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Contributors

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County Council of East Lothian

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

COUNTY

AND IN THE BURGHS OF

COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON,

NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS, AND TRANENT

DURING THE YEAR

1947

BY

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health


for the County of East Lothian

AND

JOHN C. REID

County Sanitary Inspector

for the County of East Lothian



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To the Department of Health for Scotland, the County Council of East Lothian and the Town Councils of the Burghs of Cockenzie, Dunbar, East Linton, Haddington, North Berwick, Prestonpans, and Tranent.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary administration of the County of East Lothian and Burghs therein for the year ending 31st December 1947.

The population estimated to middle of 1947—50,348.

The County death-rate, corrected, is 12.4 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 12.4 last year. The death-rate for Scotland was 12.9 in 1947, as against 13.1 in 1946.

The County infantile mortality rate was 36 as compared with 52 in 1946. This is the lowest on record, 49 in 1929, being the previous record.

The County birth-rate was 22.5, as against 21.0 in 1946, and 17.1 in 1945.

The incidence of infectious disease was lower than last year. The maximum number of patients in the fever hospital was 14, and the minimum 3 at one time. The total number treated during the year was 114, as against 154 in 1946.

I am,

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL,

*Medical Officer of Health
for the County of East Lothian,
and all Burghs therein.*

April 1948.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health of the County and all Burghs therein, Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer, Chief Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, Administrative Officer of Orthopaedic Service and Maternity Services, Inspector of Midwives, etc.

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health,

JOHN MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Junior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

MARGARET H. G. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., L.M.

County Dental Officers.

JOHN THOMSON, L.D.S. (resigned 30/6/47).

MRS BLACK, L.D.S.

MISS SHARP, L.D.S.—appointed 18/8/47.

County Sanitary Inspector,

JOHN C. REID.

Assistant County Sanitary Inspectors,

JAMES S. GIBSON.

BRUCE CUNNINGHAM.

Milk Officer,

MISS CATRIONA MACKENZIE.

Health Visitors,

Landward
Areas with
Cars.

{ MARION DUNCAN—*Eastern Area.*
{ CATHERINE GRANT—*Western Area.*

Burghal Areas
with Bicycles

{ MARY CRAWFORD—*Haddington Area.*
appointed 1/6/47.
{ MARION EATHORNE—*Dunbar Area.*
{ MRS MARSHALL—*Tranent Area.*
{ ANNABELLA McLEOD—
North Berwick Area.
{ ELIZABETH CURREN—*Cockenzie Area.*
{ CATHERINE HUTCHISON—*Ormiston*
Area.
{ MARY WARDROPE—*Prestonpans Area—*

Physiotherapists—

{ MISS SHEARSMITH.
{ MISS PUDNEY—
appointed 28/4/47.

COUNTY OF EAST LOTHIAN.

R E P O R T

BY THE

County Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1947.

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

Table I.

COUNTY AND BURGHAL POPULATION 1947

County Landward	26,313
Burgh of Cockenzie	2,918
do. Dunbar	3,862
do. East Linton	925
do. Haddington	4,595
do. North Berwick	3,389
do. Prestonpans	2,842
do. Tranent	5,504
<hr/>	
Civil County Total	50,348
<hr/>	

CIVIL COUNTY.—The population of the Civil County of East Lothian estimated to the middle of the year 1947 was 50,348, yielding an increase of 2,114 from the estimated population to the middle of 1946. It will be noted that for the first time in the history of this County, the total population of the County and Burghs now exceeds 50,000.

Table II.

BIRTHS

Area.	Births, Total.			Births Illegitimate.	
	Number.			Number.	Percentage of Total Births
	Tl.	M.	F.		
County Landward, ...	622	313	309	41	6.6
Burgh of Cockenzie, ...	77	37	40	1	1.3
„ Dunbar, ...	76	40	36	3	3.9
„ East Linton, ...	13	9	4	1	7.7
„ Haddington, ...	89	43	46	4	4.5
„ North Berwick, ...	66	35	31	6	9.1
„ Prestonpans, ...	68	32	36	1	1.4
„ Tranent, ...	124	60	64	7	5.6
Civil County Total, ...	1135	569	566	64	5.6

CIVIL COUNTY.—The total births—1135—shew an increase of 88 compared with the equivalent figure for last year.

The illegitimate births—64—shew a decrease of 16 from the comparative figure for 1946.

The birth-rate is 22.5 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 21.0 in 1946.

The illegitimate birth-rate is 5.6 per 100 total births as compared with 7.6 per 100 births for 1946.

The birth-rate for Scotland was 22.0 per 1000 for 1947, as against 20.3 per 1000 in 1946.

The illegitimate birth-rate for Scotland for 1947 was 5.6 per 100 births.

LANDWARD AREA.—The births in this area—622—shew an increase of 100 compared with the equivalent figure last year.

The illegitimate births—41—shew an increase of 1 from the comparative figure for 1946.

The illegitimate birth-rate is 6.6 per 100 total births as compared with 7.6 in 1946.

It will thus be observed that the total County birth-rate is above the comparative figure for Scotland. The illegitimate rate is the same as the national rate.

Table III.

MARRIAGES

Area	<i>No. of Registered Marriages.</i>
County Landward	124
Burgh of Cockenzie	26
do. Dunbar	41
do. East Linton	3
do. Haddington	29
do. North Berwick	31
do. Prestonpans	40
do. Tranent	80
<hr/>	
Civil County Total	374

CIVIL COUNTY. — The number of marriages registered in the Civil County during 1947 was 374, which gives a rate of 7.4 per 1000 of the estimated population.

In 1946 there were 395 marriages, yielding a rate of 7.9 per 1000 of estimated population.

There is a decrease of 21 marriage events in 1947 as compared with those of 1946.

LANDWARD AREA.—In the landward area of the County 124 marriages were registered. The number of events shows a decrease of 29 as compared with 1946, when 153 events were recorded.

BURGHs. — In the Burghs, there were 250 events recorded during 1947 as compared with 242 in 1946, an increase of 8.

The marriage rate for Scotland was 8.6 per 1000 of estimated population as against 8.9 per 1000 in 1946. The equivalent rate for East Lothian is now well below the national figure.

DEATHS

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of deaths in the Civil County corrected for transfers was 624; of this number 308 were males and 316 were females.

The number of deaths recorded in the Civil County during 1947 was 597, or 40 more than 1946.

The death rate corrected for transfers, for the Civil County in 1947 was 12.4 per 1000 of estimated population, as against 12.4 in 1946.

LANDWARD AREA. — The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, allocated to the landward area of the County in 1947 was 301, as against 246 in 1946, an increase of 55.

BURGHES. — The number of deaths in the burghs, corrected for transfers, was 323, as against 331 in 1946, a decrease of 8.

The death-rate for Scotland for 1947, corrected for transfers, was 12.9 per 1000 of estimated population.

The Table IV below sets forth for the Civil County the causes of death at the different age groups and the sex distribution.

Deaths from Heart Disease. — These again formed the largest individual cause of death and numbered 201, or 32.2 per cent. of the total deaths, and show an increase of 37 from last year's figures.

Deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage. — These take second place with 90, or 14.4 per cent. of the total deaths and are 10 more than 1946.

Deaths from Malignant Tumours.—These take third place with 77, or 12.3 per cent. of the total deaths, a decrease of 12 from 1946.

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis). — These take fourth place with 43 deaths, or 6.8 per cent. of the total deaths, a decrease of 14 from 1946.

Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms).—These take fifth place with 38 deaths or 6.1 per cent. of the total deaths, and an increase of 26 from 1946.

Deaths from Violence (excluding suicide).—These take sixth place with 20 deaths, or 3.2 per cent. of total deaths, an increase of 9 from 1946.

Deaths from Principal Epidemic Diseases.—These caused 10 deaths or 1.6 per cent. of the total deaths, a similar figure to last year.

Table IV.

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1947.

