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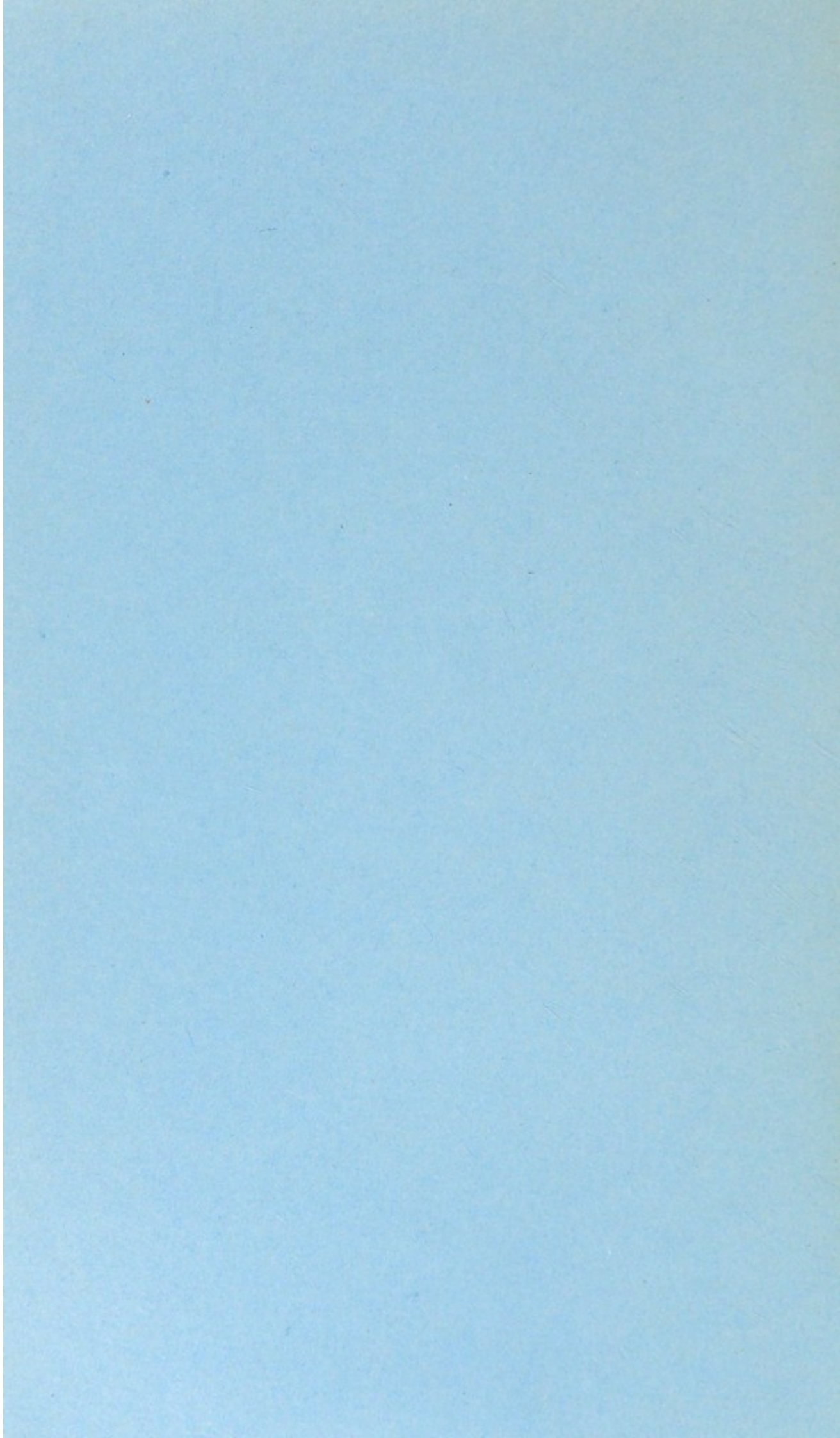
COUNTY OF
EAST LoTHIAN



REPORT
OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

For the Year 1957

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1958



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

1957

BY

H. D. WILSON

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

County Medical Officer.

AND

JOHN C. REID

County Sanitary Inspector

Cockenzie Area—Miss Isabella King.

North Berwick Area—Miss Annabella MacLeod.

Dunbar Area—Miss Marion Eathorne.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor—Miss Elizabeth White.

District Nurse/Midwives.

Dunbar—Nurse Dunsire.
Nurse Macaulay.

Haddington—Nurse McBain and Nurse Duncan.

Gifford—Nurse McBain.

North Berwick—Nurse McFadyen.

Aberlady—Nurse Duncan.

Gullane—Nurse Sowler.

Pencaitland—Nurse Hawick.

Ormiston—Nurse McIntyre.

Tranent—Nurse McIntyre.
Nurse McGregor.
Nurse McNeill (part-time).

Prestonpans—Nurse Bird.
Nurse Dickson.
Nurse Amos.

Longniddry, Cockenzie and Port Seton—

Nurse Stein
(resigned 2/2/57).

Nurse McCabe
(appointed 15/3/57,
resigned 15/10/57).

Nurse Pryde
(appointed 16/10/57)

Part-time Relief Nurse—Nurse McLean.

District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor— East Linton—
Nurse Warner.

Physiotherapists—Alexander Allan.

Mrs Kiwala (resigned 28/1/57).

Miss McCance (appointed 19/8/57).

(A) Local Health Authority Functions.

1. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under school age.

(a) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.* The Authority does not provide ante-natal or post-natal clinics. These clinics are held in the Vert Memorial Hospital, Haddington, under the Regional Hospital Board. Ante-natal and post-natal care is carried out where necessary in the patients' own homes by the Doctor and District Nurse who are to supervise the confinement. Two District Nurses in the Prestonpans area alternately attend the weekly ante-natal clinics held by one of the General Practitioners in his surgery. Special examinations, blood testing, etc., are carried out at the Vert Memorial Hospital, Haddington. Assistance is given to unmarried mothers when requested by the General Practitioner or by the Hospital Board. Instructions in mothercraft is given to the Senior girls in the Secondary Schools in the County and this arrangement has proved highly satisfactory.

Maternity outfits including sterile pads and cotton wool are available on application to the Lady Superintendent of nurses. The number of outfits issued during the year was 196.

(b) *Child Welfare.*

CLINICS.

There are clinics established at Cockenzie, Dunbar, Haddington, North Berwick, Ormiston, Prestonpans and Tranent. The clinic at Elphinstone was closed on 22/5/57 owing to the very small attendances.

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

HOURS OF CLINICS

- (1) *Cockenzie*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (2) *Dunbar*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (3) *Haddington*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (4) *North Berwick*—The Clinic is open every 2 weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday forenoon.

smaller schools.

Once again I have to record that as in previous years I have received the maximum amount of co-operation from Col. W. McAdam, Medical Superintendent, East Lothian Hospitals Group, from Dr W. A. Murray, Consultant Chest Physician, East Fortune Hospital, and from other members of the hospital staffs in the County. I have also received a great deal of friendly co-operation from the County's General Practitioners, on whose assistance we rely so much.

My thanks are also due to Members of the County Council and of the Town Councils and in particular to the Members of the Health Committee for their interest in the work of the Health Department.

Finally, I am, as always, deeply indebted to all members of the Staff of the Health Department for their hard work and continued loyalty during the year. No reference to the Staff would be complete, however, without mention being made of the late Miss Mary H. Dunbar, the Senior Clerks/Typist in the Department, whose sudden and untimely death at the beginning of January 1958, left us all with a sense of very real loss. Miss Dunbar had been with the Health Department for nearly 30 years and during this long period of faithful service she came into contact with a very large number of people from the County Buildings and from outside. I am sure it is true to say that everyone who met her regarded her with high esteem and affection and her passing has left a great gap in the lives of all of us who knew her so well.

The principal Vital Statistics for the year are as follows:—

	E. Lothian 1956	E. Lothian 1957	Scotland 1957
Estimated population to middle of year ..	51,538	51,600	5,150,000
Birth Rate per 1000 total population	17.5	18.4	19.0
Marriage rate per 1000 total population ..	8.4	7.2	8.3
Death rate per 1000 total population	11.6	10.2	11.9
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births	25	12	29
Illegitimate births per 100 live births	4.1	2.7	4.1
Still Births per 1000 births	21	29	24

I have the honour to be,
MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Your obedient Servant,

H. D. WILSON
County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
Haddington.

April, 1958.

STAFF

County Medical Officer.

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

Assistant Medical Officer.

Margaret H. G. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M.

Chief Dental Officer.

R. M. Cameron, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer.

D. M. Bain, L.D.S.

County Sanitary Inspector

John C. Reid.

Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector.

James S. Gibson.

Junior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector.

James B. Cunningham.

Milk Officer.

Miss Sheila R. McKillop.

Nursing Superintendent.

Miss M. S. Macrae.

Health Visitors.

Eastern Rural Area—Miss Marion Duncan.

Western Rural Area—Miss Catherine Grant.

