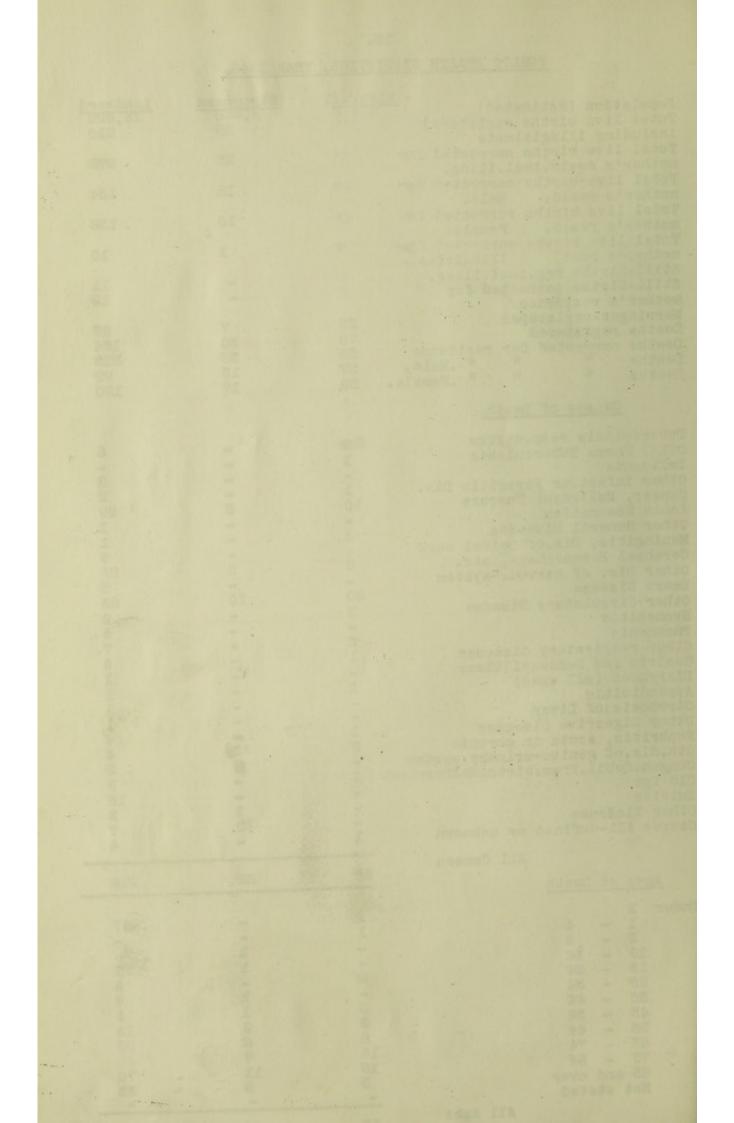
LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS FOR YEAR 1948 (Continued)

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# 16.

# PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS, YEAR 1948.

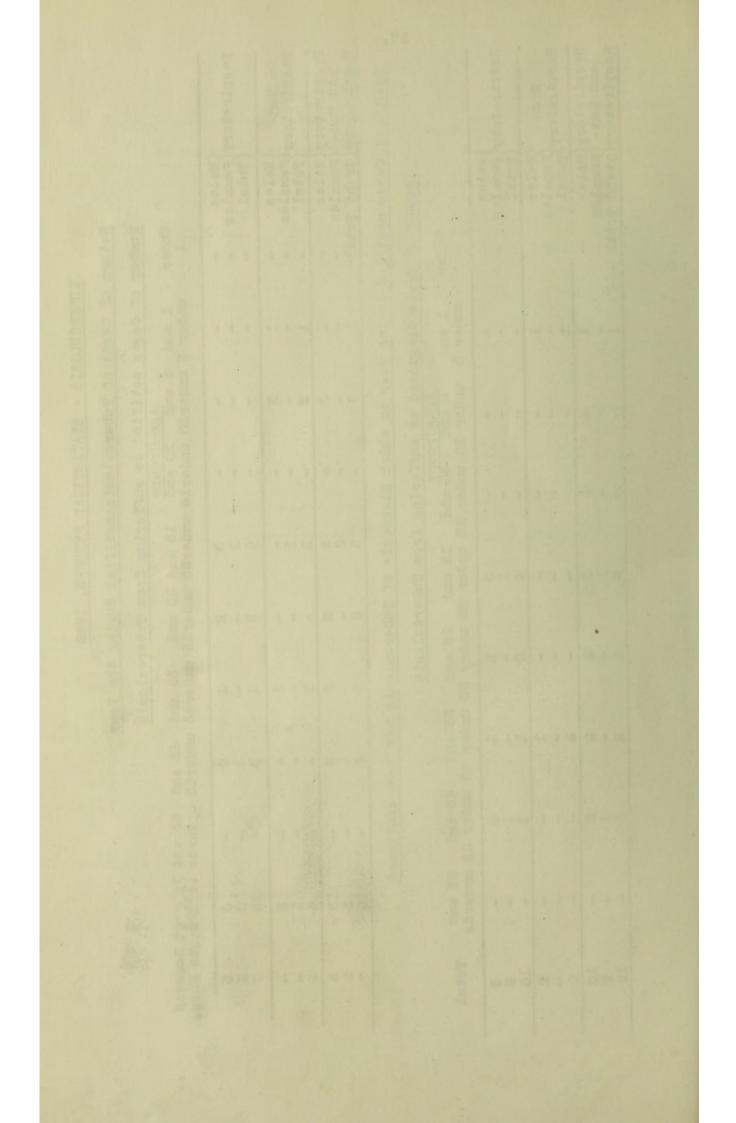
Kirk Population (Estimated) Total live births registered including illegitimate Total live births corrected for mother's resid. incl.illeg. Total live births corrected for mother's resid. Male. Total live births corrected for mother's resid. Female. Total live births corrected for mother's resid. Illegitimate Still-Births reg.incl.illeg. Still-Births corrected for mother's residence Marriages registered Deaths registered Deaths " " ".Male. Deaths " " ".Female.	wall 376 167 28 42 41 7 29 70 55 27 28	Stromness 22 26 16 10 1 1 - 7 30 32 15 17	Landward 16,026 210 272 134 138 15 15 11 12 89 184 212 92 120
Causes of Death			
Tuberculosis resp.system Other Porms Tuberculosis Influenza Other Infect.or Parasitic Dis. Cancer, Malignant Tumours Acute Rheumatism Other General Diseases Meningitis, Dis.of Spinal cord Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. Other Dis. of nervous system Heart Disease Other Circulatory Disease Bronchitis Pneumonie Other respiratory diseases Gastric and DuodenallUlcer Diarrhoea (all ages) Appendicitis Cirrhosissof Liver Other Digestive Diseases Nephritis, scute or chronic Oth.dis.of genito-urimary system Congen.debil.Prem.birth.Malform.tec. Old Age Suicide Other Violence Gauses ill-defined or unknown	211101E:61011611E:E21111.E	1.1.1.8.1.1.6.10.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	6 - 22 29 H 1 5 5 5 5 6 6 7 6 1 1 1 1 4 4 2 5 8 2 7 4
All Causes	55	322	2112
Ages at Death Under 1 1 - 4 5 - 9 10 - 14 15 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54 55 - 64 65 - 74 75 - 84 85 and over Not stated	2 1 - 2 - 3 2 8 16 16 5 -	- - - 1 - 1 - - - -	7 - 2 5 8 3 10 23 49 70 35 -
All Ages	55	32	212



