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COUNTY OF
EAST LoTHIAN



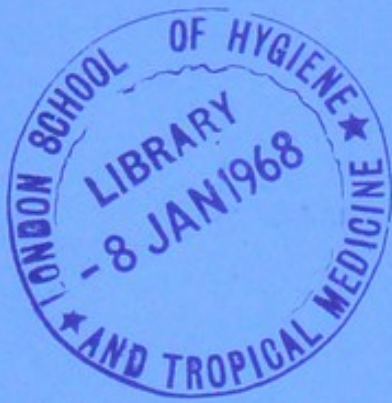
REPORT
OF THE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

For the Year 1959

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COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LoTHIAN

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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

1959

BY

H. D. WILSON

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

County Medical Officer.

AND

JAMES S. GIBSON

County Sanitary Inspector

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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 1959.

The work of the Health Department has proceeded along the usual lines during the year, the extended scheme of vaccination against poliomyelitis occupying a great deal of the time of the staff. No major changes have been made but at the end of the year it was anticipated that the age of eligibility for poliomyelitis vaccination would be extended to 40 and at the time of writing this extension has thrown a very heavy additional burden on the staff which they have accepted willingly and uncomplainingly.

It is customary to acknowledge my indebtedness to Colonel W. McAdam, Medical Superintendent, East Lothian Hospitals Group, to Dr W. A. Murray, Consultant Chest Physician, East Fortune Hospital, and to the General Practitioners in the County but I should like to make it clear how great is my debt to my fellow doctors in the County. Without their support, encouragement and co-operation, no Health Department can function properly and it is a measure of this support that so many problems can be solved and so many difficulties overcome. Support and encouragement are also received from another quarter—from the members of the County Council, and of the Town Councils, and in particular from the members of the Health Committee and for this also I am deeply grateful.

It is usual to conclude by paying tribute to the Staff of the Health Department and the fact that it is customary to do so does not make the tribute less sincere or less well earned. The staffs of Health Departments all over the country are doing an excellent job in overcoming the apathy, indifference, ignorance and hostility which are the barriers to further progress in community health and in East Lothian I am more fortunate than most in having a Staff whose hard work and devotion to duty are unsurpassed.

It is not just a formality therefore that I should thank all members of the Health Department Staff for their loyalty and

support during the year.

No mention of the Staff would be complete without my paying sincere tribute to Mr J. C. Reid, County Sanitary Inspector, who retired in May, 1959. Mr Reid started work with the County Council in 1921 and succeeded his father a few years later. A native of Haddington and educated at Knox Academy, of which he was Dux in 1909, Mr Reid was well known throughout the County and admired and respected even by those who disagreed with him. I have yet to hear anyone speak ill of him.

Although there were many different aspects of Mr Reid's work and his duties increased in volume and complexity during the years, I think he will best be remembered by the tremendous improvements in farm workers' houses for which he was responsible, particularly between the two wars. Piped water supplies, drainage and modern sanitation were installed, and structural improvements were carried out under Mr Reid's guidance and frequently at his insistence and when he retired he could justly claim credit for a standard of amenity in farm workers' houses unsurpassed anywhere in the country. Being a modest man, he made no such claim, leaving the facts to speak for themselves, but well might it be said of him, as of Sir Christopher Wren before him, "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*"

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

	East Lothian		Scotland
	1958	1959	
Estimated population to middle of year ...	51,340	52,221	5,191,700
Birth Rate per 1000 total population ...	18.2	17.9	19.1
Marriage Rate per 1000 total population ...	6.4	6.6	7.8
Death Rate per 1000 total population ...	11.7	11.7	12.1
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births	23	22	28
Illegitimate births per 100 live births ...	3.4	2.9	4.2
Still Births per 1000 births ...	13	15	22

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

H. D. WILSON

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
Haddington.

July, 1960.

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. (Resigned 31/1/59)

County Sanitary Inspector

John C. Reid (Retired 15/5/59).

James S. Gibson (Appointed 15/5/59)

Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

James B. Cunningham.

Junior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

John R. Robertson (Appointed 3/8/59).

Milk Officer.

Miss Mary G. Gall (Resigned 8/5/59)

Miss Marjorie J. Beveridge (Appointed 1/6/59).

Nursing Superintendent.

Miss M. S. Macrae.

Health Visitors.

Eastern Rural Area—Miss Marion Duncan.

Western Rural Area—Miss Catherine Grant

(Retired 30/6/59).

Miss Jessie C. MacVicar

(Appointed 15/6/59).

Haddington Area—Miss Evelyn D. Bryce.

Prestonpans Area—Miss Mary Wardrope.
 Tranent Area—Mrs Margaret M. Marshall.
 Cockenzie Area—Miss Isabella King.
 North Berwick Area—Miss Annabella MacLeod.
 Dunbar Area—Miss Marion Eathorne (Retired 24/12/59)
 Tuberculosis Health Visitor—Miss Elizabeth White.

District Nurse/Midwives.

Dunbar—Nurse Dunsire.
 Nurse Skeldon.
 Haddington—Nurse Smith (Appointed 2/2/59).
 Gifford—Nurse McBain.
 North Berwick—Nurse McFadyen.
 Aberlady—Nurse Duncan.
 Gullane—Nurse Sowler.
 Pencaitland—Nurse Hawick.
 Ormiston—Nurse McIntyre.
 Tranent—Nurse McIntosh (Retired 1/2/59).
 Nurse McGregor.
 Nurse McNeill (part-time).
 Prestonpans—Nurse Bird.
 Nurse Dickson.
 Nurse Amos.
 Longniddry, Cockenzie and Port Seton—
 Nurse Pryde
 Part-time Relief Nurse.—Nurse McLean.
 District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor— East Linton—
 Nurse Forbes.
 Physiotherapists—Alexander Allan.
 Miss Isobel McCance.