Haddington Area—Mrs Isobel Robertson (resigned
31/5/57).

Miss Evelyn D. Bryce (appointed
16/5/57).

Prestonpans Area—Miss Mary Wardrope.

Tranent Area—Mrs Margaret M. Marshall,

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

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1957.

No major changes have taken place during the year, but the scheme of vaccination against poliomyelitis was extended to include children born between 1943 and 1946, and those born in 1957 who had reached the age of six months, as well as certain other groups such as expectant mothers, general practitioners and their families, and hospital staffs. This extension of vaccination imposed a very heavy additional burden on all members of the staff of this Department, especially when the vaccination of children in the previously selected age group was by no means completed.

One reason why the vaccination of this group had not been completed was a shortage of British vaccine, deliveries of which were made in small quantities at fairly long intervals and the vaccination of these children could have been completed much more quickly had more vaccine been available. Towards the end of the year, arrangements were made to import quantities of Salk vaccine from Canada and the United States, and while this will permit the vaccination of the children born in 1943-46 whose parents agree to its use, there are still a number of children in this group whose parents wish them to have British vaccine. Nor is the vaccine suitable for the adult groups mentioned above since it is not packed in the individual doses which are necessary in dealing with these small groups, most of which will be vaccinated by their General Practitioners.

Furthermore, when vaccination was extended to include children born in 1955 and 1956, there was no mention at that time of Salk vaccine and parents of these children who consented to their vaccination did so in the belief that British vaccine would be used. While many of these parents might now consent to the use of Salk vaccine, many might not, and it is clearly impossible to make the necessary individual enquiry as to the parents' wishes which would be needed in every case.

It will thus be seen that the imported Salk vaccine has been in some cases of rather limited value and what is required to complete the present programme of vaccination are greatly increased supplies of British vaccine.

Towards the end of the year a second Mobile Dental Clinic was delivered, which it is hoped to have ready for use early in 1958. The aim of providing this Mobile Clinic was to dispense with the need to provide dental accommodation in the new schools at present being built or under consideration and also to make satisfactory dental facilities available to pupils in the

- (5) *Ormiston*—The Clinic is open every two weeks for 2 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (6) *Prestonpans* — The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (7) *Tranent*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Thursday afternoons.

In addition to the facilities provided at the above clinics, the infants and young children who attend them are referred where necessary to one of the County Council's Specialist Clinics. These are attended by Regional Hospital Board Consultants as follows :—

Orthopaedic Clinics—Mr W. V. Anderson.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics—Dr B. H. Colman.

Ophthalmic Clinics—Dr C. R. D. Leeds.

School children also attend these clinics and although the Orthopaedic Clinics are attended by almost equal numbers of school and pre-school children, the Ear, Nose and Throat and Ophthalmic Clinics are attended mainly by school children.

The facilities which are provided are fully utilised by mothers and young children, large numbers attending the clinics regularly. Where the doctor in charge of the clinic or a General Practitioner thinks it advisable that a child be seen by a Consultant, the necessary arrangements are made to refer the child to one of the Specialist Clinics described above, or if the condition is one which cannot conveniently be treated at these clinics, arrangements are made to have the child seen at the appropriate Hospital Clinic. In this connection, close co-operation is maintained between the General Practitioners and the Local Authority Medical Officers with regard to sending children for specialist examination. Permission of the General Practitioner to send the child for specialist examination is always asked for before-hand by the Local Authority Medical Officers.

Two fully qualified Physiotherapists are employed by the County Council. They work under the direction of Mr W. V. Anderson and in close co-operation with him and their work has been invaluable in the treatment and follow-up of orthopaedic conditions among infants and pre-school children.

(c) *Supply of Welfare Foods, etc.*

These are distributed by voluntary workers at the County Council's Child Welfare Clinics, at the County Buildings, and

at certain other centres throughout the County. The success of the distribution scheme depends very largely on the help and enthusiasm of these workers and the mothers and young children in the County are very much in their debt.

Mothers of young children who live in the outlying districts have their Welfare Foods brought to them by the Health Visitors or sent by post if necessary.

(d) Dental Care.

The Chief Dental Officer has given the following report on the arrangements for dental care of mothers and young children:—

“Arrangements for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children are carried out by the Local Authority Dental Officers. Expectant and nursing mothers are notified by the District Nurses and Health Visitors of the facilities available, though the majority of these cases have their own private dentist whom they consult. The District Nurses and Health Visitors notify the Dental Officers of any Pre-School Children requiring dental attention and these cases are dealt with immediately by the Dental Officers as emergency cases. School children are inspected in their schools by the Dental Officers and those requiring treatment are invited to attend for treatment which is carried out at a school clinic, or in one of the Mobile Clinics.”

Statistical details of dental work carried out during the year will be found in Table XIX.

Although, as the Chief Dental Officer states, the District Nurses and Health Visitors inform expectant and nursing mothers and mothers of young children of the dental facilities provided by the Local Authority, it will be noted that, as in previous years, the demand has been relatively light. Most women have a private dentist before becoming mothers and they continue to consult him during and after their pregnancies.

2. Domestic Midwifery.

There are no midwives who practise regularly outside the Local Authority service. Private midwives from outside the County are occasionally engaged to act as maternity nurses at individual confinements, but this is an infrequent occurrence. Notification as required by the appropriate Acts is always observed in these cases.

The midwives with one exception, are trained in the administration of analgesics and gas and air analgesia was given in 3 cases during the year. They are also trained in the use of trilene, which was given in 20 cases.

arranged for these dangers to be widely publicised in his Senior Schools. The dangers were also stressed by Medical Officers in talks to the parents of young people and to the young people themselves, including formal talks to pupils in Senior Schools during their morning assembly.

It can only be hoped that these measures may have some effect and it is suggested that if as a result of intensive national propaganda, cigarette consumption is reduced, official figures to this effect should be published by the Government. These figures might help to discourage young people and others from starting smoking and might encourage those who have given up the habit (from personal experience, not an easy thing to do) not to take it up again.

8. Control of Infectious Disease.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease notified, as shown in Table IX, shows a general reduction together with a reduction in the number of cases of individual diseases, with the exception of erysipelas and acute influenzal pneumonia, both of which showed a slight increase on last year. The increase in the number of cases of acute influenzal pneumonia from 1 to 8 was only to be expected in view of the epidemic of influenza in the latter part of the year.

The number of cases of dysentery shows a sharp drop from 109 to 38 (prolonged bad weather during the summer may have been a factor here) and the number of cases of scarlet fever a slight drop from 27 to 21. There was also a drop in the number of cases of whooping cough from 196 to 85 but as this disease often runs in two year cycles (the figure for 1955 was 77), there may be an increase in 1958. Fortunately most of these cases are mild, many being modified by previous vaccination and the disease is not the serious and even fatal illness which it used to be.

One case of Typhoid Fever was notified, an old lady who was discovered during routine contact examination following the discovery of a case in Edinburgh. Investigations suggested that this old lady had been a "silent carrier" of typhoid organisms for many years and she was admitted to hospital for treatment.

The case of Paratyphoid B. was the old man whose case has been noted in previous reports and whose chronic carrier state flares up from time to time, requiring admission to hospital.

Details of Laboratory examinations carried out at the Bacteriology Department, University of Edinburgh, will be found in Table XI.

9. Mental Health Service.

(i) Administration.

(a) The proposals approved under Section 27 and Section 51 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, have been duly implemented and details are as follows:—

The day to day administration of the Mental Health Service is the responsibility of the divisional health sub-committees in accordance with the East Lothian Revised Health Administration Scheme made and adopted by the County Council, on 10th May, 1948, and approved by the Secretary of State, on 18th May, 1948.

(b) The Medical Officers in the Mental Health Service are the County Medical Officer and his Assistant. There are no Psychiatric Social Workers or other Mental Health workers. The Duly Authorised Officers are as detailed at the end of this Sub-Section, and in the Occupation Centre provided by the County Council, the staff consists of one Lady Superintendent.

List of Authorised Officers.

Dunbar—Mr R. R. Jarvie, District Office, Dunbar. Tel. No. Dunbar 2238.

Haddington—Mr D. Johnstone, County Buildings, Haddington. Tel. No. Haddington 3245.

North Berwick — Miss I. D. Blakemore, District Office, North Berwick. Tel. No. North Berwick 319.

Prestonpans—Mr A. D. Low, District Office, Prestonpans. Tel. No. Prestonpans 265.

Tranent—Mr A. J. Fotheringham, District Office, Tranent. Tel. No. Tranent 209.

(c) Arrangements are made with the Regional Hospital Board for the employment of the Board's Specialist in Mental Health when this is required. The County Council has agreed to give such assistance as may be necessary to the Regional Board in any service which the Board may require in connection with Mental Deficiency. Arrangements have also been made with the Executive Council for General Practitioners to be available for the certification of Mental Defectives.

The demands on this service have been relatively small throughout the County.

(ii) Work Undertaken in the Community.