Shewing Age Groups at Death, Sex, etc.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-up.
Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	1	M. 1 F. —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	30	M. 14 F. 16	—	1	—	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	M. 5 F. 3	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	2	M. 2 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Influenza	9	M. 3 F. 6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2	M. 2 F. —	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	77	M. 38 F. 39	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	14	9	2
Tumours, non-malignant or not defined	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	4	M. — F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other general diseases	7	M. 4 F. 3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Meningitis, Diseases of Spinal Cord	2	M. 2 F. —	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage etc.	90	M. 40 F. 50	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5	11	17	1
Other diseases of nervous system	8	M. 4 F. 4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Heart Disease	201	M. 90 F. 111	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	12	30	35	8
									3	4	14	39	28	23
Carry forward	441	441	6	3	2	4	11	11	14	27	64	133	116	49

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1947.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Females.	Ages												
			-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 up.	
Brought forward ...	390	441	6	3	2	4	11	11	14	27	64	133	116	49	
Other circulatory diseases ...	25	M. 14 F. 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	9	1	
Bronchitis ...	14	M. 9 F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	1	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	19	M. 9 F. 10	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	
Other respiratory diseases ...	10	M. 6 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	
Gastric and duodenal ulcer ...	8	M. 7 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	
Diarrhoea etc., (all ages)	5	M. 4 F. 1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Appendicitis ...	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis of liver ...	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Other digestive diseases ...	5	M. 1 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	12	M. 3 F. 9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
Other diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	5	M. 5 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other puerperal causes ...	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of skin and locomotor system ...	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc., ...	26	M. 13 F. 13	13	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Old Age ...	3	M. — F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
Suicide ...	4	M. 1 F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	
Road transport accidents ...	9	M. 6 F. 3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Other violence ...	20	M. 15 F. 5	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	4	—	4	1	
Other Causes ...	12	M. 8 F. 4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	
All Causes ...	624	M. 308 F. 316	23	5	3	1	7	8	15	22	44	79	84	17	
Both Sexes ...	624	624	41	7	5	6	19	16	24	39	85	167	153	62	

**CAUSES OF DEATH—SHEWING LANDWARD
AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1947.**

Table V.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
Typhoid fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory tuberculosis	3	1	—	2	3	2	5	14
Other tuberculous diseases	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	3
Syphilis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cancer	2	4	4	13	9	3	9	33
Tumours, non-malignant or not defined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other general diseases	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4
Meningitis, Disease of spinal cord	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. Other diseases of nervous system	5 1	9 —	1 —	14 —	9 —	2 —	4 —	46 7
Heart disease	13	21	2	25	19	10	20	91
Other circulatory diseases	2	2	3	1	1	—	1	15
Bronchitis	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	8
Other respiratory diseases	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	3
Gastric and duodenal ulcer	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	4
Diarrhœa, etc. (all ages)	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Carry forward,</i>	30	43	11	65	53	24	48	249

**CAUSES OF DEATH—SHEWING LANDWARD
AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1947—**

Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	30	43	11	65	53	24	48	249
Other diseases of liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
Acute and chronic nephritis	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	5
Other diseases of genito- urinary system ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of skin and locomotory system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital debility, pre- mature birth, malfor- mations, etc. ...	—	3	—	2	—	3	3	15
Old age ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Suicide ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Road transport accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Other violence ...	2	1	1	3	—	3	2	8
Causes ill-defined or un- known ...	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	6
All Causes ...	36	52	13	74	56	34	58	301
AGES AT DEATH								
Under 1 ...	1	4	—	2	—	7	6	21
1—4 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
5—9 ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
10—14 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
15—24 ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	10
25—34 ...	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	7
35—44 ...	1	—	2	2	4	1	4	10
45—54 ...	3	3	—	3	1	3	3	23
55—64 ...	7	6	2	17	13	1	8	31
65—74 ...	11	13	2	26	16	10	16	73
75—84 ...	7	17	5	15	10	6	11	82
85 and over ...	1	6	1	6	9	3	4	32
All Ages ...	36	52	13	74	56	34	58	301

The subjoined Table VI sets forth for the County landward area the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per 1000 of the population

Table VI.

Year	County Landward Population	County Landward Births	Rate per 1000	County Landward Deaths	Rate per 1000
1928	24,808	459	18.5	270	10.8
1929	25,684	462	17.9	262	10.2
1930	25,759	475	18.4	291	11.2
1931	24,596	463	18.8	262	10.6
1932	24,858	464	18.6	291	11.7
1933	24,935	427	17.1	277	11.1
1934	24,955	456	18.3	267	10.7
1935	25,039	416	16.6	260	10.7
1936	24,987	393	15.7	254	10.1
1937	24,770	405	16.3	267	10.7
1938	24,809	363	14.8	268	10.8
1939	24,753	408	16.5	265	10.7
1940	24,753	414	16.7	290	11.6
1941	24,753	455	18.3	312	12.6
1942	24,753	428	17.2	250	10.1
1943	24,753	317	12.8	260	10.5
1944	24,753	484	19.9	259	10.4
1945	24,753	463	18.7	283	11.4
1946	24,753	522	21.8	266	10.7
1947	26,313	622	23.6	391	11.4

This Table furnishes the populations, births, deaths, and relative rates per thousand of the population for each Burgh for the last twelve years:—

Table VII.

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Cockenzie and Port Seton	1936	2695	46	17.0	30	11.1
	1937	2683	52	19.4	23	8.5
	1938	2690	53	19.7	24	8.9
	1939	2761	56	20.2	32	11.6
	1940	2761	63	22.8	27	9.7
	1941	2761	68	24.6	33	11.9
	1942	2761	50	18.1	35	12.6
	1943	2761	67	17.4	17	9.6
	1944	2761	58	20.0	25	9.0
	1945	2761	43	15.5	29	10.5
	1946	2761	62	22.4	32	11.5
	1947	2918	77	26.3	36	12.3
Dunbar	1936	3788	78	20.6	58	15.3
	1937	3789	50	13.1	54	14.2
	1938	3827	74	19.3	47	12.3
	1939	3813	67	17.5	50	13.1
	1940	3813	76	19.9	68	17.8
	1941	3813	81	21.2	55	14.4
	1942	3813	89	23.3	41	10.7
	1943	3813	71	21.5	77	14.5
	1944	3813	73	19.1	46	12.0
	1945	3813	61	15.9	56	14.8
	1946	3813	81	21.2	53	13.9
	1947	3862	76	19.6	52	13.4
East Linton	1936	913	11	12.0	16	17.5
	1937	899	9	10.0	17	18.8
	1938	895	12	13.4	9	10.0
	1939	890	15	16.8	16	17.9
	1940	890	13	14.6	18	20.2
	1941	890	22	24.7	14	15.7
	1942	890	15	16.8	13	14.6
	1943	890	8	7.6	16	17.7
	1944	890	9	10.1	25	28.8
	1945	890	15	16.8	17	19.1
	1946	890	18	20.2	23	26.8
	1947	925	13	14.0	13	14.0

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Haddington	1936	4719	71	15.0	60	12.7
	1937	4680	77	16.4	67	14.3
	1938	4664	66	14.1	65	13.9
	1939	4616	60	13.0	49	10.6
	1940	4616	67	14.5	65	14.1
	1941	4616	70	15.1	66	14.2
	1942	4616	64	13.8	56	12.1
	1943	4616	58	17.2	57	14.5
	1944	4616	62	13.4	68	14.7
	1945	4616	56	12.1	52	11.2
	1946	4616	92	19.9	74	16.0
	1947	4595	89	19.3	74	16.1
North Berwick	1936	3273	24	7.3	44	13.4
	1937	3237	24	7.4	43	13.2
	1938	3165	35	11.0	31	9.8
	1939	3083	24	7.8	41	13.3
	1940	3083	45	14.5	37	12.0
	1941	3083	56	18.1	55	17.8
	1942	3083	60	19.4	48	15.5
	1943	3083	56	5.8	52	12.3
	1944	3083	60	19.4	46	14.8
	1945	3083	76	24.6	42	13.5
	1946	3083	69	22.3	47	15.2
	1947	3389	66	19.4	56	16.5
Prestonpans	1936	2619	65	24.8	26	9.2
	1937	2637	68	25.8	30	11.3
	1938	2669	65	24.3	28	10.5
	1939	2684	66	24.6	24	8.9
	1940	2684	64	23.8	38	14.1
	1941	2684	57	21.2	39	14.5
	1942	2684	63	23.4	34	12.6
	1943	2684	67	26.8	31	12.0
	1944	2684	70	26.0	31	11.5
	1945	2684	52	19.3	25	9.3
	1946	2684	73	27.1	34	12.6
	1947	2842	68	23.9	34	11.9