(A) Local Health Authority Functions.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) Clinics.

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

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 forenoons.
- (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.

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.

(b) *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.

(c) *Dental Care.*

Shortage of Dental Staff prevents the adequate extension of treatment facilities to cover mothers and young children. At present this could only be done at the expense of the School Dental Service and this would clearly be undesirable. Many mothers, however, attend private dentists, but it must be admitted that the condition of the teeth of many pre-school children is deplorably bad, due in many cases to apathy, indifference and laziness on the part of their parents. At the present time, fluoridation of water supplies appears to be the only practicable measure likely to reduce this high incidence of dental caries.

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 7 cases during the year. They are also trained in the use of trilene, which was given in 10 cases.

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. 160 Maternity Outfits were issued during the year.

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 routine, special and specialists' clinics in their areas and during the year a great deal of their time has been taken up in attending poliomyelitis vaccination sessions.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 22, one point less than last year and six points below the Scottish average for the year. Much of the credit for this low figure must go to the Health Visitors whose tact, patience and skill in teaching have done much to educate the mother of to-day in the healthy upbringing of her children and have eradicated many of the "old wives' tales" which were so often based on ignorant fear and primitive superstition.

4. Home Nursing.

There are 16 District Nurses, 2 part-time relief nurses 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.

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.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

At the end of the year, 9066 persons had received three injections of poliomyelitis vaccine and 2403 persons had received two injections and were awaiting a third. The introduction of this third or "booster" dose and the extension of the upper age limit to 25 has thrown an extremely heavy burden on all members of the staff to which they have responded nobly. At the end of the year it was reported that the age limit might be raised still further and that the vaccine might be more freely available and plans were being made accordingly.

A total of 734 primary vaccinations against smallpox were carried out by General Practitioners, showing an increase of 31 from 1958.

A total of 1437 immunisations were carried out against diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus, 8.81 in Local Authority Clinics or by home visits to isolated places and 556 by General Practitioners. These figures show a small increase compared with those of last year.

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

(a) Tuberculosis.

Satisfactory co-operation is maintained between Local

Authority and Hospital Services and it is always found that Colonel McAdam, the Medical Superintendent, and Dr Murray, the Consultant Chest Physician, will go out of their way to assist the Health Department in any matter in which they can be of service. Complaints are sometimes heard in other quarters about lack of co-operation within the framework of the National Health Service but one cannot help feeling that these shortcomings arise not so much from the system as from those who run it—very often those whose complaints are loudest. One speaks of the “clash of personalities” but personalities in the Health Service should not clash, they should work together for the ultimate good of the person for whom the whole Health Service was designed—the patient.

It is a pleasure to be able to record that such discords are unknown in East Lothian.

Only a small number of school children were given B.C.G. vaccine or x-rayed during the year, as it is proposed to do two school years early in 1960. Details are given in Table XVII. B.C.G. vaccination of contacts has been carried out by East Fortune Hospital Staff as before.

Of very great value in maintaining friendly day to day contact between Hospital and Local Authority has been the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, Miss E. White, who also supervises the domiciliary treatment of cases of tuberculosis and other chest diseases. Extra nourishment was provided in 78 such cases.

During the early part of the year two mobile Mass Radiography Units visited the County and public sessions were held in Towns and villages. The response varied from place to place, although on the whole it was encouraging. (See Table XVIII). In relation to the numbers involved, it was remarkably good in the rural areas but rather poor in the western part of the County. This poor response may have been due partly to the weather and to the fact that many “commuters” to Edinburgh from these areas had already been x-rayed there the previous year, but even allowing for these and other possible factors the response was disappointing.

From the 11,501 persons x-rayed four possible cases of lung cancer and twenty-four possible cases of tuberculosis were discovered, but not all of these were confirmed on subsequent investigation, and these figures are below the average number of cases discovered in surveys elsewhere.

While one would not wish to belittle the efforts of those who

worked so hard to make the campaign a success, it does seem that the time has come to question whether a campaign of this kind in the future is likely to justify the amount of time and money spent on it in relation to the number of new cases of tuberculosis discovered. Has the time not come for the present large and unwieldy vehicles to be replaced by small and highly mobile units which can go anywhere to x-ray small groups of people amongst whom a case of tuberculosis is likely to do most damage and whose discovery therefore will give the biggest yield in terms of prevention of spread? Should not teachers, for example, be x-rayed *at school* at regular intervals, without serious interruption of school work? Should not the regular x-ray of catering employees and those giving "personal service" (e.g. hairdressers, bus conductors, shop assistants, etc.) be insisted upon? An answer to these and many similar questions is awaited.

(b) *Health Education.*

This has continued during the year. Formal lectures, usually followed by discussion, have been given to numerous organisations (including Civil Defence) during the winter months and informal talks and discussions have been given in clinics, homes and elsewhere.

8. Control of Infectious Disease.

The increase in the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year was due almost entirely to an increase in the number of cases of whooping cough and scarlet fever. The cases were scattered at random throughout the County during the year and there were no local outbreaks of epidemic proportions.