This is carried out by the Duly Authorised Officers detailed above in co-operation with the Local General Practitioners, the

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

Reference has already been made to the scheme of poliomyelitis vaccination and by the end of the year a total of 3533 children had received two injections of the vaccine. This additional work has thrown a very heavy burden on all members of the staff, and in view of the essential need for accurate record keeping, the amount of additional work required of members of the clerical staff has been very large.

No confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the County during the year.

A total of 682 primary vaccinations against smallpox were carried out by General Practitioners during the year, showing an increase on last year's figures of 66. There is still room for further improvement on these figures.

The total number of diphtheria/pertussis and diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus immunisations performed by Local Authority Medical Officers was 870, and by General Practitioners 495. These figures are approximately the same as last year's. Owing to the need to concentrate on poliomyelitis vaccination, it has not been possible to follow up immunisation defaulters to the same extent as in previous years.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(a) Tuberculosis.

Satisfactory co-operation and co-ordination continue to be maintained between the Hospital and the Local Authority Services. This is due in no small measure to the friendly and helpful attitude adopted by Dr Murray and his staff at East Fortune Hospital and by Col. McAdam, the Medical Superintendent of East Lothian Hospitals Group.

Prevention of tuberculosis is stressed in many of the lectures given by members of the staff of the Health Department, and the impression is given that many members of the public are keenly interested in diagnostic and preventive measures.

As regards re-housing of tuberculous families, both County and Town Councils are always willing to give sympathetic consideration to these cases. The County Council also gives financial assistance to cases sent to such places as Papworth, Preston Hall etc.

Shelters owned by the County Council have been in use at Longyester, East Fortune and Humbie for the outdoor treatment of patients following their discharge from hospital.

Arrangements similar to those of last year were made for

the tuberculin testing, B.C.G. vaccination and X-ray of school leavers, and details will be found in Table XVII. As was the case last year, the co-operation of Dr Murray, Col. McAdam and Dr Tait was of exceptional value and the X-raying of staff and pupils would not have been possible without their help.

B.C.G. vaccination of contacts is carried out by the staff of East Fortune Hospital in co-operation with the Health Department which is responsible for the preliminary arrangements and tuberculin testing. This has been found in practice to be the most satisfactory arrangement and it is not proposed to change it at present.

(b) *Health Education.*

(i) *General.*

There is a continuing demand from all kinds of different organisations, religious, secular and political, for members of the medical and nursing staff to address their meetings on health topics. The importance of healthy living and the prevention of disease is usually emphasised in such talks and it is to be hoped that some of the audience at least take these lessons to heart. Full use is made of suitable film strips when these are available.

(ii) *Prevention of Home Accidents.*

As has been noted in previous Annual Reports, prevention of accidents in the home has been stressed by medical and nursing staff in formal lecture and informal instruction and posters and leaflets have been displayed in clinics and elsewhere. Full use has been made of material supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, to whose funds the County Council contributes.

Careful consideration was given to the terms of D.H.S. Circular 32/1957, which was drawn to the attention of Health Visitors and District Nurses. The possibility of setting up a Home Safety Committee was considered but it was felt that in a rural area such as this, such a Committee might not achieve much more than was already being done. The question of establishing such a Committee will, however, be considered at a later date if thought desirable.

(iii) *Smoking and Lung Cancer.*

Following the issue of D.H.S. Circular 47/1957, the widest possible publicity was given to the dangers of cigarette smoking. This was published in the local press and material provided by the Scottish Council for Health Education was prominently displayed in offices, clinics and schools. District Nurses and Health Visitors were asked to bring the dangers to the notice of those with whom they came in contact and the Director of Education

Ante-natal care is undertaken in co-operation with the Medical Practitioner who is to attend the confinement, and two midwives attend a weekly ante-natal clinic in the surgery of one of the Medical Practitioners in Prestonpans. Co-operation with the General Practitioners in the maternity service is most satisfactory.

3. Health Visiting.

The arrangements for Tuberculosis visiting continue to work well and it is a pleasure to be able to record the continued co-operation which is received from Dr Murray and all members of the Staff of East Fortune Hospital. Without this co-operation, it would not be possible to investigate and follow-up cases of Tuberculosis and their contacts in a satisfactory fashion.

The duties of the other Health Visitors include the care and home supervision of mothers, babies and young children. They also visit the schools to carry out cleanliness inspections and treatment of minor ailments and to assist at school medical inspection. They attend the various specialist clinics in their areas viz.: Child Welfare, Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat.

The work done by the Health Visitors in advising mothers on the care of their young children is of immeasurable value, and much of the credit for the fall in the Infant Mortality Rate in recent years is due to them. It may be noted that in 1957 this rate had fallen to the record low figure of 12, or about 2/5ths of the average figure for Scotland. The work is arduous and exacting, often thankless but seldom unrewarding, and the mothers of young children owe a debt of gratitude to the skill and patience of the Health Visitors.

Where possible, the Health Visitors give their attention to the care of the aged, either directly or by drawing attention to any circumstances which they regard as unsatisfactory. In this way, a great deal of useful information is gathered and the necessary action is taken as required. More could be done by the Health Visitors in this field, but shortage of staff prevents expansion of this part of the Health Visitors' duties.

4. Home Nursing.

There are 15 District Nurses, 1 part-time relief nurse and 1 part-time domiciliary midwife. One of these nurses is, however, engaged entirely in domiciliary midwifery. Ten of the nurses have District Nurses' training.

They work in close and entirely satisfactory co-operation with the General Practitioners and with the hospitals in the area.

In addition to their maternity cases the District Nurses also undertake the care of acute and chronic cases of illness where the General Practitioner agrees that the cases should be nursed at home, under the day to day supervision of the District Nurse. An increasing proportion of their time is taken up by the care of old people and this is also carried out under the supervision of the General Practitioner. Details of the number of cases attended are given in Tables XX, XXII and XXIV.

As already noted, a considerable part of the District Nurses' time is taken up with the care of the aged and chronic sick, who need attention out of all proportion to their numbers. There is no doubt, however, that in such cases, as in maternity cases, the good work done by the District Nurses prevents many of them from having to go to hospital and where they do have to go to hospital, it allows of their earlier discharge than would otherwise be the case. The pressure on hospitals is thus to some extent relieved by the high standard of work done by the District Nurses.

5. Domestic Help.

Application for the service of domestic helps is made through the Area Clerk of the district concerned, and application to be included on the roll of domestic helps is also made through him. The Area Clerk and the local Sub-Committee arrange payment and assess the ability of the applicant to make a contribution towards the cost of domestic help.

The minimum charge for the services of a Domestic Help is 6d an hour but Old Age Pensioners and others whose income is small can recover this amount from the National Assistance Board. The appropriate Committees and Sub-Committees continue to make every effort to keep the cost of the service as low as possible.

The County Nursing Superintendent visits the homes of people who have applied for domestic help and makes revisits while they are in receipt of these services. Any observations she may have to make are reported to the appropriate Divisional Health Sub-Committee. As regards the suitability of applicants for domestic help posts, the Area Clerks and appropriate Sub-Committees usually have sufficient local knowledge to judge each case on its merits.

Special consideration is always given to cases when application for domestic help is made on the grounds of old age and infirmity and the financial arrangements for such cases have already been described.

whole service being under the overall supervision of the County Medical Officer. When a mental defective is ascertained by the General Practitioner, he reports the facts to the Local Authority's Officer and the necessary arrangements are made to have the mental defective placed under guardianship or admitted to a Mental Hospital.

There is no specific scheme for the care and after-care of mental patients or of mentally handicapped persons, but the Authorised Officers keep such persons under close and continuous supervision. There is an Occupation Centre at Prestonpans for Mental Defectives under the age of 16 years.

Particulars of mentally handicapped persons dealt with in the different areas during the year are as follows:—

Dunbar Division — Two male and 2 female patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital. Three male patients and 1 female patient were discharged as recovered. One female patient was discharged on licence to guardianship and supervision. One male and 2 female patients died in the Mental Hospital.

Haddington Division — Two male and 10 female patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital. One male and 5 female patients were discharged as recovered, and 1 male patient was discharged on licence to guardianship and supervision. Five female patients died in the Mental Hospital. There are 1 male and 2 female mental defectives under guardianship.

North Berwick Division — One male and 3 female patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital. One male and 2 female patients were discharged as recovered and 1 female patient died in the Mental Hospital. There is 1 male mental defective under guardianship.

Prestonpans Division—Three male and 4 female patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital. This number includes 1 female patient readmitted during the year. Four female patients were discharged as recovered and 1 male patient and 1 female patient were discharged on licence to guardianship and supervision. One female patient died in the Mental Hospital. There is 1 male mental defective under guardianship.

Tranent Division—Three male and 5 female patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital. Three male and 4 female patients were discharged as recovered. One female

patient was readmitted to the Mental Hospital during the year. One female patient is under guardianship and 1 male and 1 female mental defectives are also under guardianship.