Respiratory and Non- Respiratory	Respiratory	Mon- (		Respirstory			Return of		and Wom- (	Respiratory(	Veshinanor,		Mun- (		Respiratory(					
Males Females Grand Hottal	Total	Males	Total	Females	INFA T OF	AP-CHILDED &	Caser not	Grand Tot	Femalts	Males	(Total"	Females	Males	(Total	(Females	Males	Ę	NU	Re	
序, ; 1	ē 1		1	5 6		Terrar Terrar	3 13	Total.	:	11	1	1	:	-1	1	1	Under 1	Number	Return	
чіч	1	1	1			1 and 5 under 5 un	6 15	1	:	lei	÷	:	T	- 1	1	1	1 and under 5	of Cases	of Cases	
; 1 1	1 1	1.	1			geed and der	in w	04	1	3	64	1	3	-1	•	1	Age-Groups 5 and 10 and underl0 underl	not1f1ed	of Tuberc	
; 1-1		1	1			lio under	which Diag	1	1	8.	1	1	1.	-1	1	1	CR .	as suff	Tuberculosissnotif	
14 14	1 1	- 1	A	10	R	15 und	from	5	23	3	ы	l	1	- 41	H	3	15 and 2 under25 u	suffering fro	Led	
10 1 10			2	1 8	Q	25 und	Tube	10	1	10	1	1	1.	00	•	2	25 and under35 u	om Tuberc	during t	
	1					iii iii	51.S	10	:	2	1	:	1	ц.	1	T	35 and under45	erculosis	the Year	
10 1 00	4	4	1		-	end ler 45	has been	3	1	\$	1.	1	ŀ	-764	1	22.	45 and under65			
어모전		1	3	+1	2	45 and under 65	conf i rmed	,	1	1	1	1	ŀ	- 1	ŀ	1	65 and upwards			
1 1 1			,	1	1	65 and upwards	ied	16	3	13	6	4	сл.	TO	0	8	- Hotal			
12 20	0	1 10	10	10	8	Total		7	N	cn	1	1	ŀ	4	0	5	A Removed			

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17.



We Men-Respiratory Gases of 1) Spine. 2) Menes and Jeints (exclusive of spine). 3) Lupna 4) Other parts or organs.