One case of Typhoid was notified as occurring in a young fisherman in the Cockenzie area. The source of his infection was not discovered in spite of intensive examination of possible sources and it was concluded that the infection had been acquired owing to the nature of his work. No other members of the crew of his vessel were affected, although they were, of course, kept under observation for the necessary period.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

Details of the Infectious Diseases notified and of hospital admissions will be found in Tables IX and X.

Reference was made in last year's report to cases of paratyphoid arising from a polluted stream. The circumstances re-

lating to these cases were considered to be of sufficient interest to justify their being reported for publication (*J. Hyg., Camb.*, (1960), 58, 193).

9. Mental Health Service.

Arrangements similar to those of previous years have been in operation during the year. Details of cases dealt with during the year are as follows:—

Hospital Admissions.

49 male patients (43 voluntary and 6 certified) and 56 female patients (45 voluntary and 11 certified) were admitted to Herdmanflat Hospital from East Lothian during the year.

Domiliary Cases.

At the end of the year there were 5 mental defectives (2 male, 3 female) and one female mental patient under guardianship and supervision.

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.

(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.

No new licences to produce Tuberculin Tested milk were issued during the year but it is expected that early in 1960 all milk producers in the County will have certified or T.T. licences.

(2) *Ice Cream*.—Administration of the Ice Cream Regula-

tions 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.

(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.

Welfare Services.—A number of preliminary meetings have been held with representatives from the Department of Health for Scotland and with other interested parties and a good deal of useful information has been exchanged and collected. No definite plans have yet been made however.

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 were two removals 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 6 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.—Progress is being made with the plans for the new sewage works at Ormiston and preparatory work is being done in connection with schemes for Haddington and East Linton.

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.

JACQUELINE

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**STATISTICAL
APPENDIX**

VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1.

COUNTY AND BURGHAL POPULATION 1959.

County Landward	25,712
Burgh of Cockenzie	3,369
Burgh of Dunbar	4,157
Burgh of East Linton	932
Burgh of Haddington	4,732
Burgh of North Berwick	3,715
Burgh of Prestonpans	3,203
Burgh of Tranent	6,401
Civil County Total	52,221

Civil County.—The population of the Civil County of East Lothian estimated to the middle of the year 1959, was 52,221, yielding an increase of 381 from the estimated population to the middle of 1958.

Table II.

Births.

Area.	Births, Total.			Births Illegitimate.	
	Number.			Number.	Percentage of Total Births
	Tl.	M.	F.		
County Landward, ...	427	218	209	17	3.9
Burgh of Cockenzie, ...	57	31	26	2	3.5
„ Dunbar, ...	57	34	23	1	1.7
„ East Linton, ...	17	6	11	—	—
„ Haddington, ...	94	51	43	3	3.2
„ North Berwick, ...	46	22	24	2	4.3
„ Prestonpans, ...	71	38	33	3	4.2
„ Tranent, ...	165	88	77	2	1.2
Civil County Total, ...	934	488	446	30	3.2

CIVIL COUNTY—The total births—934—show a decrease of 12 compared with the equivalent figure for 1958.

The illegitimate births—30—show a decrease of 2 compared with 1958.

The birth rate is 17.9 per 1000 of the estimated population as against 18.2 in 1958.

The birth rate for Scotland was 19.1 per 1000 in 1959.

The illegitimate birth rate is 3.2 per 100 live births as against 3.4 in 1958.

The illegitimate birth rate for Scotland in 1959 was 4.2 per 100 live births.

LANDWARD AREA.—The births in this area—427—show a decrease of 15 compared with the equivalent figure for 1958.

Table III.**Marriages.**

Area	<i>No. of Registered Marriages.</i>
County Landward	100
Burgh of Cockenzie	6
Burgh of Dunbar	48
Burgh of East Linton	3
Burgh of Haddington	37
Burgh of North Berwick	25
Burgh of Prestonpans	53
Burgh of Tranent	74
Civil County Total	346

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of marriages registered in the Civil County during 1959 was 346 which gives a rate of 6.6 per 1000 of the estimated population.

LANDWARD AREA. — In the landward area of the County 100 marriages were registered.

BURGHs.—In the Burghs, there were 246 marriages recorded during 1959.

The marriage rate for Scotland was 7.8 per 1000 of estimated population.

Deaths.

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of deaths in the Civil County corrected for transfers was 611. Of this number 324 were males and 287 were females.

The death-rate, corrected for transfers, for the Civil County in 1959 was 11.7 per 1000 of estimated population, the same as in 1958.

LANDWARD AREA. — The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, allocated to the landward area of the County in 1959 was 259.

BURGHs. — The number of deaths in the burghs, corrected for transfers in 1959 was 352.

The death rate for Scotland for 1959 corrected for transfers was 12.1 per 1000 of estimated population.