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Tranent	1936	4928	115	23.3	62	12.5
	1937	4949	125	25.6	53	10.7
	1938	5034	109	21.6	51	10.1
	1939	5122	106	20.7	50	9.7
	1940	5122	115	22.4	34	6.6
	1941	5122	127	24.8	57	11.1
	1942	5122	127	24.7	49	9.5
	1943	5122	132	22.7	73	7.7
	1944	5122	111	21.6	48	9.3
	1945	5122	102	19.8	53	10.3
	1946	5122	130	25.3	68	13.2
	1947	5504	124	22.5	58	10.5

Table VIII.
INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1947.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week to under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks to 3 Months.	3 Months to under 6 Months.	6 Months to under 1 Year.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pneumonia (All Forms) ...	1	1	—	2	1	2	3	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	—	—	3	1	—	3	1	4
Diseases of Skin	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Debility ...)								
Premature Birth ...)	12	2	4	5	1	13	11	24
Malformation ...)								
Total.	14	4	8	10	5	23	18	41

The number of infant deaths recorded in 1947 was 41, as against 54 in 1946, and 49 in 1945.

The infant mortality rate is 36 per 1000 births, as against 52 in 1946. I would point out that this is by far the lowest infantile mortality rate for these statistics in this County, the previous lowest being 43 in 1929.

It will be observed from the above table that 18 or 44 per cent. of the total infant deaths occurred under four weeks, while 14 or 34 per cent. died under one week of life.

The deaths from ante-natal causes this year under four weeks of life, numbered 18, or 44 per cent. of the total deaths under four weeks of life, as against 33, or 61 per cent. last year. Thus all but 4 children who died under four weeks of life did so from prematurity, congenital debility, malformation or birth injury.

I submit below the County Infantile Mortality Rates since 1925 for comparison, together with the figures for Scotland:—

Year.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
East												
Lathian	79	66	58	71	43	65	54	76	53	71	61	56*
Scotland	91	83	89	86	87	83	82	86	81	78	77	82

Year.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
East											
Lothian	51	52	66	56	66	59	67	50	56	52	36
Scotland	80	70	69	78	83	69	65	65	56	54*	56

Table IX.

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

	County		Civil
	Landward.	Burghs.	County.
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Influenza	7	2	9
Total	7	3	10

The deaths from epidemic disease are 10, the same as in 1946.

The death-rate for the principal epidemic diseases is 0.20 per 1000 for the whole Civil County, as against 0.21 for 1946.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases for Scotland for 1947 was 0.15 per 1000.

The rate for the Civil County is higher than the national rate. This is due to death from Influenza.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The subjoined Table sets forth the notifications of the cases of notifiable infectious diseases for the Civil County in their relative age groups, and the numbers removed to hospital or nursed at home.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY AND BURGHS, 1947.

Table X.

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.									
	At Age—Years.									
	At all ages. 1	Under 1. 2	1 and under 5. 3	5 and under 15. 4	15 and under 25. 5	25 and under 45. 6	45 and under 65. 7	65 and upwards 8	Cases removed to Hospital. 9	Cases not re- moved to Hos- pital. 10
A.—DISEASES SPECIFIED IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, AND DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.										
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	5	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	19	—	—	1	1	6	8	3	1	18
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	9	1	—	1	1	4	2	—	4	5
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	11	—	2	2	1	3	3	—	—	11
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	14	—	1	7	4	2	—	—	14	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	—
Scarlet Fever ..	38	—	15	18	5	—	—	—	37	1
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	111	3	20	31	19	22	13	3	74	37

B.— NAMES OF HOSPITALS IN WHICH CASES WERE TREATED:—

County Infectious Diseases Hospital, Haddington.
Colinton Mains Hospital, Edinburgh.
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
East Fortune Sanatorium, Bangour.

Table XI.**REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL OF THE COMMONER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

	Notifications	Number Removed to Hospital	Percent- age Removed
Typhoid Fever	1	1	100
Scarlet Fever	38	37	97
Diphtheria	5	5	100
Puerperal Sepsis and Pyrexia	7	7	100
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	52	26	50
Total	103	76	74

The standard of removal to hospital is higher this year, being 9 per cent. more than in 1946, when 65 per cent. of the cases were removed to hospital.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The following Table demonstrates the number of births in the Civil County contrasted with the number of unvaccinated infants with the relative percentage of the unvaccinated infants for the years 1937 to 1947.

Table XII.

Year.	Births.	Number Unvaccinated.	Percentage Unvaccinated.
1937	810	270	33.3
1938	782	244	31.2
1939	802	235	29.3
1940	857	218	25.4
1941	936	197	21.0
1942	896	129	14.4
1943	947	100	10.6
1944	937	114	12.1
1945	868	103	11.8
1946	764	106	13.8
1947	833	122	14.6

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

EXAMINATION OF MORBID PRODUCTS.

The following are the relative figures for examination of morbid specimens. These were sent to the University of Edinburgh Bacteriological Department, where there were examined this year 1830 specimens. Of these 355 were examined for diphtheria bacillus, 503 for streptococcus haemolyticus, 247 for tubercle bacillus, 64 for blood, 42 for faeces and urine, 564 for milk, 5 for water, 7 for pus, 10 for cerebro-spinal fluid, 13 for sputum, and 20 for miscellaneous.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The maximum number of patients in residence at one time during 1947 was 14, and the minimum was 3.

The daily average number of beds occupied was 8.3, and the average number of days' residence of patients in hospital was 24.4 days.

Table XIII.

The admissions to hospital during 1947, as compared with 1946, are set forth below:—

	1946	1947
Scarlet Fever	66	49(a)
Scarlet Fever Carriers	1	—
Diphtheria	41	17(b)
Diphtheria Carriers	5	—
Erysipelas	—	1
Typhoid Fever	3	4(c)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4	3
Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1
Pneumonia	13	6
Measles	8	4
Dysentery	3	2
Whooping Cough	—	4
Acute Ant. Poliomyelitis ...	—	16(d)
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	5	4(e)
Tuberculosis Meningitis ...	1	—
German Measles	—	—
Croup	—	1
Mumps	2	—

(a)—10 cases not confirmed.

(b)—11 cases not confirmed.

(c)— 3 cases not confirmed.

(d)— 6 cases not confirmed.

(e)— 2 cases not confirmed.

Table XIV.

ABSTRACT OF CASES UNDER TREATMENT.
GIVING PLACE OF ORIGIN.

Under Treatment From	Diphtheria	Diagnosis Unconfirmed	Scarlatina	Diag. Unconfirmed	Erysipelas	Enteric	Diag. Unconfirmed	Pneumonia	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Diag. Unconfirmed	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Croup	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Diag. Unconfirmed	Pulmonary T.B.	Non-Pulmonary T.B.	Grand Total	Deaths
County (Landward)	4	6	17	6	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	7	2	2	...	57	3
Cockenzie ...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Dunbar ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
East Linton ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...
Haddington ...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
North Berwick ...	...	...	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...
Prestonpans ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1
Tranent ...	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	16	...
Total ...	6	13	43	10	1	1	3	9	2	3	4	4	2	1	10	6	5	1	124	4
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	4

OPERATIONS.