In each case of admission to the Mental Hospital, after the patient has been examined and certified by two Medical Practitioners, the petition to the Sheriff is completed by the Duly Authorised Officer and the patient removed to the hospital in the care of the Authorised Officer and one other person.

(iii) *Local Voluntary Association for Mental Health.*

During the year, an attempt was made in conjunction with the Scottish Association for Mental Health, to set up a Local Voluntary Association for Mental Health. It was found, however, that owing to the scattered population in a rural area such as this, it was going to be difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for home visitation and it was decided that in the meantime the emphasis should be on visiting suitable patients in the local Mental Hospital, whose Physician (Dr Hegarty) was in full agreement with the objects of the Association. Full co-operation exists between the Association and Dr Hegarty and it is hoped that some good may thereby result. The Local Authority, through its members and officials is ready to help at any time, although it may be noted that facilities which such Associations seek to provide in other areas (e.g. special schools and occupation centres) have already been provided in East Lothian by the County Council.

10. Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act.

No applications were received during the year for registration of Nurseries or Child-Minders under the Act.

(B) School Health Service.

This is dealt with in a separate report but mention may be made of D.H.S. Circular 43/1957, which dealt with early ascertainment of defects of vision amongst school children. This was discussed with Dr Laeds, the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon, and it was agreed that entrant infants should have their vision tested at the time of their first School Medical Inspection, using the Picture Test. Children whose vision was found to be defective would be referred to the Eye Specialist for further examination. Discussions were also held with the Director of Education, who agreed to bring the relevant parts of the Circular to the attention of the teachers concerned.

So far as ascertainment of squint was concerned, it was felt that the administration and, even more important, the interpretation of the Cover Test required more skill than a School Nurse could reasonably be expected to possess and also that its proper administration would take up a very great deal of time. It was therefore agreed that the early ascertainment of squint should be done by observation by Teachers, School Nurses and School Medical Officers, and in view of the good relations which exist between the Teachers and the staff of the Health Department, it was felt that Teachers would not be slow in drawing attention to any child in whom squint was suspected.

(C) Port Health Administration.

There are no Ports in the County to which Port Health legislation applies.

(D) Food Supply.

(1) *Milk*.—Details of administration of legislation governing milk will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. The number of milk samples examined during the year will be found in Table XI. Work under the Scottish Milk Testing Scheme was carried out during the year in accordance with D.H.S. Memo. 9/46 as amended, and the results of the tests were generally satisfactory. There were no outbreaks of disease associated with milk during the year.

Progress during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order 1951 has continued and its provisions are being observed.

One new licence to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk was issued during the year.

(2) *Ice Cream*.—Administration of the Ice Cream Regulations during the year was satisfactory and no employee was found to be suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in the Ice Cream Regulations. Details of bacteriological examinations of ice cream samples are given in Table XI. There were no outbreaks of infectious disease associated with ice cream during the year.

(3) *Meat and Other Foods*.—Details of the administration of the relevant legislation will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

There are two slaughterhouses in the County, one in Haddington and the other in North Berwick. Meat inspection at the

former is carried out by the Assistant County Sanitary Inspectors and at the latter by the Assistant Burgh Sanitary Inspector on behalf of the County Council.

(4) *Food Poisoning*.—No outbreaks of food poisoning were reported during the year.

(E) National Assistance Act 1948.

Accommodation is provided under Section 21 of the Act in Prestonkirk Home and Cheylesmore Lodge and in each case the residents pay in accordance with their means towards the cost of their maintenance. In addition there are beds available for old people from East Lothian at Wedderburn House, Inveresk, which is owned jointly by the County Councils of East Lothian and Midlothian.

The extension to Belhaven Hospital, referred to in last year's report, has now been completed but has not so far been put into use on account of shortage of staff. The Medical Superintendent, Col. W. McAdam, continues to make every effort to obtain suitable staff. He is also most helpful with cases which require transfer from Cheylesmore Lodge and Prestonkirk to Belhaven Hospital for hospital treatment but beds are not always available for such cases and their admission to hospital may be a matter of some difficulty.

Welfare Services. — A scheme for the welfare of disabled persons has been under consideration for some time but no detailed arrangements have yet been made. A major difficulty is the cost of administering such a scheme in a scattered rural area.

Registration and Inspection of Homes of disabled and other persons.—The only Home of this type in the County is "The Poplars" at Aberlady. It is understood that conditions during the year were satisfactory.

Removals.—There was one removal during the year under Section 47 of the Act.

Care of Property.—The property of persons removed under the Act is stored in the County Council's store until the owners of the property have occasion to use it again, or, in the event of their death, until it is claimed by relatives.

Burials.—There were no burials under the Act during the year.

(F) Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act 1938.

There is only one Registered Nursing Home in the County and it continued to be satisfactory during the year.

(G) General Sanitation.

Water Supply.—This remained satisfactory during the year.

Sewage Disposal.—Work is continuing with the Ormiston/Saltoun scheme, but no work has so far been begun on the Haddington and East Linton schemes whose plans are still under consideration. These schemes are now urgently required in the interests of public health and it is most regrettable that work on them was not begun long ago.

Rivers Pollution.—Co-operation is being maintained with the staff of the Lothians Rivers Purification Board.

Offensive Trades.—Only a small number of Offensive Trades are carried on within the County and no special action was called for as regards these trades during the year.

There are no other sanitary matters calling for special comment.

**STATISTICAL
APPENDIX**

VITAL STATISTICS

Table I.

COUNTY AND BURGHAL POPULATION 1957.

County Landward	25,619
Burgh of Cockenzie	3,335
do. Dunbar	4,159
do. East Linton	950
do. Haddington	4,683
do. North Berwick	3,738
do. Prestonpans	3,098
do. Tranent	6,058
Civil County Total	<u>51,640</u>

CIVIL COUNTY.—The population of the Civil County of East Lothian estimated to the middle of the year 1957, was 51,640, yielding an increase of 102 from the estimated population to the middle of 1956.

Table II.

Births.

Area.	Births. Total.			Births Illegitimate.	
	Number.			Number.	Percentage of Total Births.
	Tl.	M.	F.		
County Landward, . . .	460	226	234	17	3.7
Burgh of Cockenzie, . . .	62	29	33	1	1.6
„ Dunbar, . . .	73	44	29	4	5.5
„ East Linton, . . .	19	12	7	—	—
„ Haddington, . . .	78	38	40	1	1.2
„ North Berwick, . . .	39	22	17	—	—
„ Prestonpans, . . .	88	47	41	—	—
„ Tranent, . . .	131	74	57	3	2.3
Civil County Total, . . .	950	492	458	26	2.7

CIVIL COUNTY—The total births—950— show an increase of 48 compared with the equivalent figure for 1956.

The illegitimate births—26—show a decrease of 9 compared with 1956.

The birth rate is 18.4 per 1000 of the estimated population as against 17.5 in 1956.

The birth rate for Scotland was 19.0 per 1000 in 1957.

The illegitimate birth rate is 2.7 per 100 live births as against 4.1 in 1956.

The illegitimate birth rate for Scotland in 1957 was 4.1 per 100 live births.

LANDWARD AREA. — The births in this area—460—show a decrease of 7 compared with the equivalent figure for 1956.

Table III.

Marriages.

Area	<i>No. of Registered Marriages.</i>
County Landward	93
Burgh of Cockenzie	17
do. Dunbar	45
do. East Linton	2
do. Haddington	45
do. North Berwick	29
do. Prestonpans	65
do. Tranent	74
Civil County Total	370

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of marriages registered in the Civil County during 1957 was 370 which gives a rate of 7.1 per 1000 of the estimated population.

LANDWARD AREA. — In the landward area of the County 93 marriages were registered.

BURGHs.—In the Burghs, there were 277 marriages recorded during 1957.

The marriage rate for Scotland was 8.3 per 1000 of estimated population.

Deaths.

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of deaths in the Civil County corrected for transfers was 526. Of this number 265 were males and 261 were females.

The death-rate, corrected for transfers, for the Civil County in 1957 was 10.2 per 1000 of estimated population, a decrease of 1.4 on the rate for 1956.

LANDWARD AREA. — The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, allocated to the landward area of the County in 1957 was 228.

BURGHs. — The number of deaths in the burghs, corrected for transfers in 1957 was 298.

The death rate for Scotland for 1957 corrected for transfers was 11.9 per 1000 of estimated population.

Table IV.

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1957.