Table IV.
CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1959.
Showing Age Groups at Death, Sex, etc.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Females.	Age Groups											85 up	
			-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	M. 3 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Tuberculosis other forms	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Syphilis	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery all forms	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	19	M. 16 F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	6	2	—
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	12	M. 4 F. 8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant neoplasms	81	M. 35 F. 46	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	8	12	10	1	—
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	5	M. 3 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Anaemias	3	M. — F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Other general diseases	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	116	M. 40 F. 76	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	12	13	3	—
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	5	M. 3 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
Carry forward	253	253	—	—	1	1	1	5	8	26	48	79	65	19	—

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1959. — *Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Male and Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-up.
Brought forward	253	253	—	—	1	1	1	5	8	26	48	79	65	19
Rheumatic Fever	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	5	M. — F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	152	M. 100 F. 52	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	18	38	24	8	—
Other diseases of heart	16	M. 7 F. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—
Hypertensive heart disease	15	M. 8 F. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Other hypertensive disease	11	M. 6 F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—
Other circulatory disease	22	M. 11 F. 11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	4	—
Influenza	4	M. 2 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia (except of new born)	26	M. 17 F. 9	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	4	3	3	—
Bronchitis	11	M. 9 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—
Other respiratory diseases	7	M. 5 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	7	M. 6 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of new born)	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cirrhosis of liver	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of liver	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other digestive diseases	1	M. — F. 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	M. 1 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	M. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Carry forward	549	549	4	1	2	1	1	6	14	42	91	172	158	5

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1959—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 up.
Brought forward	549	549	4	1	2	1	1	6	14	42	91	172	158	57
Other diseases of genito urinary system	5	M. 3 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis . .	—	F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes . .	1	F. 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion . .	4	M. 3 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Congenital malformations	4	M. 2 F. 2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	7	M. 3 F. 4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia of the new born	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of the new born	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the new born	1	M. 1 F. —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	5	M. 4 F. 1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Causes ill-defined and unknown	5	M. 2 F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Suicide	2	M. 2 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents . .	6	M. 6 F. —	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Accidents in the Home . .	12	M. 5 F. 7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Other violence	8	M. 6 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—
All Causes	611	M. 324 F. 287	11	1	1	1	3	3	12	30	56	101	81	24
			10	—	2	1	2	4	9	16	39	76	92	36
Both sexes	611	611	21	1	3	2	5	7	21	46	95	177	173	60

**CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD
AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1959.**

Table V.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	3	1	1	—	3	1	1	9
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	1	1	1	4	1	—	1	3
Other malignant neoplasms	6	3	4	12	8	3	11	34
Benign and other unspecified neoplasms	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Anaemias	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Other general diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	4	14	5	18	18	4	8	45
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	11	11	6	13	20	7	15	69
Other diseases of heart	2	—	2	1	1	2	2	6
Hypertension with heart disease	—	4	—	2	2	—	3	4
Hypertension without heart disease	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	5
Other circulatory disease	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	12
Influenza	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia (except of new born)	4	5	—	2	1	2	5	7
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	5
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carry forward	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	2
	35	46	24	62	63	23	56	224

**CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD
AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1959—**

Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	35	46	24	62	63	23	56	224
Gastritis and duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of new born)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases of liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Other diseases of genito urinary system	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Pneumonia of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Senility	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Causes ill-defined and unknown	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Motor vehicle accidents ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Other road transport accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the Home ..	2	1	1	5	—	—	1	2
Other violence	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
All Causes	44	49	26	73	67	29	64	259
AGES AT DEATH								
Under 1	3	—	1	1	1	2	5	8
1—4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
10—14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
15—24	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
25—34	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	4
35—44	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	9
45—54	3	2	1	8	3	1	6	22
55—64	4	7	5	10	9	5	15	40
65—74	10	22	5	24	15	6	19	76
75—84	13	11	7	21	25	9	11	76
85 and over	6	5	5	5	12	3	3	21
All Ages	44	49	26	73	67	29	64	259

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
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	250	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
1958	25,577	442	17.2	282	11.0
1959	25,712	427	16.6	259	10.0

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	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
	1958	3357	65	19.3	41	12.2
	1959	3369	57	16.9	44	13.0
Dunbar	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
	1958	4170	59	14.1	46	11.0
	1959	4157	57	13.7	49	11.7
East Linton	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
	1958	938	18	19.1	17	18.1
	1959	932	17	18.2	26	27.9

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Haddington	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
	1958	4677	72	15.4	73	15.6
	1959	4732	94	19.9	73	15.4
North Berwick	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
	1958	3706	52	14.0	55	14.8
	1959	3715	46	12.4	67	18.0
Prestonpans	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
	1958	3147	88	27.9	32	10.1
	1959	3203	71	22.2	29	9.0

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Tranent	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
	1958	6268	150	23.9	59	9.4
	1959	6401	165	25.7	64	9.9

Table VIII.

Infant Mortality 1959.

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
Birth Injuries	3	4	—	—	3	4	7
Prematurity	4	1	—	—	4	1	5
Pneumonia	—	1	1	2	1	3	4
Accidents	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
Total.	8	7	3	3	11	10	21

The number of infant deaths recorded in 1959 was 21, compared with 22 in 1958.

The infant mortality rate is 23 per 1000 births, the same as in 1958.

It will be observed from the above table that 15, or 71 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	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
East Lothian.	25	40	38	31	21	23	25	12	23	23
Scotland.	39	37	35	31	31	30	29	29	28	28

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.										Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
	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			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	17	2	5	3	—	3	1	1	2	11	6	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	5	
Food Poisoning ...	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ..	76	—	29	47	—	—	—	—	—	69	7	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Para-Typhoid A ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Para-Typhoid B ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping-Cough ...	28	3	9	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	
Total ...	136	5	46	70	2	5	1	3	4	84	52	

Table X.**Infectious Disease.**

Admissions to Hospital during 1959 were as follows:—

Bronchitis	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3
Chickenpox	1
Diphtheria	1 (not confirmed)
Dysentery	12 (1 not confirmed)
Gastroenteritis	6
Glandular Fever	1
Infective Hepatitis	2
Measles	5
Meningitis	5 (2 not confirmed)
Observation	4
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet Fever	72 (2 not confirmed)
Tonsillitis	1
Typhoid Fever	1

Table XI.