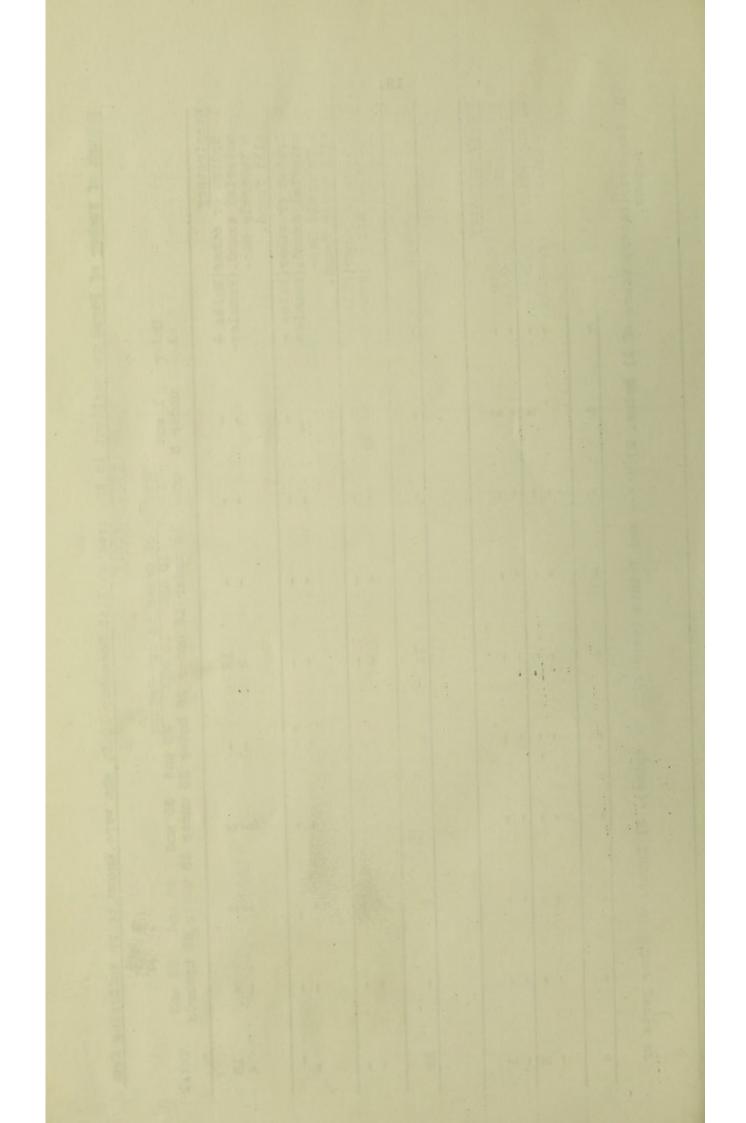
i

it tol	2. Superficial (Males Glands (Penalks	Nor-Feepirstery 1. Abdominal (Nales - Peneles -
'	1.1.	1 1
4	' 3	- 1
1	1.1	1.1
1	1.1	1.1
ι.	11	1,1
-	1 1	• •
-	11	1.1.
	1.1	
1	1.1	1.1
	1.00	
-	1 01	

18.				
index.		2. Cputum or other(Males - material exand.(Females- & Tubercle Bac- *111 naver found.	Respiratory 1. Sputum or other(Malas + material examd.(Females- & Tubercle Bac- 1111 found.	Under I
1	1 1	1	1.1	l and under 5
	11	1 1		
;	11	- 11	· 11	under 10 under 15 under
14	- 1		21 22	under 15 under 25 th
I	1 1	1.1	1.1	25 and Inder 3
ils.		- 11	는 H OI	25 inder 35 and 45 and 65 and 25 inder 35 under 45 under 65 upwards
4	÷ 1	· ' 1	ы. Ч.Сі	45 and under 65
1	1.1	1.1		65 and upwards
202	. 1	. 11	18 4	Total

Return of Number of Perso no resident in the Area at 51st Docember 1948, who were known to be suffering from D

18



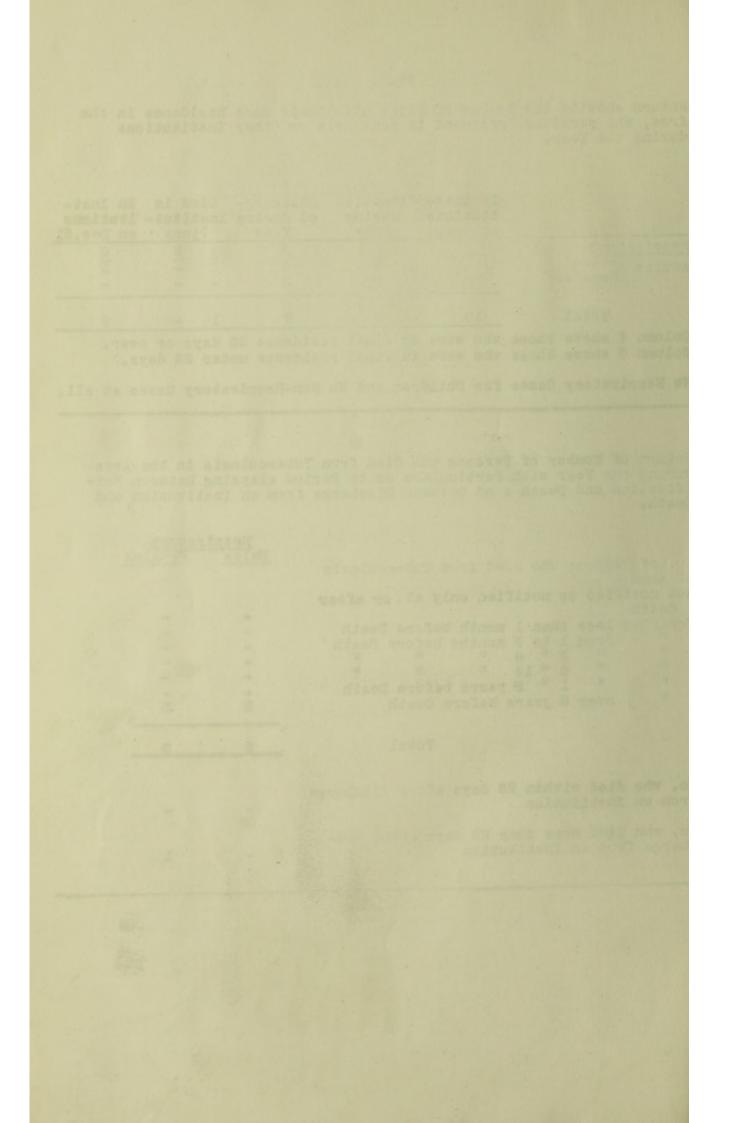
Return showing the Number of Cases with their Home Residence in the Arsa, who received Treatment in Schaboris or Other Institutions during the Year.