Showing 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.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis other forms	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery all forms	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and streptococcal sore throat	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and parasitic diseases	2	M. 1 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasms	87	M. 40 F. 47	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	6	9	20	3	—
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	4	M. — F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Anaemias	4	M. 1 F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Other general diseases	4	M. 4 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	90	M. 42 F. 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	16	14	4
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	21	14	7
Other diseases of nervous system	7	M. 3 F. 4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carry forward	201	201	—	—	3	1	1	2	5	23	30	74	48	14

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1957.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Male and Females.	Age Group											
			-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 up.
Brought forward	201	201	—	—	3	1	1	2	5	23	50	74	48	14
Rheumatic Fever	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	5	M. 1 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	162	M. 84 F. 78	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	10	13	26	29	5
Other diseases of heart	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hypertension with heart disease	10	M. 5 F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Hypertension without heart disease	5	M. 2 F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other circulatory disease	25	M. 7 F. 18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	—
Influenza	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	19	M. 8 F. 11	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2
Bronchitis	8	M. 7 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1
Other respiratory diseases	15	M. 12 F. 3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	2	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	M. 5 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Appendicitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	4	M. 2 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of new born)	4	M. 2 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of liver	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other digestive diseases	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	M. — F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	M. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Carry forward	479	479	1	—	3	2	5	5	10	40	71	151	141	50

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1957—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	479	479	1	—	3	2	5	5	19	40	71	151	141	50	
Other diseases of genito urinary system	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis	—	F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other puerperal causes	—	F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	3	M. — F. 3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Congenital malformations	4	M. 2 F. 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	M. 4 F. 1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia of the new born	2	M. 1 F. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhoea of the new born	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other infections of the new born	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	M. 1 F. —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Senility	3	M. 3 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
Causes ill-defined and unknown	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicide	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Motor vehicle accidents	8	M. 4 F. 4	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	
Other road transport accidents	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Other violence	15	M. 9 F. 6	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	1	1	—	2	
All Causes	526	M. 265 F. 261	8	—	2	1	4	4	6	31	42	82	69	16	
			3	—	3	1	5	3	7	16	32	73	81	37	
Both sexes	526	526	11	—	5	2	9	7	13	47	74	155	150	53	

**CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD
AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1957.**

Table V.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and parasitic diseases	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms	12	7	4	4	12	4	10	34
Benign and other unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Anaemias	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other general diseases	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	8	8	3	7	13	2	9	40
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	14	22	4	19	13	8	13	69
Other diseases of heart	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	2
Hypertension without heart disease	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Other circulatory disease	1	3	1	1	6	1	1	11
Influenza	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (except of new born)	3	1	—	3	3	1	1	7
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carry forward	40	44	14	47	56	20	46	198

CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1957—

Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	40	44	14	47	56	20	46	198
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of new born)	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases of liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other digestive diseases	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Other diseases of genito urinary system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1
Pneumonia of the new born	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Senility	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Causes ill-defined and unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Motor vehicle accidents ..	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Other road transport accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other violence	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	7
All Causes	43	46	16	55	65	26	49	228
AGES AT DEATH								
Under 1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	5
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
10—14	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15—24	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	5
25—34	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
35—44	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	7
45—54	3	3	—	7	2	5	5	22
55—64	7	3	1	8	10	3	9	33
65—74	12	14	5	13	23	8	12	68
75—84	16	13	7	17	14	3	14	66
85 and over	2	9	1	7	12	3	3	16
All Ages	43	46	16	53	65	26	49	228

Table VI.

This Table shows the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per 1000 of the population for the County landward area during the last ten years.

Year	County Landward Population	County Landward Births	Rate per 1000	County Landward Deaths	Rate per 1000
1943	26,466	512	19.3	276	10.4
1949	26,823	491	18.3	265	9.8
1950	26,999	487	18.0	255	9.4
1951	27,076	432	15.9	266	9.8
1952	26,426	459	17.0	266	10.0
1953	26,581	444	16.7	259	9.4
1954	26,330	470	17.8	278	10.5
1955	25,748	454	17.6	254	9.8
1956	25,529	467	18.2	259	10.1
1957	25,619	460	17.9	228	8.9

Table VII.

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

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Cockenzie and Port Seton	1948	3048	73	23.9	46	15.0
	1949	3189	56	17.5	30	9.4
	1950	3213	65	20.2	34	10.5
	1951	3193	55	17.2	46	14.4
	1952	3222	55	17.0	36	11.1
	1953	3313	59	17.7	28	8.4
	1954	3319	66	19.8	39	11.7
	1955	3336	40	11.9	49	14.6
	1956	3331	61	18.2	39	11.7
	1957	3335	62	18.6	43	12.9
Dunbar	1948	3888	77	19.8	41	10.5
	1949	3970	79	19.9	63	15.8
	1950	3975	76	19.1	45	11.3
	1951	4129	65	15.7	58	14.0
	1952	4050	66	16.3	36	8.8
	1953	4098	71	17.3	48	11.9
	1954	4239	65	15.3	54	12.7
	1955	4228	74	17.4	60	14.2
	1956	4190	71	16.9	63	15.0
	1957	4159	73	17.5	46	11.0
East Linton	1948	904	10	11.0	19	21.0
	1949	925	6	6.4	18	19.4
	1950	924	15	16.2	19	20.5
	1951	995	14	14.1	18	18.1
	1952	973	10	10.3	13	13.2
	1953	989	22	22.2	30	30.3
	1954	980	18	18.3	21	21.4
	1955	953	11	11.5	14	14.7
	1956	955	13	13.6	13	13.6
	1957	950	19	20.0	16	16.8

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Haddington	1948	4626	84	18.3	72	15.5
	1949	4541	76	16.7	58	12.7
	1950	4523	72	15.9	61	13.4
	1951	4513	83	18.3	65	14.4
	1952	4537	82	18.0	52	11.4
	1953	4587	71	15.5	52	11.1
	1954	4614	76	16.4	62	13.4
	1955	4628	79	17.0	55	11.8
	1956	4689	84	17.9	58	12.3
	1957	4683	78	16.6	53	11.3
North Berwick	1948	3447	62	18.0	56	16.2
	1949	3448	48	13.9	45	13.0
	1950	3436	41	11.9	65	18.9
	1951	4012	53	13.2	50	12.4
	1952	3847	43	11.1	58	15.0
	1953	3874	53	13.7	44	11.3
	1954	3864	44	11.3	54	13.9
	1955	3820	46	12.0	55	14.1
	1956	3795	43	11.3	68	16.7
	1957	3738	39	10.4	65	17.3
Prestonpans	1948	2903	77	26.5	24	8.2
	1949	2918	60	20.5	20	6.8
	1950	2929	58	19.8	27	9.2
	1951	2923	63	21.5	21	7.1
	1952	3016	76	25.2	33	10.8
	1953	3053	63	20.0	21	6.8
	1954	3068	83	27.0	23	7.4
	1955	3111	71	22.5	43	13.8
	1956	3094	50	16.1	39	12.5
1957	3098	88	28.4	26	8.4	

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Tranent	1948	5507	128	23.2	60	10.8
	1949	5614	117	20.8	39	16.9
	1950	5679	139	24.4	58	9.6
	1951	5663	110	19.4	55	7.9
	1952	5718	106	18.5	45	8.2
	1953	5676	102	17.9	47	11.9
	1954	5713	100	17.7	68	9.8
	1955	5928	106	17.8	56	7.4
	1956	5955	113	18.9	58	9.7
	1957	6058	131	21.6	49	8.1

Table VIII.

Infant Mortality, 1957.

Cause of Death.	Under four weeks.		Four weeks to 1 year.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Congenital Malformations ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
Birth Injuries	4	1	—	—	4	1	5
Pneumonia	1	1	1	—	2	1	3
Other causes	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total.	7	3	1	—	8	3	11

The number of infant deaths recorded in 1957 was 11, compared with 23 in 1956.

The infant mortality rate is 12 per 1000 births, as against 25 in 1956.

It will be observed from the above table that 10, or 91 per cent. of the total infant deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life.

Comparative infant mortality rates for the last ten years for the County and for Scotland are as follows:—

Year.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
East Lothian.	45	26	25	40	38	31	21	23	25	12
Scotland.	45	41	39	37	35	31	31	30	29	29

Table IX.

Infectious Disease.

This Table shows 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:—

DISEASE.	Age—Years.										
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	38	2	7	21	1	—	4	3	—	17	21
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	9	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	2	—	9
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	8	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	1	7
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	21	—	8	12	—	1	—	—	—	17	4
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Para-Typhoid A ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	85	15	27	40	2	1	—	—	—	3	82
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	168	17	42	75	5	5	9	12	3	41	127

Table X.**Infectious Disease.**

Admissions to Hospital during 1957, were as follows:—

Chickenpox	1	
Dysentery	24	(7 not confirmed)
Gastro-enteritis	7	(2 not confirmed)
Measles	1	
Meningitis	6	(4 not confirmed)
Poliomyelitis	1	(not confirmed) †
Scarlet Fever	17	
Typhoid Fever	1	
Para-Typhoid B.	1	
Whooping Cough	5	
Mumps	2	(1 not confirmed)
Phthisis	3	
Broncho Pneumonia	3	

Table XI.