**DETAILS OF SPECIMENS SUBMITTED
FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION**

	Positive.	Total.
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for <i>C. diphtheria</i>	—	41
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for haemolytic streptococci and other pathogenic organisms	—	121
haemolytic streptococci	28	—
Strains of haemolytic <i>Streptococcus</i> "grouped"	—	3
Pernasal swab examined for <i>H. pertussis</i>	—	1
Specimens examined for Myco. tuberculosis:		
By microscopical examination of the concentrated specimen.		
Sputa	—	8
Other pathological specimens	—	8
By cultivation (Sputum and other specimens)	1	16
Pathological specimens examined for Myco. tuberculosis by animal inoculation	—	6
Specimens for general bacteriological examinations:		
Urine	—	98
Sputum	—	24
Pus	—	32
Vaginal swabs	—	15
Tests for sensitivity of bacterial strains to:—		
Aureomycin	—	114
Chloromycetin	—	114
Penicillin	—	118
Streptomycin	—	114
Sulphonamide	—	118
Erythromycin	—	19
Polymyxin	—	6
Furacin	—	6
Staphylococcal coagulase tests	29	40
Faeces examined for Organisms of the <i>Salmonella</i> and Dysentery groups	21	149
Shig. sonnei	11 (10 cases)	
Salm. typhi	1	
Salm. typhi-murium	5 (1 case)	
Salm. enteritidis	3 (3 cases)	
Salm. london	1	
Faeces examined for Helminths and protozoa	—	6
Oxyuris vermicularis	1	—
Specimens of blood for Widal reaction (including Br. abortus agglutination test)	—	30
Blood-clot cultures from specimens submitted for Widal reaction	—	28
Paul-Bunnell tests for glandular fever	4	22
Blood film examined	—	1
Specimens of faeces cultivated in monkey kidney tissue and HeLa cells for enteric viruses	—	5
Serological tests for Syphilis:—		
Wasserman Reactions	1	25
Flocculation tests—method of Bacteriology Department, University of Edinburgh and V.D.R.L.		
Cardiolipin test	1	67
Kahn test	1	2
Kahn "verification" test	—	7

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	9	1	10	2	—	2	—	3	3	—	1	1
Cockenzie	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunbar	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Linton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Haddington	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
North Berwick	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestonpans	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tranent	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
Burgh Total	10	9	19	1	—	1	—	6	6	—	—	—
Grand Total	19	10	29	3	—	3	—	9	9	—	1	1

From this Table it will be seen that 38 cases of tuberculosis (29 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary) were notified in the Civil County during 1959, as against 28 in 1958 (24 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary).

In the County Landward area 13 cases were notified — 10 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary, and in the Burgh areas 25—19 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary.

In the Civil County there were 4 deaths from tuberculosis—3 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. After correction for transfers, this gives a death rate per 1,000 estimated population of 0.07 from all forms of tuberculosis and 0.05 for pulmonary tuberculosis. Comparative figures for Scotland were 0.11 and 0.10.

Table XIII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PART I—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

I Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified from 1st January 1959 to 31st December 1959.

	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	—	—	1	1	1	7	3	3	3	19
Females	—	1	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	10
Total	—	1	5	2	3	7	4	3	4	29

II Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

	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	—	—	1	1	1	7	3	2	3	18
Females	—	1	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	10
Total	—	1	5	2	3	7	4	2	4	28

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.
Male	1	6	8	15
Female	4	4	2	10
Total	5	10	10	25

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	1	1	2	—	—
	Female	—	4	4	—	—
15-44 years	Male	1	10	8	—	3
	Female	3	9	10	—	2
45 yrs. and over	Male	5	9	8	3	3
	Female	1	1	2	—	—
Total		11	34	34	3	8

V. Number of patients dying from respiratory tuberculosis in Hospital accommodation other than that reserved for tuberculosis 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 1959.

	AGE GROUPS.									
	Under 1.	1 ana 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	9
Total	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	9

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.								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
1. Abdominal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Meningeal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bones and joints	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Superficial Glands	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2 4
6. Genito Urinary Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7. Other Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
		...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	2 9

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	...	...	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	1	...	...	...
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified over 2 years before death	1	...	...	...
Total	3	...	...	1

PART IV—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

X. Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1959, 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	17	39	41	26	22	12	164
Females	...	1	17	39	61	32	16	7	2	175
2. Non-Respiratory										
Males	5	7	3	2	1	1	19
Females	8	9	12	6	4	3	4	46

Table XIV.

Tuberculosis.

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ALL TUBERCULOSIS IN THE CIVIL COUNTY SINCE 1950.

Area	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
County Landward	19	27	19	25	24	16	17	10	12	13
Burgh of Cockenzie	1	6	1	3	2	6	2	2	-	1
Dunbar	8	—	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	3
East Linton	1	—	1	2	4	—	2	—	—	1
Haddington	2	5	2	3	2	6	7	1	1	4
North Berwick	1	2	4	1	4	3	2	—	1	2
Prestonpans	3	1	7	3	2	7	3	2	3	7
Tranent	11	11	11	24	10	6	6	11	10	7
Burgh Total	27	25	29	40	28	31	23	18	16	25
Grand Total	46	52	48	65	52	47	40	28	28	38

Table XVII.