There were no operations performed during the year:—

Dr Ewart Martin, Surgeon of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, is under agreement with the County Council to visit the hospital once monthly to advise as to complications within his sphere of specialisation and also to give his services on emergency should such arise.

BELHAVEN HOSPITAL

On January first 1947, there were in hospital 2 males, 6 females, and 3 children.

There were admitted during the year 11 males, 12 females, 4 male, and 3 female children.

There were discharged during the year 8 males, 10 females, 4 male, and 4 female children.

There were remaining in hospital at 31st. December 1947, 5 males, 8 females, and 2 children.

There occurred during the year the deaths of 3 males and 8 females.

TONSILLECTOMY SESSIONS.

There was conducted in April and May 1947, the sixteenth session for removal of tonsils and adenoids from school and pre-school children, hailing from within the County Area.

Arrangements were made whereby there were secured the services of Dr. A. B. Smith, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Senior Assistant Surgeon to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, to undertake the work.

The work has gone smoothly and well. In all, 163 children were operated upon.

I wish to express my gratitude to the County Health Visitors for undertaking this duty in addition to their daily work without extra remuneration.

I have also to thank Matron and staff of Belhaven for their loyal co-operation and assistance with the children, and lastly, but not least, the surgeon and the anaesthetist for their flawless technique. Since the start of these tonsillectomy sessions in 1932, they have operated on 2,885 children.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINICS.

Dr. A. Brownlie Smith, F.R.C.S.E., Senior Assistant of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary was appointed consultant to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for pre-school and school children to be conducted in this area in future. At the close of the year Dr. Brownlie Smith had examined and treated 177 cases.

PRESTONKIRK HOME.

I append below Dr. Hislop's report, as visiting Physician.

A. SICK WARDS.

Only patients suffering from minor ailments, medical and surgical, are kept in the sick wards of this Home. Others are dealt with in the manner detailed below.

1. *Accommodation.*

	Males.	Femals.	Child- ren.	Mater- nity.
Acute Sick	} 6	6	0	0
Chronic Sick				

There are no special wards for sick children. No maternity cases are treated in this Home. Any pregnant woman, awaiting admission to hospital, receives ante-natal treatment here. When the sick rate is normal, the accommodation for the sick, male and female, is adequate.

2. *Heating, Lighting and Ventilation.*

Heating is by open fireplace, lighting by electricity. Ventilation is good. It would be a great benefit if baths were attached to these sick wards.

3. *Provision for Isolation of Patients.*

When possible, there is a small ward of four beds reserved for this type of case. Tuberculosis patients are sent to the Sanatorium as soon as possible. Infectious cases are transferred to the County Fever Hospital, and cases of itch are treated on the premises.

B. STAFF.

1. *Resident Medical Staff.*

None.

(a) *Visitation of Medical Officer.* — Frequency of visits depends upon the condition and number of the sick.

2. *Nurses.*

There is only one nurse, who is the Matron, Mrs Maclean. She has the State Registration qualifications in general and mental nursing. She also holds the Central Midwife's Board Certificate. I

would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of her most valued work. The lack of an extra nurse, say for night duty, makes it impossible to treat ailments other than those that are minor.

C. PATIENTS.

During the year there were admitted into the Home a total of 50 persons, 41 male, 7 female, and 2 girls. These of course were not all sick. During the year there were no deaths.

D. SPECIAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements for supervision of appropriate cases by Specialist in:—

- (a) *Tuberculosis*.—These are sent to the Sanatorium.
- (b) *Venereal Disease*.—These are sent to the Venereal Clinic, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
- (c) *Mental Health*.—This Home does not possess licensed lunatic wards. Those cases becoming mentally deranged are sent to the Asylum at Haddington.
- (d) *Arrangements for securing other forms of Specialist treatment for patients in the Sick Wards*.—This question does not arise as only cases of minor ailments are treated in this Home.
- (e) *Arrangements for securing, by transfer to other hospitals, therapeutic measures not available in this Home*.—This question is answered in previous paragraphs of this report.

E. DIET.

Diet is according to rations for the ordinary inmates; the diet of the sick and of the children is according to my instructions.

I would like to add a rider to this report. There are no special beds or wards for children in this Home but under the exceptional circumstances of these times children have had to be admitted. They, in many cases, have had to be housed in the same ward as the adults. I leave it to your judgment whether this is desirable or not.

This Home, I think, could have a great future in the build up of social happiness. As a general practitioner moving about the countryside in my practice, I frequently come up against the tragedy of old age. I do not think that it should be a tragedy to become old, but in these days there seems to be less willingness on the part of relatives to look after the old in their declining years. To me it seems that the tragedy is "the unwillingness" and not the old age.

But if the succour to the old in some cases is not to be found among the relatives of the aged then I think, in this County at least, if this Home were organised in a spirit of true charity and understanding it would become a real haven of rest for those in their declining years.

(Sgd.) S. L. HISLOP.

I fully endorse the above remarks contained in Dr. Hislop's rider to his Annual Report on Prestonkirk Home. With applications for admission to Belhaven Hospital, I find an increasing reluctance amongst relatives to be responsible for parents and other aged relatives.

(Sgd.) ALEX D. CAMPBELL,
County Medical Officer of Health.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

IN THE LANDWARD AREA AND THE BURGHS OF COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON, NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS AND TRANENT.

Treatment of notified cases of tuberculosis continues to follow along the lines set forth in previous Annual Reports, *viz.*, Institutional, Domiciliary, and Shelter Treatment.

At the close of the year the waiting-list consisted of 4 male adults, 7 female adults, and 10 children.

There were notified in the Civil County during 1947, 64 cases of tuberculosis, 49 of pulmonary, and 15 of non-pulmonary, as against 58 cases in 1946, 40 of pulmonary and 18 non-pulmonary, an

increase of 6 cases from the total figure for 1946, viz., an increase of 9 cases of pulmonary although the figure for non-pulmonary tuberculosis shows a decrease of 3.

There were notified in the County Landward area during 1947, 26 cases of tuberculosis, 22 of pulmonary and 4 of non-pulmonary, as against 28 cases in 1946, 21 of pulmonary and 7 of non-pulmonary, a decrease from last year of 2 cases.

There were notified in the 7 burghs, 38 cases of tuberculosis, 27 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary, as against 30 cases in 1946, 19 of pulmonary and 11 of non-pulmonary.

In the Civil County there occurred during 1947, 38 deaths from tuberculosis, yielding a death-rate of 0.75 per 1000 of the estimated population. Of these 30 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis with a death-rate of 0.60 per 1000, and 8 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis with a death-rate of 0.15 per 1000.

In the Landward Area, there were 17 deaths, 14 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

In the seven burghs there occurred 21 deaths. Of these deaths, pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 16, whilst 5 deaths occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The death-rate for Scotland for all tuberculosis was 0.80 per 1000 of the estimated population. The death-rate for the pulmonary form of the disease was 0.66, 0.02 more than last year, whilst the rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.14.

The following table sets forth the distribution of cases, together with the deaths:—

Table XV.—TUBERCULOSIS

Area.	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.					
	Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Cases Notified.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County Landward	10	12	22	5	9	14	2	2	4	3	—	3
Cockenzie	1	3	4	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	1	1
Dunbar	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
East Linton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Haddington	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
North Berwick	3	1	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2
Prestonpans	3	3	6	2	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	1
Tranent	3	6	9	2	3	5	3	1	4	—	1	1
Burghal Total	11	16	27	7	9	16	4	7	11	2	3	5
Grand Total	21	28	49	12	18	30	6	9	15	5	6	8

It will be noted from the above Table that the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis are 2 lower and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are 2 lower in the County Landward Area than in the total burghal area.

Table XVI.

TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1947.

I.—RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING YEAR.