**DETAILS OF SPECIMENS SUBMITTED
FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION**

	Positive.	Total.
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for <i>C. diphtheria</i>	—	24
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for haemolytic streptococci and other pathogenic organisms	—	76
haemolytic streptococci	24	—
Sputum examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> by the microscopic method*	1	12
Pleural fluid examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> by the microscopic method*	—	1
Faeces, urine and stomach washings examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> by the microscopic method*	—	10
Cultivation test for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> (sputum and other specimens)	1	22
Pathological specimens examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> by animal inoculation	1	9
Specimens for general bacteriological examinations:		
Urine	—	77
Sputum	—	17
Pus	—	16
Neonatal swabs	—	1
Vaginal swabs	—	8
Tests for sensitivity of bacterial strains to:—		
Aureomycin	—	94
Chloromycetin	—	94
Penicillin	—	96
Streptomycin	—	94
Sulphonamide	—	95
Polymyxin	—	2
Erythromycin	—	3
Furacin	—	2
Staphylococcal coagulase tests	13	27
* After concentration of the specimen.		
Blood cultures	—	2
Blood for Widal reaction (including <i>B. abortus</i> agglutination test)	—	24
Blood-cultures from specimens submitted for Widal reaction	—	21
Faeces examined for Organisms of the <i>Salmonella</i> and Dysentery groups	58	197
Shig. sonnei	45	
Salm. paratyphi B	11 (2 cases)	
Salm. typhi	1	
Salm. typhi-murium	1	

TABLE XI (Continued).

	Positive.	Total.
Sewer swabs examined for organisms of the Salmonella and dysentery groups	—	10
Faeces examined for Helminths and protozoa	—	1
Agglutination test for <i>L. icterohaemorrhagiae</i>	—	1
Agglutination tests for <i>Leptospira canicola</i>	—	1
Microscopical examination of urine for <i>L. icterohaemorrhagiae</i>	—	1
Paul-Bunnet tests for glandular fever	2	17
Serological tests for Syphilis:—		
Wasserman Reactions	—	30
Flocculation tests—method of Bacteriology Department, University of Edinburgh	2	64
Flocculation tests—Kahn method	2	3
Flocculation test—Kahn "verification" method	3	9
Complement Fixation tests for gonococcal infection	—	4
Water examinations:—		
Bacterial count	—	21
Test for coliform bacilli	—	21
Total water samples examined:—		21
Milk specimens:—		
Bacterial count	—	471
Test for coliform bacilli	—	526
Phosphatase test	—	55
Turbidity test	—	1
Total milk samples examined:—		529
Examination of Dairy Utensils:—		
Bacterial count	—	2
Test for coliform bacilli	—	2
Ice cream specimens:—		
Bacterial count	—	17
Test for coliform bacilli	—	17
Total ice-cream samples:—		17
Samples of food examined for pathogenic organisms	—	2
Total		2,300

Table XII.

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	5	4	9	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cockenzie	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dunbar	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
East Linton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddington	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Berwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestonpans	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tranent	3	6	9	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Burgh Total	4	9	13	2	—	2	1	4	5	—	—	—
Grand Total	9	13	22	2	1	3	1	5	6	—	—	—

From this Table it will be seen that 28 cases of tuberculosis (22 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary) were notified in the Civil County during 1957 as against 40 in 1956 (35 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary).

In the County Landward area 10 cases were notified — 9 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary, and in the Burgh areas 18 cases—13 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary.

In the Civil County there were 3 deaths from tuberculosis— all pulmonary. After correction for transfers, this gives a death rate per 1,000 estimated population of 0.06 from all forms of tuberculosis and the same figure for pulmonary tuberculosis. Comparative figures for Scotland were 0.14 and 0.13.

Table XIII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PART I—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

I. Number of cases formally notified or regarded as notified from 1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1957.

	AGE GROUPS.									Total
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Males	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	9
Females	—	—	3	6	2	—	2	—	—	13
Total	—	—	5	7	4	1	5	—	—	22

II. Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in by another Authority).

	AGE GROUPS.									Total.
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Males	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	7
Females	—	—	3	5	2	—	2	—	—	12
Total	—	—	5	6	2	2	3	1	—	19

III. Number of new cases in Table II admitted to Hospital for tuberculosis treatment for the first time during the year.

	Under 15 years.	15 to under 45.	45 and over.	Total.
Males	2	3	1	6
Females	3	7	1	11
Total	5	10	2	17

IV. Number of patients admitted to, discharged from or dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or wards in other Hospitals reserved for the treatment of the tuberculous.

		In hospital on January 1.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in hospital.	In hospital on December 31.
Under 15 years	Male	—	2	1	—	1
	Female	3	3	5	—	1
15-45 years	Male	7	8	11	—	4
	Female	6	16	16	1	5
45 yrs. and over	Male	7	9	8	4	4
	Female	1	1	2	—	—
Total		24	39	43	5	15

V. Number of patients dying from respiratory tuberculosis in Hospital accommodation other than that reserved for tuberculous patients—Nil.

WAITING LIST

VI. Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December (Respiratory Tuberculosis)—Nil.

(Relating only to patients waiting more than two weeks).

PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

VII. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified as suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

	AGE GROUPS.									
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	5
Total	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	6

VIII. Number of cases notified, or intimated, confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in by another Authority).

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE-GROUPS.									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Total.
1. Abdominal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Meningeal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bones and joints	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Superficial Glands	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	4
6. Genito Urinary Organs	Males	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	6

PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

IX. Number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year with the period elapsing between notification or intimation and death

	RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis				
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	...	...	...
Notified less than 1 month before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified over 2 years before death	1	1	...	...
Total	2	1	...	...

PART IV—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

X. Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1957 who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
1. Respiratory										
Males	7	25	49	32	27	17	11	168
Females	...	1	14	50	82	28	16	5	4	200
2. Non-Respiratory										
Males	2	7	5	4	3	...	...	21
Females	...	1	5	13	9	5	4	2	3	42

Table XIV.

Tuberculosis.

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ALL TUBERCULOSIS IN THE CIVIL COUNTY SINCE 1948.

Area	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
County Landward	18	21	19	27	19	25	24	16	17	10
Burgh of Cockenzie	4	13	1	6	1	3	2	6	2	2
Dunbar	1	5	8	—	3	4	4	3	1	2
East Linton	2	1	1	—	1	2	4	—	2	—
Haddington	—	1	2	5	2	3	2	6	7	1
North Berwick	5	3	1	2	4	1	4	3	2	—
Prestonpans	3	2	3	1	7	3	2	7	3	2
Tranent	11	10	11	11	11	24	10	6	6	11
Burgh Total	26	35	27	25	29	40	28	31	23	18
Grand Total	44	56	46	52	48	65	52	47	40	28

Table XVII.

Tuberculosis.
B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS 1957.

School	No. of Children	No. of Consents	No. of Tuberculin Tests		M.	F.	No. of Negative Reactors		No. of tests not read owing to absence.	No. given B.C.G.		No. X-rayed		No. absent from X-ray	
			M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dunbar Grammar	104	91 (87.5%)	43	37	27 (62.3%)	26 (70.2%)	1	—	27	26	15	11	—	1	
Knox Academy	95	88 (92.6%)	42	36	34 (80.9%)	24 (66.6%)	1	1	34	24	7	11	—	—	
North Berwick High	116	105 (90.5%)	50	45	39 (78%)	33 (73.3%)	1	4	39	33	10	7	—	1	
Preston Lodge	221	200 (90.9%)	85	93	71 (83.5%)	76 (81.7%)	4	4	71	76	10	13	—	—	
Prestonpans Special Classes	5	5 (100%)	3	2	3 (100%)	1 (50%)	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	
Ross High	215	201 (93.48%)	99	88	81 (81.9%)	67 (76.1%)	7	2	81	67	11	19	—	—	
Tranent R.C.	47	38 (80.8%)	15	17	13 (86.6%)	16 (94.2%)	—	—	13	16	2	1	—	—	
Tynninghame	2	2 (100%)	2	—	2 (100%)	— (—)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
	805	730 (90.7%)	339	318	270 (79.4%)	243 (75.9%)	14	11	270	243	55	63	—	2	
		<u>657</u>			<u>513 (77.7%)</u>										

Table XVIII.

Tuberculosis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

Additional Nourishment Supplied during 1957.

Additional nourishment was supplied to 65 cases over an average period of 3 months per case.

Medicines and Dressings Supplied during 1957.

Food, such as malt and cod liver oil, were prescribed to patients in their own homes by their own medical practitioners, in terms of the scheme for domiciliary treatment, as follows:—

		Brought Forward	16
January	3	July	3
February	4	August	2
March	2	September	2
April	2	October	2
May	2	November	2
June	3	December	1
	—		—
Carry Forward	16		28

Table XIX.

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) *Child Welfare Clinics.*

No. of clinics provided at end of year.	No. of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were:—		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at the time of attendance were:—	
	Under 1 year of age.	Over 1 year of age.	Under 1 year of age.	Over 1 year of age.
7*	684	195	7401	2269

* Elphinstone Clinic closed May 1957.

(b) *Dental Care.*

	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year.	No. found to require treatment during the year.	No. accepting treatment during the year.	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year.
Expectant Mothers	1	—	—	—
Nursing Mothers	—	—	—	—
Pre-School children	9	9	9	9

Table XX.