Tuberculosis.
B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS 1959.

School.	No. of Children.	No. of Consents.	No. of Tuberculin Tests.	No. of Negative Reactors.	M.	F.	No. of tests not read owing to absence.	No. given B.C.G.	M.	F.	No. X-rayed.	M.	F.	No. absent from X-ray
			M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Ross High School	95	95 (100%)	51 36	41 (80.3%)	31 (91.1%)	4 3	40 31	6 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston Lodge School	67	67 (100%)	31 10	19 (61.2%)	8 (80%)	8 1	19 8	4 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tynninghame Special	9	5 (55.5%)	3 2	1 (33%)	2 (100%)	1 —	1 2	1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tranent Special	3	2 (66.6%)	1 1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	— —	1 1	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestonpans Special	6	5 (83.3%)	1 3	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	— —	1 3	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	180	174 (96.6%)	87 52	63 (72.4%)	45 (86.5%)	13 4	62 45	11 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
			139	108 (77.7%)										

Table XVIII.

X-RAY CAMPAIGN 1959.

Details of Attendances at Public Sessions.

Date.	Unit A.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Date	Unit B.	Males.	Females.	Total.
30th March	Haddington	140	145	285	30th March	Athelstaneford	6	18	24
31st March	Haddington	110	172	282	31st March	Morham	14	14	28
1st April	Haddington	178	216	394	1st April	Garvald	82	37	119
2nd April	Haddington	132	181	313	2nd April	Gifford	80	103	183
3rd April	Haddington	221	287	508	3rd April	Saltoun	28	27	55
		781	1001	1782			210	199	409
6th April	Tranent	80	35	115	6th April	Pencaitland	138	149	287
7th April	Tranent	129	131	260	7th April	Ormiston	126	119	245
8th April	Tranent	221	193	414	8th April	Ormiston	159	154	313
10th April	Tranent	259	422	681	9th April	Elphinstone	85	88	173
		689	781	1470	10th April	Macmerry	170	170	340
							678	680	1358
13th April	Prestonpans	93	120	213	13th April	Cockenzie	181	175	356
14th April	Prestonpans	75	153	228	14th April	Cockenzie	74	168	242
15th April	Prestonpans	116	166	282	15th April	Longniddry	110	147	257
17th April	Prestonpans	147	242	389	16th April	Aberlady	64	125	189
		431	681	1112	17th April	Gullane	172	267	439
							601	882	1483
20th April	North Berwick	180	228	408	20th April	Dirleton	102	117	219
21st April	North Berwick	79	186	265	21st April	Stenton	58	76	134
22nd April	North Berwick	140	188	328	22nd April	East Linton	132	154	286
24th April	Haddington	54	66	120	23rd April	Spott	55	37	92
		453	668	1121	24th April	Whitekirk	86	86	172
					28th April	Athelstaneford	71	72	143
							504	542	1046
1st June	Dunbar	132	146	278	1st June	Humbie	55	47	102
2nd June	Dunbar	85	170	255	2nd June	West Barns	77	111	188
3rd June	Dunbar	63	90	153	3rd June	Oldhamstocks	22	27	49
4th June	Dunbar	108	164	272	4th June	Innerwick	54	55	109
5th June	Dunbar	147	167	314			208	240	448
		535	737	1272					

Grand Totals (all areas):—Males 5090 Females 6411. Total 11,501.

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	681	235	6821	2207

(b) *Dental Care.*

No. of Dental Officers employed direct by Local Health Authority—2.

	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	—	—	—	—
Nursing Mothers	—	—	—	—
Pre-school children	5	5	5	5

Table XX.

Midwifery.

(a) Total No. of Births for year.

	Live.	Still.	Total.
No. of births at home	158	2	160
No. of births in hospital	433	4	437
Total births in area before correction for mothers' residence . .	591	6	597

(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	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Without Doctor or Midwife.	All other cases.	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) Confinements	*126	20	—	—	5	—	—	151
(b) Private practising Midwives	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
(c) Other cases not classified above	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
						B.B.A.		
(d) Totals	126	20	—	4	5	3	2	160

*Including 3 Sets Twins.

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a Midwife—22.

(c) Administration of Analgesics.

	Gas & Air.	Trilene
(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	14	14
(ii) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December 1959	1	1
(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	1	—
(b) When doctor was present at delivery . .	6	10
(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	84	—

(d) No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December 1959 12

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.	
345	756	972	6326	862	11661	403	1249	89	118	20110

Table XXII.

Home Nursing.

No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses.	No. of Visits paid by Nurses to these Cases.
1807 (829)	34228 (21527)

* Elderly patients (65 and over).

Table XXIII.

Domestic Help.

(i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	
(a) Whole-time	—
(b) Part-time	116
(c) Retaining fee basis	—
(ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year	203
(iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:—	
(a) At home	10
(b) In hospital	2
(iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm	162

Table XXIV.

Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services

(a) *Domiciliary Midwifery Service.*

Midwives (not undertaking Home Nursing or Health Visitor duties) employed in the following categories:—

	Whole-time	Part-time
Midwives directly employed by Local Health Authority	1	1

(b) *Home Nursing Service.*

Nurses (not undertaking Midwifery or Health Visitor duties) employed in the following categories:—

	Whole-time	Part-time
Home Nurses—State Registered Nurses—Directly employed by Local Health Authority	1	1

(c) *Health Visiting Service.*

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.	Part-time
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
--------------	---	---

(d) *Combined Duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services.*

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 and Home Nursing duties ...	13	1

Totals	14	1
		4

Table XXV.