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.									Number of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed.		
	AGE-GROUPS.									Under 15.	15 and upwards.	
	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.			
Pulmonary 52	Males	1	...	2	6	2	6	5	...	22	2	17
	Females	1	2	3	10	10	...	3	1	30	6	20
Non Pulmonary 14	Males	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	2	2
	Females	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	9	3	4

II.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WHICH RECEIVED TREATMENT UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						
		In institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the institutions	In institutions on December 31.		
Pu'monary	Adults	Males	9	16	9	2	...	14
		Females	15	15	8	4	...	18
	Children	Males	5	1	3	...	...	3
		Females	2	3	2	1	...	2
Non-Pulmonary	Adults	Males	7	2	...	2	...	7
		Females	2	4	3	...	...	3
	Children	Males	4	3	3	...	...	4
		Females	2	1	1	...	...	2
Total		...	46	45	29	9	...	53
			91		91			

III.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA
AT 31ST. DECEMBER 1947, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE
SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE-GROUPS.							
		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.
PULMONARY.									
1. Sputum not present ...	Males	3	2	1	10	6	4	3	29
	Females	...	4	2	16	20	7	1	50
2. Sputum present but not examined	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found	Males	...	...	4	4	7	5	...	20
	Females	...	2	...	9	12	2	...	25
4. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found	Males	...	...	1	11	8	7	15	42
	Females	1	1	1	4	3	1	...	13
Pulmonary Total		4	9	5	54	53	28	24	179
NON-PULMONARY.									
1. Abdominal	Males	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
	Females	1	2	1	...	3	2	...	9
2. Spine	Males	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	6
	Females	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	5
3. Bones and joints (ex- clusive of spine) ...	Males	...	...	4	7	1	3	2	17
	Females	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	7
4. Superficial glands ...	Males	2	4	7	1	2	1	...	17
	Females	1	2	4	2	5	2	1	17
5. Lupus	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4
6. Other parts or organs	Males	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	5
	Females	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Non-Pulmonary Total		5	12	21	16	19	13	7	94
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Grand Total		9	21	26	70	72	41	31	273

IV.—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.

	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	14	17	2	1
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	2	2	1	...
Notified less than 1 month before death	1	1	...	...
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death ... ..	...	2	...	...
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	2	2	...	...
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	4	3	1	...
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	1	3	...	...
Notified over 2 years before death	4	4	...	1
Total	14	17	2	1
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	1	1	...	...
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	3	4	...	...

The incidence rate for all tuberculosis in the Civil County was 1.11 per 1000 of the population. For pulmonary tuberculosis the rate was 0.89 per 1000 and 0.22 for the non-pulmonary form of the disease.

I have set forth, in Table XVII, the total notifications for the Civil County since 1928, and the figures provide an interesting study of the incidence and locality of the disease over 20 years.

Table XVII.

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ALL TUBERCULOSIS IN THE COUNTY AND BURGHES SINCE 1928.

Area	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
County Landward	61	59	44	35	53	35	26	30	31	21	26	19	17	19	20	39	20	11	28	26
Burgh of Cookenzie	3	8	5	8	5	4	5	4	1	7	4	4	11	5	4	13	11	6	4	5
Dunbar	7	1	1	4	3	1	4	7	12	2	4	1	5	2	4	8	3	2	3	4
East Linton	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	1
Haddington	5	4	7	4	9	5	8	3	7	1	9	2	6	6	4	3	3	4	3	3
North Berwick	3	3	4	2	1	4	1	2	4	4	2	4	—	5	3	—	1	4	2	4
Prestonpans	14	4	7	8	4	7	4	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	4	5	3	3	4	8
Tranent	11	15	11	12	9	9	9	10	6	6	11	5	10	8	2	3	6	11	13	13
Burgh Total	43	35	36	39	33	31	32	32	38	25	36	19	35	29	22	34	29	30	30	38
Grand Total	104	94	80	74	86	66	58	62	69	46	62	38	52	48	42	73	49	41	58	64

SANATORIUM TREATMENT

EAST FORTUNE SANATORIUM.

Full details of the work of East Fortune Sanatorium will be found in Dr. W. A. Murray's 24th Annual Report.

There were 45 cases admitted to East Fortune Sanatorium in 1947, against 42 in 1946.

Table XVIII.

Treatment in East Fortune.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Cases in Sanatorium at 1/1/47	16	17	13	46
Cases admitted during 1947	18	19	8	45
Cases discharged during 1947	13	16	9	38
Cases remaining at 31/12/47	21	21	11	53

I have again to record my deep appreciation of the kindness which Dr. Murray, Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium, has continued to extend to me in my difficulty in regard to beds.

Table XIX.

Result of Treatment of Cases Discharged from East Fortune Sanatorium during 1947.

	Arrested.	Improved.	Worse.	Chronic.	Dead.
Males	1	3	1	4	4
Females	4	6	1	1	4
Children	4	4	—	—	1
	9	13	2	5	9

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.*Additional Nourishment Supplied during 1947.*

Additional Nourishment was supplied to 123 cases over an average period of three months per case. The nourishment consisted chiefly of milk, cod oil emulsion, ostelin and iron tonic, etc., at a cost of approximately £500.

Medicines and Dressings Supplied during 1947.

Medicines and Dressings were prescribed to patients in their own homes by their own medical practitioners, in terms of the scheme for domiciliary treatment, as set forth below:—

		Brought forward	282		
January	... ..	61	July	... ..	36
February	... ..	46	August	... ..	24
March	... ..	44	September	... ..	36
April	... ..	39	October	... ..	38
May	... ..	60	November	... ..	49
June	... ..	32	December	... ..	34
		Carry forward	282		499

SHELTER TREATMENT.

Of the 16 shelters now belonging to the County Council, 1 has been in use at Haddington, 1 at Spott, 1 at Drem, 1 at Tynninghame, 1 at Longniddry, 1 at East Linton, 2 at Innerwick, 1 at Pencaitland and 1 at Dunbar throughout the year.

TUBERCULOSIS VISITATION.

The scheme of frequent visitation of each active case on the Tuberculosis Register, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, and the furnishing to the County Medical Officer once per month of a report on the condition of each patient, continues to prove helpful.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

The County Council employ nine whole-time nurses. An area is assigned to each of the nurses, in which the combined duties of health-visiting, tuberculosis nursing and school nursing are carried

out, although each nurse is available at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health for duty in any part of the Civil County.

At present, one nurse is placed in each of the areas of Cockenzie, Dunbar, Haddington, Tranent, Prestonpans, Ormiston and North Berwick, while the remaining two work the landward area with cars.

The nurses are chosen on account of (1) their general training in our large training Hospitals, (2) training in fever hospitals, and (3) being the holders of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board and thus having special experience in Midwifery.

CLINICS.

There are clinics established at Cockenzie, Dunbar, Elphinstone, Haddington, North Berwick, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Prestonpans and Tranent.

All the clinics are attended by the County Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer. The local Health Visitor is in attendance on the doctor at each clinic session.

HOME VISITATION.

Home visitation is undertaken by each of the Health Visitors in her own area to all infants and young children under 5 years of age. The initial visit is paid by the Health Visitor as soon after the tenth day after birth as possible, the baby is then entered on the Health Visitor's visiting list, details noted on an infant record card and the baby's weight is recorded on a card which is retained by the mother for reference. The child is visited at regular intervals, at least once a month, until over age. Advice is given and mistakes corrected, and, when illness supervenes, the Health Visitor advises the mother to consult her private doctor.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A wide field of work is undertaken by the Health Visitors in visitation of the non-notifiable infectious diseases, especially mumps, chickenpox, measles, and whooping cough, the two latter diseases being treated in hospital where the home circumstances are inimical to proper nursing.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases requiring supervision from the Health Visitors are:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, or inflammation of the eyes within 21 days after birth.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. After return from hospital, to which all cases are removed in this area.

Pneumonia.—In order to report on home conditions, as, if quite unsuitable for home nursing, these cases have to be removed to hospital.

Tuberculosis.—This sphere of activity is considered in the Tuberculosis section of this report.