	In Enst- htutions on Sangl	Admitte. during	i Discharg- ed during Year	Die	titut-	In Inst- itutions on Dec.31
Adults (Malos (Females		215 27	3 2 3 3	4/74 1	5	610 -
Total	10	7	7	1	-	9
Column 4 shows those Solumn 5 shows those						

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 a nd between Discharge from an Institution and Death.

	Respiratory			
No. of Persons who died from Tuberculosis	Males	Femeles		
lot notified or notified only at. or efter				
death		-		
lotified less than 1 month before Death	-	-		
from 1 to 3 months before Death	-	-		
11. 11. <b>3 11 6 11 11.</b> 11.	-	-		
" " 6 " 12 " " " "	-	-		
" " 1 " 2 years before Death		-		
" over 2 years before Death	8	3		
Total	-2	3		
to. who died within 28 days after lischarge				
from an Institution	-	-		
No. whh died more than 28 days after dis- charge from an Institution	-	l		



# COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT - 1948.

#### General Sanitation

Scavenging

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 hock 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.

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 lanen 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 sgain have the same problems of litter control that were so corton in all towns before the War.

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

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 Burgha and the Landward Districts, the factories worker 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 Dairies

#### Dairy 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 sims had been achieved by the end of the year, over sixty of the premises being them 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 offProduction:

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.

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# Milk and Dairies

21.

# Methods 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 cowe, 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 acullery.

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

## Milk (Special Designations) Orders

At the beginning of the year there were twenty-these graded will licences in the County, and forty by the end of me year.

About 10% off 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

Ho. of producers who do not sell milk by retail - 85 Approximate No. of Cows in registered premises - 1,500 There were hundreds offerofts in the Sounty from which milk is sold in small quantities, but, as this is a scattered county with wery few communities, there is not much likelihood of a change in the status quo.