Midwifery.

(a) Total No. of Births for year.

	Live.	Still.	Total.
No. of births at home	190	8	198
No. of births in hospital	382	7	389
Total births in area before correction for mothers' residence	572	15	587

(b) Classification of births at home.

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.			Other domiciliary cases.		Total.
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement.	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Doctor and Midwife engaged	Without Doctor or Midwife.	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) Confinements	156	32	—	—	—	188
(b) Private practising Midwives	—	—	—	2	—	2
(c) Other cases not classified above	—	—	—	—	8	8
(d) Totals	156	32	—	2	8	198

(c) Administration of Analgesics.

(i) No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland	13
(ii) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December 1957	2
(iii) No. of cases in which analgesia was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):—	
(a) When doctor was not present at delivery	2
(b) When doctor was present at delivery	21
(iv) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):—	
(a) When doctor was not present at delivery	—
(b) When doctor was present at delivery	92

(d) No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December 1957 11

Table XXI.

Health Visiting.

No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year.

Expectant Mothers.		Children under 1 year of age.		Children between the ages of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis cases.		Other Cases.		Total Visits Paid.
No. Visited.	Total Visits.	No. Visited.	Total Visits.	No. Visited.	Total Visits.	No. Visited.	Total Visits.	No. Visited.	Total Visits.	
347	812	1132	6760	1856	11368	330	1311	30	30	20281

Table XXII.

Home Nursing.

No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses.	No. of Visits paid by Nurses to these Cases.
1642 (753*)	33420 (20253*)

* Elderly patients (65 and over).

Table XXIII.

Domestic Help.

(i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	111
(a) Whole-time	1
(b) Part-time	110
(c) Retaining fee basis	—
(ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year	198
(iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:—	
(a) At home	8
(b) In hospital	3
(iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm	132

Table XXIV.**Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services**

	Whole-time	Part-time
<i>(a) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.</i>		
Midwives (not undertaking Home Nursing or Health Visitor duties) employed in the following categories:—		
Midwives directly employed by Local Health Authority	1	1
<i>(b) Home Nursing Service.</i>		
Nurses (not undertaking Midwifery or Health Visitor duties) employed in the following categories:—		
Home Nurses—State Registered Nurses—Directly employed by Local Health Authority	2	1
<i>(c) Health Visiting Service.</i>		
Health Visitors and other Public Health Nurses (not undertaking Midwifery or Home Nursing duties) employed in the following categories:—	Whole-time No. holding Health Visitor Certificate.	
Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work	1	1
Health Visitors employed on all duties including school health work	8	8
Total	9	9
<i>(d) Combined Duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services.</i>		
Nurses and Midwives on combined duties in the Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services directly employed by Local Health Authority in the following categories:—	Whole-time	Part-time No. holding Health Visitor Certificate.
Superintendent (or Chief) Nursing Officers	1	—
Nurses and Midwives employed on:—		
Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties	1	1
Midwifery and Home Nursing duties	10	3
Totals	12	5

Table XXV.

Nursing Services—Summary Table.

Number of Cases undertaken by the District Nurses during the year 1957.

	Maternity Cases.	Visits to Maternity Cases.	General Cases.	Visits to General Cases.	Ante-natal Visits.	Casual Visits. (Including Post-Natal).
Dunbar (A)						
Nurse Dunsire	10	203	294	2977	60	7
Nurse MacAuley						
Dunbar (B)						
Nurse Dunsire	10	155	239	2720	77	—
Nurse MacAuley						
North Berwick						
Nurse McFadyen	9	126	166	2183	75	54
Gullane						
Nurse Sowler	9	159	112	2477	70	68
Aberlady						
Nurse Duncan	14	280	82	1718	109	6
Gifford						
Nurse McBain	6	102	89	1639	51	33
Pencaitland						
Nurse Hawick	4	57	52	1093	3	2
Ormiston						
Nurse McIntyre	9	150	54	1813	51	—
Tranent (A)						
Nurse McIntosh	—	—	188	4655	—	—
Tranent (B)						
Nurse McGregor	17	284	120	2804	168	—
Tranent (C)						
Nurse McNeill	2	35	—	—	17	—
Prestonpans (A)						
Nurse Amos	—	—	76	2582	—	6
Prestonpans (B)						
Nurse Dickson	—	—	74	2693	—	17
Prestonpans (C)						
Nurse Bird	82	1565	11	137	—	18
Cockenzie						
Nurse McCabe	19	268	130	2719	194	—
Nurse Pryde						
East Linton						
Nurse Warner	7	103	54	1267	25	4

Table XXVI.**Venereal Diseases.**

This Table shows the number of Patients resident in East Lothian treated at Treatment Centres during 1957 :—

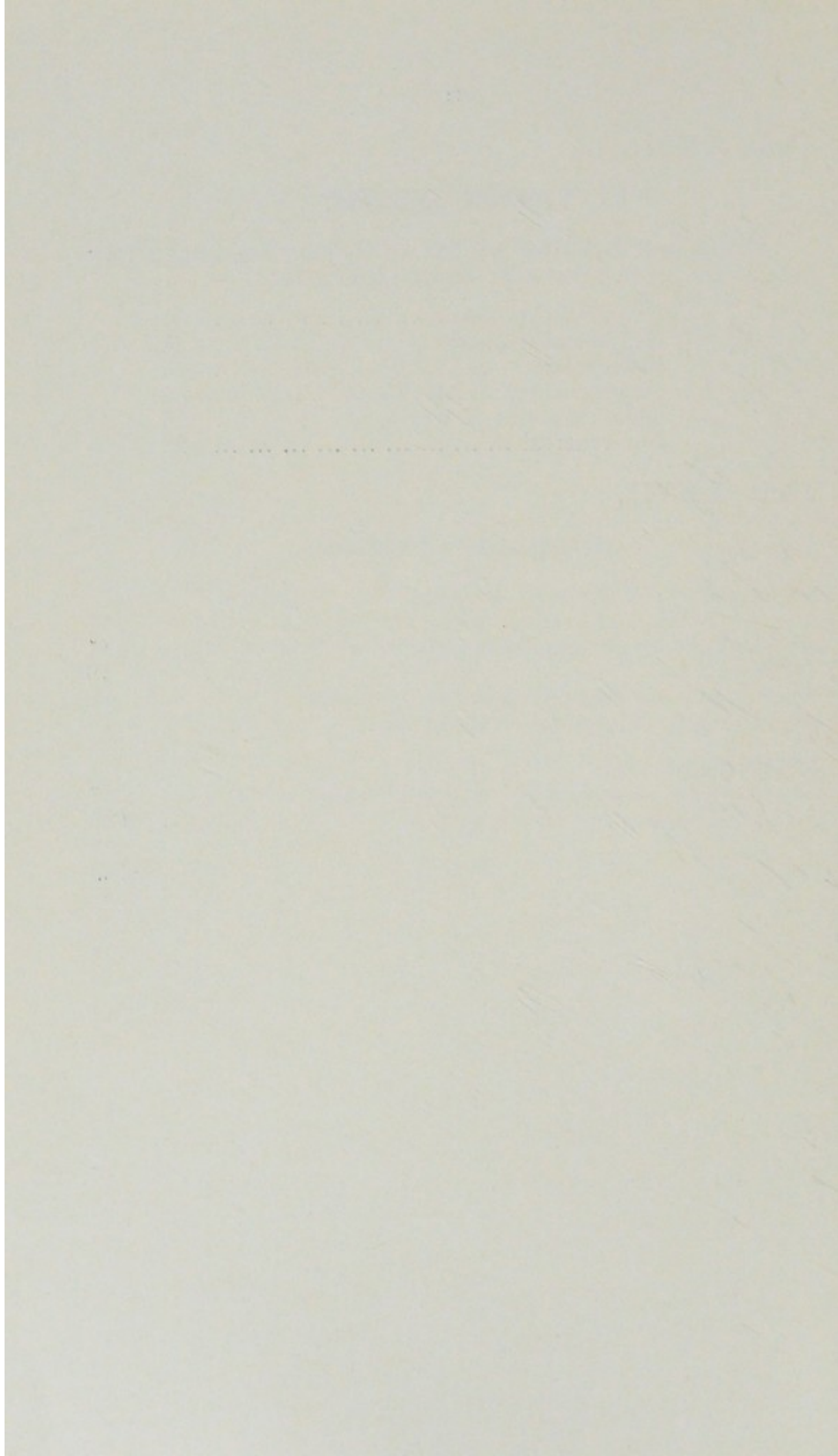
Acquired syphilis	4
Congenital syphilis	1
Gonorrhoea	10
Non-gonococcal urethritis	14
Other venereal infections	16
Non-venereal	22

Table XXVII.**Orthopaedic Treatment.**

No. of patients in Princess Margaret Rose Hospital on 1/1/57	11
No. of admissions to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital ...	41
No. cured	19
No. improved and receiving after-care treatment	22
No. remaining in hospital on 31/12/57	11

AFTER-CARE.