These comprise the chief duties of the Health Visitors.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

Wherever the urgency of the malady or adverse home conditions demand, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service undertakes the removal to hospital or Maternity Home and maintains therein expectant parturient or nursing mothers, who are in necessitous circumstances and undertakes the treatment of Children under 5 years of age whose parents are necessitous.

Travelling expenses are also paid of necessitous cases within the ambit of the Service to and from the out-patients departments of the Edinburgh Charitable Hospitals.

Notified cases of puerperal fever, pyrexia, and morbidity are also removed to and maintained at Edinburgh City Hospital for medical treatment.

ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.

Owing to the war previous issues of additional nourishment hitherto controlled by me, are now handled on a special form by the local representative of the Ministry of Food to cases recommended by me as Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

VITAL STATISTICS.

1. BIRTHS—

(a) Total Number of Births occurring in the area during the year 833

(b) Number of births in (a) classified according to nature of attendance at confinement	
(1) Maternity Services Scheme Cases	
(a) with doctor	612
(b) without doctor	—
(2) Other Domiciliary Cases (a) with doctor	87
(b) with midwife alone no doctor booked	—
(c) Conducted by outdoor staff at institution	—
(d) Without doctor or midwife	—
(3) Institutional cases (including those in private maternity and nursing homes)	182
2. BIRTHS—	
(a) No. Registered	833
(1) Legitimate	799
(2) Illegitimate	34
(b) No. notified (excluding Still births)	833
(c) No. classified according to nature of attendance (including Still births)—	
(1) Doctor	833
(2) Midwife	—
(d) No. of Still Births	21
3. INFANTILE MORTALITY.	
(a) No. of Deaths	41
(b) Rate per 1000 Births	36
(c) No. of Deaths in District classified according to age groups and causes of death. See Table VIII, page 17.	
4. MATERNAL MORTALITY.	
(a) No. of Deaths resulting from miscarriage or child birth	—
(b) No. of Deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis	—
5. REPORT UNDER MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.	
(a) <i>Births in Civil County.</i>	
Total Number of Births registered during 1947 (including Still births)	854

Total Number of Deaths of new-born Children (within ten days) during 1947	18
Actual Number of Births attended by Midwives during 1947	0
Actual Number of Deaths of new-born Children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1947 ...	0
Actual Number of Cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1947—Births	0
Deaths	0
(b) <i>Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.</i>	
Total number of Cases during 1947	2
Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1947	0
Actual Number of Cases occurring where Confinement not attended by a Doctor or midwife during 1947	0
(c) <i>Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.</i>	
Total Number of Cases during 1947	1
Total Number of Deaths during 1947	0
Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1947	0
Actual Number of Deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1947	0
Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1947—Cases	0
Deaths	0
(d) <i>Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia or Morbidity.</i>	
Total Number of Cases during 1947	6
Total Number of Deaths during 1947	1
Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1947	0
Actual Number of Deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1947	0
Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1947—Cases	0
Deaths	0
(e) <i>Cases of Still-Birth.</i>	
Total Number of Cases during 1947	21
Actual Number occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1947	0

(f) *Cases of Emergency.*

The total number of cases of Emergency in which medical practitioners were called in by Certified Midwives under Section 22 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, is set forth below, together with a detailed list of the various emergencies:—

Torn perineum	1
Miscarriage	1
	2

(g) *General.*

The midwives are kept under adequate supervision, being visited regularly throughout the year by myself and the Assistant Inspectors of Midwives. No disciplinary action was required in regard to any midwife throughout the year.

6. HOME VISITATION DURING YEAR.

	Number for		Re-visits.	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Expectant Mothers	105	178	150	341
Infants	828	1269	4645	8638
Children (1-5)	509	621	4582	6952
Total	1442	2068	9377	15931

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(1) No. of Clinics at end of year provided by Local Authority	Vide Maternity & Child Welfare Clinics ante which cover this work.	
	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(2) No. of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies	Nil.	Nil.
(3) Total No. of women who attend at the clinics during the year	Nil.	Nil.

7. There are no Voluntary Health Visitors.

8. ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.

9. POST-NATAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS.

10. CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.



There are nine Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

- (1) *Cockenzie*.—The Clinic, held in the Burgh of Cockenzie, is open once a week for 3 hours on Mondays.
- (2) *Dunbar*.—The Clinic at Dunbar is open twice every four weeks for 3 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (3) *Elphinstone*.—The Clinic is open twice in four weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday forenoons.
- (4) *Haddington*.—The Clinic is open weekly for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (5) *North Berwick*.—The Clinic at North Berwick is open twice every month for 2 hours on Monday forenoons.
- (6) *Ormiston*.—The Clinic is open for 2 hours twice in four weeks on Tuesday afternoons.
- (7) *Pencaitland*.—The Clinic is open for 2 hours twice in four weeks on Tuesday mornings.
- (8) *Prestonpans*.—This Clinic is held at Old School, and is open once a week for 3 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (9) *Tranent*. — The Clinic is held in the Infant School, and is open once a week for 3 hours on Thursday afternoons.

Illnesses recorded.—Tuberculous glands, rickets, skin diseases, specific congenital disease and diseases of malnutrition generally receive special attention at the Clinics.

- (a) No. of clinics at end of year provided by the Local Authority—322 Clinic Sessions.
- (b) No. of Clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies—Nil.
- (c) No. of Children attending during year :—

(i) under 1 year of age	468
(ii) 1 year of age and over	399
- (d) Total No. of attendances during year :—

(i) under 1 year of age	6838
(ii) 1 year of age and over	3598

11. SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Mothers.	Children
No. of cases treated during year :—		
(1) Teeth	2	3681
(2) Eyes	—	405
(3) Ear, Nose and Throat	—	170
(4) Other Ailments	—	493
(5) Ultra-violet light treatment	—	52
(6) Orthopaedic	—	3862

12. MOTHER AND BABY HOMES.

Name and address of Home or Hostel.	Number of Beds.				Average length of stay.		
	Ante- Natal.	Post- Natal.	Total ante- & post- Natal.	Maternity (Excl. labour and isolation).	Cots.	Ante- Natal.	Post- Natal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) Provided by the Local Authority.			}	Nil.			
(b) Provided by Voluntary Associations.				Nil.			

13. DAY NURSERIES, ETC.

There are 2 Day Nurseries. No cases were supplied with insulin under the Child Welfare Scheme. Insulin is supplied to necessitous cases by the Public Health Committee in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1925 (*vide page 43*).

14. FOOD AND MILK.

The supply of milk and milk substitutes and other baby foods has ceased to be supplied under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age; these are now supplied from the local Food Office of the Ministry of Food.

15. MEASLES.

(a) Number of cases notified 0

Measles is not a notifiable disease either in East Lothian or the burghs therein.

(b) Number of deaths	0
(c) No. of cases removed to hospital	2
(d) Number of special domiciliary visits	0
(e) Special Staff	0

16. WHOOPING COUGH.

(a) Number of cases notified	0
-------------------------------------	---

Whooping Cough is not a notifiable disease in East Lothian or the burghs therein.

(b) No. of deaths	1
(c) No. of cases removed to hospital	4
(d) Number of special domiciliary visits	0
(e) Special staff	0

Information in regard to measles and whooping cough is got from private medical practitioners, headmasters and health visitors.

During an epidemic of measles or whooping cough our health visiting staff is specially instructed to do extra visitation thereanent.

17. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(a) Number of cases notified—	
(1) By a doctor	2
(2) By a midwife	0
(3) By an institution	0
(b) Number of cases in which infection is gonococcal	0
(c) Number treated in residential institutions	2
(d) Number of cases in which there was appreciable loss of vision	0

18 and 19. MATERNITY HOSPITALS OR HOMES.

The Vert Memorial Hospital is the only Maternity provision in the County.

20. HOSPITALS FOR SICK CHILDREN.

Nil.

21. CONVALESCENT HOMES.

1.