Nursing Services—Summary Table.

Number of Cases undertaken by the District Nurses during the year 1959.

	Maternity Cases.	Visits to Maternity Cases.	General Cases.	Visits to General Cases.	Ante-natal Visits.	Casual Visits. (Including Post-Natal).
Dunbar (A)						
Nurse Dunsire	11	181	280	3406	47	—
Dunbar (B)						
Nurse Skeldon	9	180	275	3395	98	—
East Linton						
Nurse Forbes	3	62	70	1171	44	62
North Berwick						
Nurse McFadyen	2	28	171	2452	18	28
Gullane						
Nurse Sowler	5	58	110	2099	29	79
Aberlady						
Nurse Duncan	9	196	83	1417	47	4
Gifford						
Nurse McBain	1	19	85	1778	10	27
Pencaitland						
Nurse Hawick	4	41	57	1310	41	7
Ormiston						
Nurse McIntyre	7	119	67	1468	41	—
Haddington						
Nurse Smith	12	184	121	1886	82	35
Tranent (A)						
Nurse McGregor	4	82	165	4659	24	—
Tranent (B)						
Nurse McNeill	6	90	—	—	17	—
Prestonpans (A)						
Nurse Amos	—	—	90	2953	—	2
Prestonpans (B)						
Nurse Dickson	—	—	87	2752	—	10
Prestonpans (C)						
Nurse Bird	69	1402	2	4	226	—
Cockenzie						
Nurse Pryde	11	192	146	3228	114	—

Table XXVI.**Venereal Diseases.**

This Table shows the number of Patients resident in East Lothian treated at Treatment Centres during 1959 :—

Acquired syphilis	—
Gonorrhoea	9
Non-gonococcal urethritis	12
Other venereal infections	29
Non-venereal	16

Table XXVII.**Orthopaedic Treatment.**

No. of patients in Princess Margaret Rose Hospital on 1/1/59	3
No. of admissions to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital	25
No. cured	5
No. improved and receiving after-care treatment	18
No. Died	2
No. remaining in hospital on 31/12/59	3

AFTER-CARE.

No. of attendances at clinics for physiotherapy	10,399
No. of home visits for physiotherapy	1,381
Total	<u>11,780</u>

Table XXVIII.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

(a) Landward Area.

Part I of the Act.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of	
			Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	27	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	49	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	14	—	—
Total	87	90	—	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Number of cases in which defects were found.		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	2	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	—	5	—

(b) Burghs.
Part I of the Act.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of	
			Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	104	114	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	132	113	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	4	—	—
Total	240	231	2	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Number of cases in which defects were found.		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8	8	2	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	4	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	10	2	3	—

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

—:o:—

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit the following report which gives an account of the work carried out by the Sanitary Department during 1959. Although only appointed County Sanitary Inspector on 15th May, 1959, I considered it appropriate for the report to cover the full year's work of the Department.

In submitting it I accord my appreciation to the members of my staff without whose fullest co-operation the work covered by such a report would not have been possible. I also thank the members of the County Council and officials for their assistance.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. GIBSON,
County Sanitary Inspector.

Haddington, August, 1959.

EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

:o:

REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1959

:o:

HOUSING.

The total number of houses erected in the County during the year was 34 and the following table shows their sizes and by whom they were erected.

	No. of Houses of					Total
	2-apts.	3-apts.	4-apts.	5-apts.	6-apts. or more	
Local Authority	2	12	4			18
Education Authority				2		2
Private Person with assistance under Housing (Scotland) Act 1950-52			3			3
Other Houses		4	5	2		11

*Housing (Scotland) Act 1950-52.*1. *New Houses for Agricultural Workers.*

The 3 houses in the above table which received assistance were for Agricultural Workers. Visits of inspection were made during the course of construction and on completion Certificates recommending payment of grant were issued. During the year applications for grant were received in respect of 3 houses and in 3 cases grants were promised.

2. *Improvements to existing dwellings.*

Improvement works at 71 dwellings were completed and grants amounting to £18,223 10/- were paid during the year. Proposals for the improvement of 44 houses were approved during the year and grants amounting to £13,004 promised. This brings the total number of houses to be improved to 351 and the total amount of grant promised to £90,742 :6 :3.

During the year no applications were refused and none withdrawn.

Although most of the farm cottages in the County were improved under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act 1926, the resultant houses were considerably below present day general needs standards. It is not surprising then that alterations to farm cottages form the bulk of the applications for grant. Mechanisation on the farm with consequent reduction of the labour force has given the farmer opportunity to double up the accommodation by forming two houses into one and in some instances three houses into two. All such schemes approved have resulted in the houses on the farms being brought right up to standards comparable with Local Authority housing. With this aim in view farmers and Architects are encouraged to arrange preliminary discussion with my Department and in most cases now proposals are adjusted before formal submission. A typical scheme showing the conversion of three 2-apartment houses into two dwellings, each comprising livingroom, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette and bathroom, is illustrated on Page 57.

3 *Standard Grant.*

Two applications were received for the provision of standard amenities and in the case of one, a grant amounting to £85 was paid. The second application was for the provision of hot water supply in farm cottages but it was observed on visitation that a piped supply of hot water was already installed and the applicant was really proposing to replace existing grates.

4 *Unfit Houses.*

During the year 33 houses were surveyed.