No. of attendances at clinics for physiotherapy	7,569
No. of home visits for physiotherapy	630
Total	<hr/> 8,199



To the Department of Health for Scotland and the
County Council of the County of East Lothian.

—————:o:—————

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Report upon the sanitary condition of the County of East Lothian for the year ending 31st December 1957.

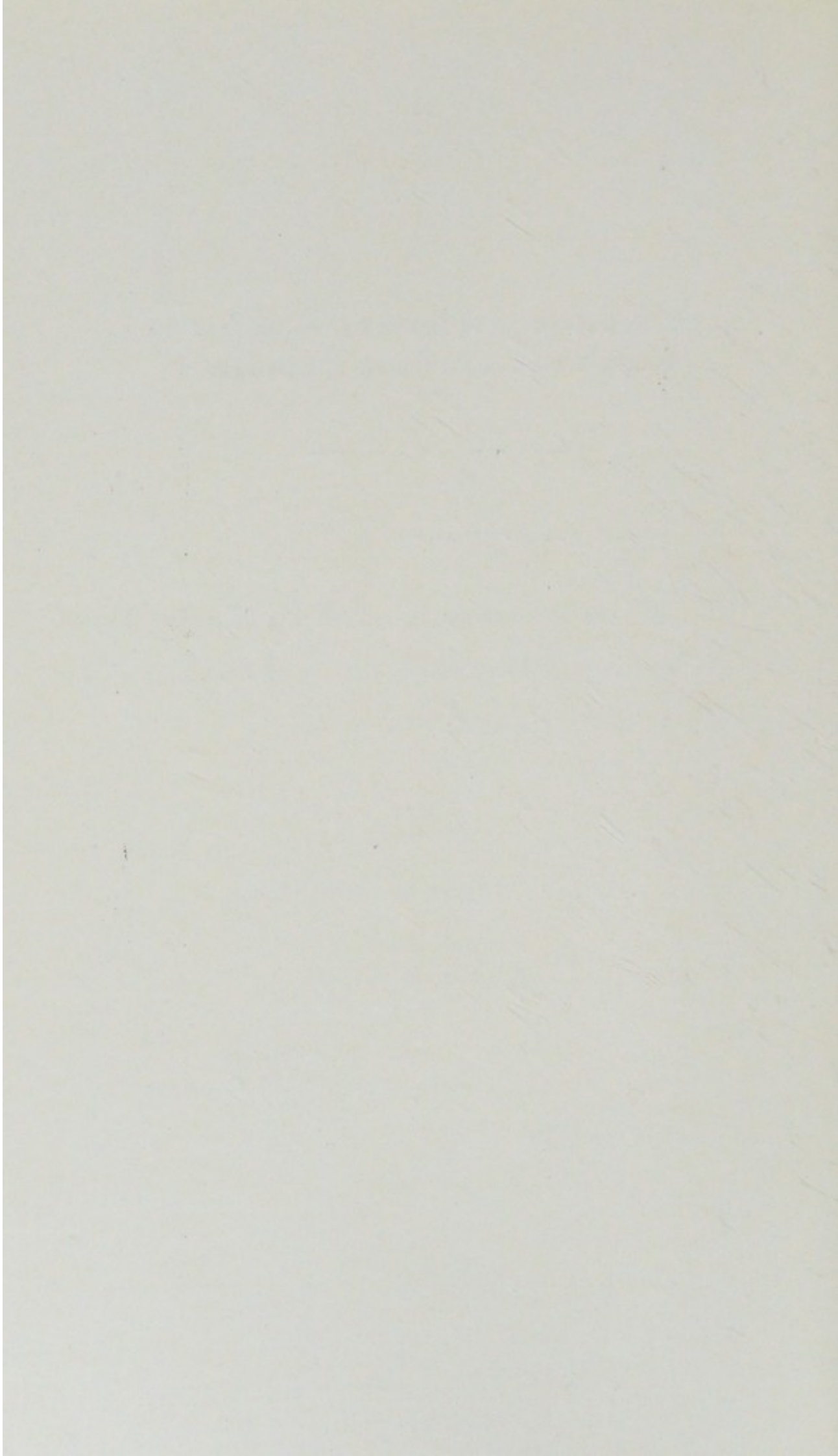
I am,

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

J. C. REID,
County Sanitary Inspector.

Haddington, June 1958.



EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

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REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1957

:o:

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supplies.—The East Lothian Water Board supplies were satisfactory.

Drainage.—There are twenty-one Special Drainage Districts, viz. — Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Briery Bank (Haddington), Cuthill, Dirleton, East Saltoun, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gullane, Innerwick, Macmerry, Meadowmill, Muirpark Terrace (Tranent), Oldhamstocks, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Tynninghame and West Barns.

A report on the disposal of sewage for Ormiston is under consideration.

The filter bed at Gifford Sewage Works has been restored.

Scavenging.—The County Special Scavenging District embraces the following villages etc:— Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Crown Square, Cuthill, Dirleton, Dirleton East, East Saltoun, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gullane, Innerwick, Longniddry, Macmerry, Meadowmill, Muirpark Terrace, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Stenton and Westbarns.

Collections of refuse are made by the County Council's five motor dustcarts.

By arrangement refuse is collected from properties outwith the Special District area including the County Council's rural houses and schools.

The refuse tooms used during the year were (1) on the fore-shore between Prestongrange Colliery and Prestonpans (used jointly with the Burghs of Cockenzie and Port Seton and Prestonpans), (2) Old Quarry near Longniddry, (3) Old Quarry at Spilmersford, (4) Old Quarry on the bents at Gullane, (5) Sand pit near Athelstaneford, and (6) at Old Limekiln near East Linton (used jointly with the Burgh of East Linton).

Offensive Trades.—No offensive trades are 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 generally satisfactory. Defects to which attention was drawn were remedied.

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

Burial Grounds. — The burial grounds appear to be satisfactory.

HOUSING

Up to the end of the year Improvement Grants under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-52, had been approved in respect of 246 houses and 193 were completed. The total amount of grants approved was £61,776 16s 3d and of grants paid £48,944 16s 3d.

FOOD SUPPLY

1. MILK.

Routine inspections of dairy premises were made and a satisfactory standard of maintenance and cleanliness found.

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

Certified	9
Tuberculin Tested	41
Pasteurised	1

There are in addition, six registered dairies producing ordinary milk.

On twelve farms the court system of dairying is in operation.

The following table gives the number of samples taken for bacteriological examinations:—

Designation.	No. of samples examined.	No. of unsatisfactory results.	No. of producers involved in unsatisfactory results.
Certified	102	8	4
Tuberculin Tested	371	23	15
Pasteurised	34	—	—

Dairy Byelaws.

The registered dairy premises comply with the Byelaws.

The number of purveyors etc. are:—

(a) Retail Purveyors—	
Producers	8
Others	14
(b) Producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail	
	49
(c) Approximate average number of cows in registered premises	
	1648
(d) Approximate number of dairies exempted from registration	
	205
(e) Approximate number of cows in premises exempted from registration	
	368

2. *ICE CREAM.*

The following table gives the number of registered premises and vehicles, etc.:—

	Premises.	Vehicles.
(a) Number of certificates of registration granted during the year 1957	8	12
(b) Number of certificates of registration cancelled during the year 1957	15	18
(c) Total number of registrations in force at end of year 1957	23	16

3. *MEAT.*

The two slaughterhouses in the County are in the Burghs of Haddington and North Berwick.

The following statement gives the number of animals slaughtered, etc. in each:—

HADDINGTON

Number of Animals.

Class of Animal.	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.
Cattle	1000	16	49	14,517
Sheep	5354	205	31	13,731
Pigs	593	26	24	4,843
Calves	223	6	2	512

NORTH BERWICK

Cattle	975	4	33	5,296
Sheep	3435	25	6	1,582
Pigs	1118	5	8	1,941
Calves	39	—	—	—

4. FOOD HYGIENE.

Inspections of premises are being made and, where necessary suggestions for improvements to methods and premises discussed.

5. FOOD AND DRUGS.

The number of samples taken for analysis was 51, of which 25 were official and 26 were test samples.

The articles sampled were:—Milk 8, Mince 2, Sausages 3, Whisky 12, Ice Cream 10, Corned Beef 1, St. Ivel Cream 1, Lemon Curd 1, Luxor Sauce 1, St. Aubin Turkey 1, Margarine 3, Coffee 1, Sherry 2, Chandy 1, Butter 1, Tomato Ketchup 1, Baking Powder 1, Mimosa 1.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

The County Pest Destruction Officer inspects premises and carries out pest destruction. A motor van is provided for his travelling and transport of traps, etc. His services are available at 6/- per man hour which includes the use of traps, provision of poison, etc.

During the year 400 properties (including agricultural premises) were inspected; all were found infested and were satisfactorily dealt with.

One notice in terms of Section 4 (1) of the Act was served. The infestation was dealt with satisfactorily when the aid of the Pest Destruction Officer was accepted.