*Vide hospital services,
Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes.*

Name and address of Nursery or Home.	Whether long-stay or short-stay.	Number of Beds provided at the end of year.		
		Aged 0-2.	Aged 2-5.	Others.
(a) Maintained by the Local Authority.	}	<i>Nil.</i>		
(b) Maintained by Voluntary Associations.				

22. BOARDING OUT.

(a) Number of cases—

(1) Under 1 year of age	1
(2) Over 1 year of age	10

(b) The Local Authority recommend suitable foster mothers when parents or guardians have difficulty in finding homes in which to board out children.

Once the Local Authority have recommended a foster mother she is kept under the observation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

23. HOME HELPS.

A Home Help Scheme has been set up in the County which, unfortunately, owing to lack of staff, has only functioned in the Prestonpans and Tranent areas so far. There is a scheme, however, whereby suitable women are employed as home helps when cases who require such help occur. These helps are paid according to the duration of service at an average rate of 15/- per week.

	Home Helps.	Domestic Helps.
(a) No. employed at end of year	24	—
(1) Whole-time	—	—
(2) Part-time	24	—
(b) No. of cases taken during year	24	—
(c) Average period of assistance, weeks	2	—

24. EDUCATIONAL.

Routine instruction was given as previously.

25. NOTE OF AGENCIES NOT REFERRED TO ABOVE
ASSOCIATED WITH SCHEME 026. PUBLIC HEALTH (NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL
FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATION
(SCOTLAND), 1929.

(1) Total number of cases—	
(a) Puerperal fever	1
(b) Puerperal pyrexia	6
(2) Total number of cases removed to hospital—	
(a) Puerperal fever	1
(b) Puerperal pyrexia	6
(3) Total number of deaths	1
(4) Number of cases of—	
(a) Puerperal fever following instru- mental delivery	0
(b) Puerperal pyrexia following instru- mental delivery	0
(5) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under (4)	0
(6) Number of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for—	
(1) Consultant service	0
(2) Bacteriological examination	0
(3) Skilled nursing at home	0
(4) Hospital treatment	7

27. OTHER PROVISIONS.

Cases of pneumonia and bronchitis are removed to hospital where the unsuitability of home conditions warrants this procedure.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

The following table shows the births notified and the births registered during 1947:—

Table XXI.

Area.	Corrected Births Registered in Civil County.	Births Notified in Civil County including Still Births.	Percentage.
County Landward ...	377	377	100
Cockenzie Burgh	59	59	100
Dunbar „	52	52	100
East Linton „	5	5	100
Haddington „	184	184	100
North Berwick „	34	34	100
Prestonpans „	42	42	100
Tranent „	80	80	100
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 833	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 833	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 100

Record of Health Visitors' Work 1947.

The subjoined table sets forth the record of work of the nursing staff in the county and burghs during 1947:—

Table XXII.

	1946	1947
Infants—First visits	828	1,269
Infants—Re-visits	4,645	8,638
Children—1-5—First visits ...	509	621
Children—1-5—Re-visits ...	4,582	6,952
Children—of school age	2,919	2,151
Ex. mothers—First visits ...	105	178
Ex. mothers Re-visits	150	341
Nursing mothers	297	778
T.B. Patients	1,108	1,629
Measles	6	6
Whooping cough	—	16
Schools	770	651
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
Total	15,919	23,230

I have again to report that the Maternity Services Scheme under the Maternity Services Act, 1937, has again been carried out during the year

in complete harmony amongst all concerned with the working of the Scheme.

During the year 554 birth events were undertaken by the Maternity Service. Of these, 491 were conducted satisfactorily in their own homes, and 63—owing to obstetrical complications supervening—had to be admitted to the Scheme Hospital, namely, the Simpson Maternity Pavilion of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

CONTROL OF MIDWIVES

In terms of the Midwives (Scotland) Act 1915, and the Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act, 1927, the Medical Officer of Health holds the appointment of Inspector of Midwives.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise within the County or Burghs during 1947 was 21.

The duties of Inspector of Midwives are briefly:—

To receive the intimations of intention to practise from the midwives in the month of January of each year and forward the list to the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, in order to keep up to date the midwives' roll.

To keep a supply of and furnish to midwives when required copies of the rules of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland and the relative register, books, and forms.

To supervise the conduct of the midwives and reprimand them for minor breaches of the rules. More severe offences fall to be reported to the Central Midwives' Board.

The duties of Assistant Inspector of Midwives are to periodically visit the homes of the midwives and to carry out the following duties:—(1) to inspect the midwife's bag to see if it is clean and in order (2) to ensure that the register of cases is up to date, (3) to inspect the cases being attended by the midwives; to see that the charts of tem-

perature and pulse are duly recorded, and that generally the midwife is satisfactorily conducting her case. Where the midwife has exposed herself to infection, the Assistant Inspector has to satisfy herself that adequate disinfection of person, bag, and utensils has been sufficiently carried out by the midwife.

No disciplinary action was necessary during 1947.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

During the year, 14 male and 19 female children have been admitted to Fairmilehead Hospital, Edinburgh, for treatment.

Eight of these children have been permanently cured, 19 are having after-care treatment consisting of massage and remedial exercises, and 6 were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Orthopaedic Clinics for massage, exercises and after care treatment have been established at the undernoted centres:— Aberlady, Cockenzie, Dunbar, East Linton, Gullane, Haddington, Longniddry, North Berwick, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Prestonpans, Tranent and Whitekirk.

Sessions are held twice weekly, and 13,780 attendances were recorded by children during the year 1947. In addition, 475 visits were paid to children unable to attend clinics, and treated at home.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The scheme under the agreement between the County Council of East Lothian and the Venereal Diseases Department of the City of Edinburgh for the treatment of patients continues to meet satisfactorily the needs of those suffering from venereal disease. I herewith submit report from Dr. Batchelor, Chief Medical Officer, V.D. Department, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh:—

The total number of new cases for the year 1947 (140) shows a decrease over the figure for

the previous year (184), the number of men having decreased in much larger proportion, and the women have also decreased.

**RETURN OF CASES TREATED AT EDINBURGH
ROYAL INFIRMARY UNDER THE VENEREAL
DISEASES SCHEME, 1946.**

NEW CASES.

Men.	Women and Children.	Total.	Attendances.	Approximate No. still attending.
61	79	140	2303	102

CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

Men.	Women and Children.	Total.	No. of days in Hospital.
19	16	35	809

**HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT ROYAL INFIRMARY
FOR MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS.**

*Male Patients attend for Medical Consultation and
Treatment as under:—*

Every morning from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Wednesday afternoons, 3 to 5 p.m.

Tuesday and Friday evenings, 5 to 7.30 p.m.

*Female Patients attend for Medical Consultation
and Treatment:—*

Every morning between 10 and 12 noon.

Treatment at the Infirmary is carried out with the greatest possible secrecy, and names of patients are under no circumstances divulged.

Examination of specimens is carried out at the Royal Infirmary. Medical practitioners in the County and Burghs will be supplied with the necessary outfits on application to the County Medical Officer of Health or to the Venereal Diseases Department, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND)
AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.**

In terms of this Statute, fourteen persons were supplied with insulin during 1947.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

There were no school closures during the year.

Hospitals — There are no general hospitals in the County but there are 3 Cottage Hospitals, the Vert Memorial Hospital, Haddington the Cottage Hospital, Dunbar, and the Edington Convalescent Home, North Berwick. In these hospitals, minor medical and surgical cases are catered for and at the Vert Memorial Hospital, Haddington, the whole of the available bed space has now been temporarily taken up by maternity cases owing to the great shortage of maternity beds for this area.

Nursing Homes — There is only one Nursing Home Registered with this Authority, that of Miss MacKenzie, North Berwick, which is for mental cases only.

Ambulance facilities—There are three ambulances, one 50 H.P. Rolls Royce and 2 18 H.P. Austin Ambulances maintained by the County Council for the ambulance service of the County. All ambulance work in the County is undertaken by them with the exception of one ambulance run by the Townswomens' Guild in North Berwick, which takes cases to the Royal Infirmary and other Edinburgh Hospitals with voluntary lady drivers.