35

# Tee Cream (Scotland)) Regulations, 1948

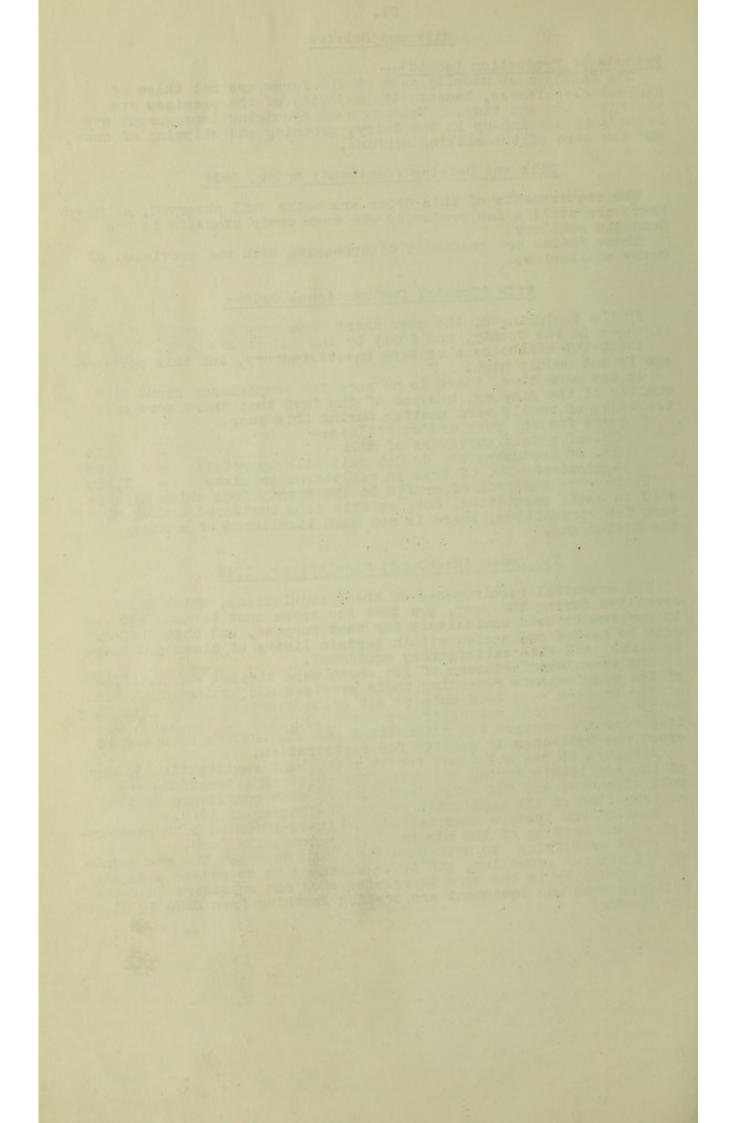
The essential requirements of these regulations, which because operative during the year, are that ice cream must be manufactored in apartments used exclusively for that purpose, and that the nix must be heated and cooled within certain limits of times and temperatures, all with satisfactory equipment.

The saven manufacturers of ice cream were visited and notified of the requirements regarding their premises and equipment. Sim of the traders have been able to set saide apprate rooms adjoining their shops for the making of ice encam, but two of the shop gravises 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.

Fost of the traders have ordered asbinsts in which both pastsurizing and cooling of the mix can be hygienically done.

It is gratifying to note that they have accepted the now regulstions without grumbling, and their keernees 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 21,000 per trader.



## Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The Shadghterhouses 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 fimilarly disposed of.

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

Class of Animals	Number Slaughtered				in 15s. of condemned	
Cattle Sheep Pige	1841 1954 723 St	35 5 1 romness	6 3 Slaughte:		18,500 290 150	
Cattle Shuop Pige	319 23.57  Lai	6 1 ndward S	2 - laughter	houses	3,300	
Cattle Sheep Pigs	284 1039	7 - -	1 - -	_	3,800	
			5	Fotal	26,090	

#### Kirkwall Slaughterhouse

### Supervision of Food Supplies

A large variety of foodstuffs was examined and condemned during the year. These included sugar, butter, cheese, margarine, becon, possiny, rabbits, screals and a miscellaneous assertment of time.

The weight of all foods condemned was approximately 1 ton & owts. 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 selvage.

All buishers' 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 (Adv Jterstion) Act, 1928

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

Formals. Sausagang 5; Sweat Milk, 1; Vinegaw, 1; Graam of Tasler,1; Ground Coffee, 1; Plain Flour, 1; Ground Almond Substitute. 1; and Baking Sola, 1.

Device Solds as Informal. Arrowroot, 1; Jocos, D; White Pepter, 1; Ssidilaz Postere, 1; Mercurial Ointment, 1; Sweet Milk, 1; Wine Esrones, 1; Sauseges, 1; CoughiMixture, 1; Pinaapple Flavouring, 1; Epsom Salts, 1; Vinegar, 1; and Cream of Terter, 1.

All samples were gentine.