Health Education — Lectures and film shows are given throughout the County at regular intervals to adults and school children under the auspices of the Scottish Council for Health Education and lectures have been given by myself and my staff on similar subjects.

Port Health Administration — There are no Ports within the area of the County which qualify for this form of administration.

Sick Poor — There are two Public Institutions for the needs of the County—one at Inveresk where a little more than half of the total bed capacity is at the disposal of East Lothian, and Prestonkirk Home, East Linton, whose whole services are for the County poor. Minor ailments are attended to in these Institutions by the part-time Medical Officers appointed thereto. More serious cases of illness are catered for at Belhaven Hospital which has 36 beds This Institution is run by the Public Health Staff.

COUNTY OF EAST LoTHIAN.

REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1947

WATER SUPPLIES.

The East Lothian Water Board supplies were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

Despite the dry summer private supplies were on the whole satisfactorily maintained.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Drainage.—There are seventeen special drainage districts viz., Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Dirleton, East Saltoun, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gullane, Macmerry, Meadowmill, Muirpark Terrace (Tranent), Oldhamstocks, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Tynninghame and Westbarns.

The sewers in the various districts functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

Proposals for improvements to meet developments are under consideration for East Saltoun, Gifford, Gullane, Macmerry, Ormiston, Preston and also for Longniddry.

Scavenging. — There are fourteen Special Scavenging Districts viz.:—

Dunbar District	—Westbarns.
Haddington District	—Athelstaneford. Garvald. Gifford.
North Berwick District	—Aberlady. Dirleton. Gullane.
Prestonpans District	—Longniddry. Preston
Tranent District	—Elphinstone. Macmerry. Muirpark Terrace (Tranent). Ormiston. Pencaitland.

The collection of refuse at Westbarns and Muirpark Terrace (Tranent) was carried out by the Burghs of Dunbar and Tranent respectively.

In other Districts the collection and removal of refuse to dumps was carried out by Contractors.

The collection and removal of refuse was carried out satisfactorily by private arrangements at Cuthill, Morrisons' Haven, Crown Square, Thorntree Terrace, Gladsmuir, Innerwick, New Winton, Meadowmill and Lammermoor Terrace, Tranent.

The arrangements for removal of refuse from various County Council Housing Schemes not in the Scavenging Districts continue to be satisfactory.

The County Council obtained delivery in December of two motor refuse collecting vehicles.

One vehicle was put into service for Preston District in the middle of December to collect refuse at Preston and Longniddry, and with the beginning of 1948 there was included Cuthill and Morrisons-haven.

The second vehicle came into service for Tranent District at the beginning of 1948 for the collection of refuse from Elphinstone, East Saltoun, Macmerry, New Winton (County Council houses), Ormiston, Pencaitland, Gladsmuir and Gifford.

The County Council have approved of extending the collection of refuse by direct labour to North Berwick District and a motor refuse collecting vehicle to undertake the work has been ordered.

Offensive Trades.—There are no offensive trades carried on in the landward area.

Schools. — The sanitary condition of schools visited was found satisfactory.

Factories and Workshops.—The factories and workshops visited were found satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are no such houses in the landward area.

Burial Grounds.—The Burial Grounds appear to be in satisfactory order.

FOOD SUPPLY.

1. *Milk.* — Routine inspection of dairy premises was made and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness found.

The Milk Officer visits all premises regularly, sampling milk for cleanliness tests and advising on methods.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders the number of producers holding licences are:—

Certified	5
Tuberculin Tested	11
Standard	4
Heat Treatment of Milk	1

2. *Dairy Bye-laws.* — As regards structural sanitary requirements the premises in the landward area comply with the requirements. I understand improvements in the two dairies in Tranent are yet to be made.

3. *Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Order 1934—Articles 4 to 14.*—With the exception of Article 13 these are complied with. Article 13 requires that a vessel containing milk should, before delivery to a common carrier or other person for transit, be sealed by means of a leaden seal or should be locked. This requirement is not adhered to generally.

4. (a) Retail purveyors of milk—
 Producers 11
 Others 12
- (b) Producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail 43
- (c) Approximate average number of cows in registered premises 1109
- (d) Approximate number of dairies exempted from registration ... 190
- (e) Approximate number of cows in premises exempted from registration 440

5. *Meat.*—There are no slaughter houses in the landward area.

The two slaughterhouses are in Haddington and North Berwick.

The following statements give the number of animals slaughtered etc. :—

HADDINGTON SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight in lbs of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle	991	17	23	29,509
Sheep	4728	55	101	5,636
Pigs	64	—	12	397
Calves	444	2	—	291

NORTH BERWICK SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle	812	7	7	6,978
Sheep	3127	5	9	230
Pigs	4	—	1	2
Calves	2	—	—	4

6. *Food and Drugs.* — The total number of samples taken during the year was 105, of which 45 were formal and 60 were test samples.

Two formal milk samples were reported by the Analyst to be deficient.

One of these samples was deficient in milk fat. On investigation it was thought there was inadequate mixing of the milk before bottling. The producers, who were also retailers, were warned. Subsequent samples were found satisfactory.

The other sample taken in a milkshop in December was reported to have added water. The retailer maintained the milk was sold as received. A sample on delivery by the producer was taken in January and was reported to contain added water. Proceedings were instituted and the producer was fined £3, plus £1 7s 10d expenses.

A table showing the articles sampled is appended.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act 1919.

Rats and Mice (Scotland) Order 1943.

The arrangement for co-operation with the Pest Branch of the Department of Agriculture continues to operate and has proved highly satisfactory.

The number of rats dealt with by Department trappers was:—

Trapped	4862
Estimated poisoned	2309
	<hr/>
	7171

J. C. REID,
Sanitary Inspector.

28th April 1948.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Statement of Articles Analysed during 1947.

ARTICLE.	Samples taken		Samples Genuine.		Samples Not Genuine.		REMARKS.
	Formal	Test	Formal	Test	Formal	Test	
Landward Area:—							
Milk	2	19	2	19	—	—	
Sausages	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Sugar	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Butter	1	1	1	1	—	—	
Coffee	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Tea	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Cream of Tartar	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Bournville Cocoa	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Mixed Pickles . .	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Cooking Fat	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Fish Paste	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Sauce (Flag)	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Pineapple Essence	—	1	—	1	—	—	
White Pepper	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Total	12	26	12	26	—	—	
Cockenzie Burgh:—							
White Pepper	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Chocolate Semolina	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Malt Vinegar	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Total	2	1	2	1	—	—	
Dunbar Burgh							
Milk	4	7	2	6	2	1	
Baking Soda	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Sugar	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Ale	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Sauce	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Total	7	8	5	7	2	1	
East Linton Burgh:—							
Milk	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Total	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Haddington Burgh							
Milk	2	3	2	3	—	—	
Coffee	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Pale Ale	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Jam	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Margarine	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Colman's Mustard	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Sugar	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Total	9	3	9	3	—	—	

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS
Statement of Articles Analysed during 1947.
(Continued)

ARTICLE.	Samples taken.		Samples Genuine.		Samples Not Genuine.		REMARKS.
	Formal	Test	Formal	Test	Formal	Test	
North Berwick Burgh:—							
Milk	3	2	3	2	—	—	
Margarine	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Sugar	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Baking Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Tomato Sauce	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Total	6	3	6	3	—	—	
Prestonpans Burgh:—							
Milk	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Jam	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Butter	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Tea	1	—	1	—	—	—	
H.P. Sauce	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Total	4	1	4	1	—	—	
Tranent Burgh:—							
Milk	—	13	—	13	—	—	
Flour	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Sausage	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Pickled Onions	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Sugar	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Pepper	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Butter	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Sauce (Rowat's)	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Dried Egg	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Coffee & Chicory	—	1	—	1	—	—	
TOTAL	4	18	4	18	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL	45	60	43	59	2	1	