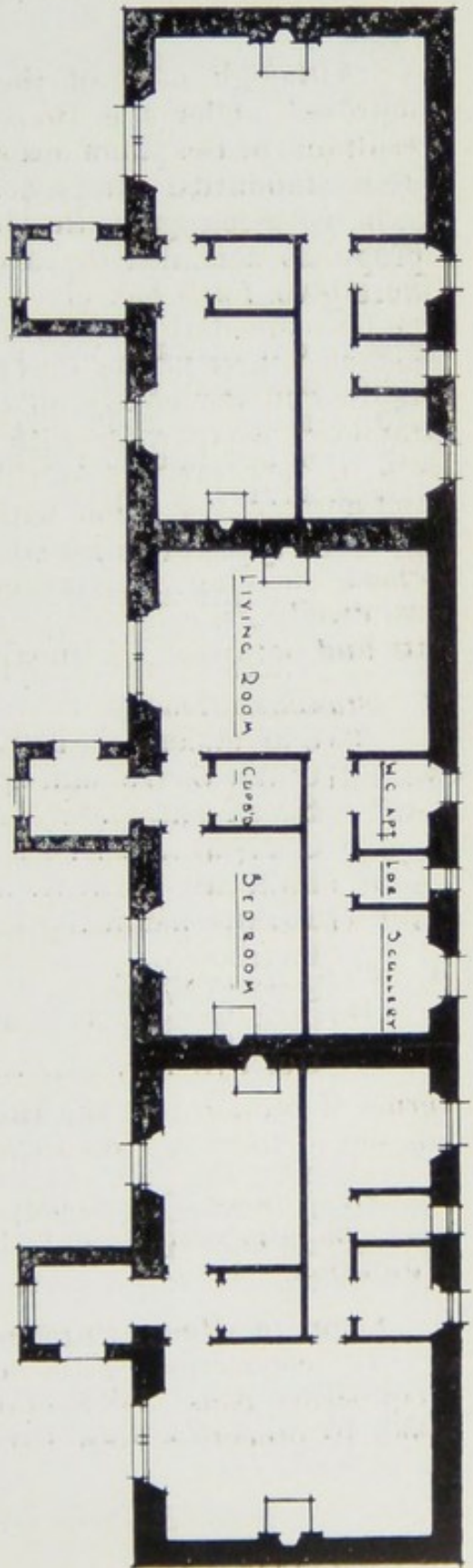
Two houses were reported as unfit for human habitation in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950, and arising out of these reports a Closing Order was made in each case.

Of 4 houses previously the subject of Closing Orders, one was officially closed and three others rendered fit for human habitation.

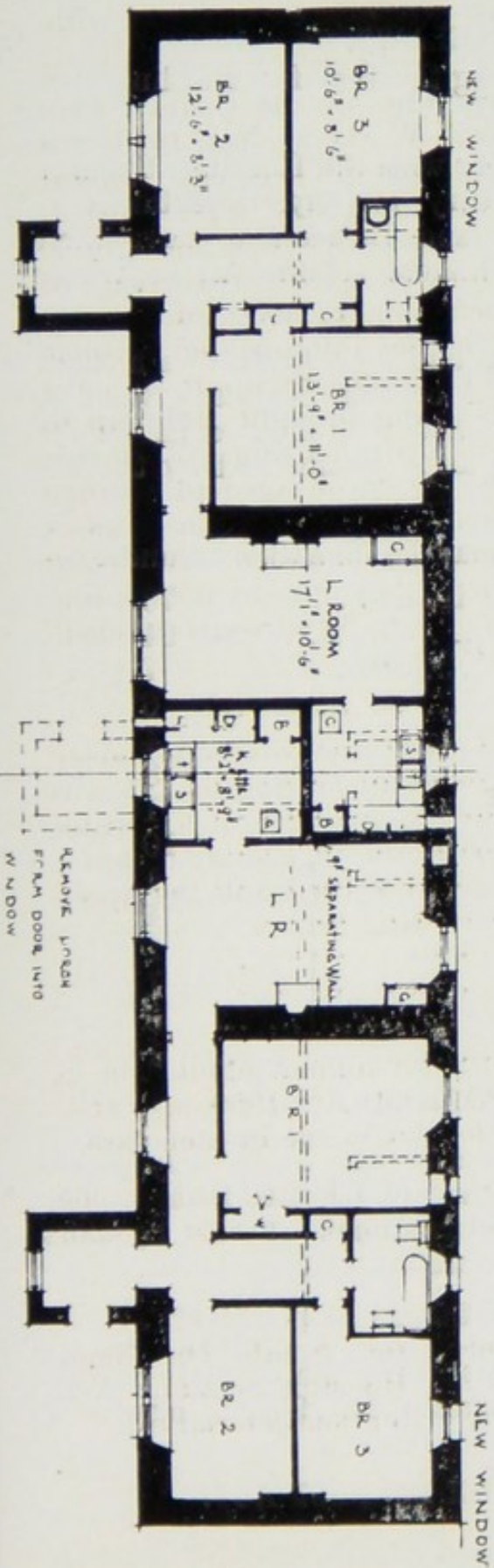
5. *Loans for House Purchase.*

In connection with loans under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and Section 75 of the Housing Scotland Act 1950, 10 properties were surveyed and valuation determined.

Houses before conversion.



Houses after conversion.



BUILDING BYELAWS.

151 plans were submitted during the year for Building Bye law approval.

Most of the plans did not comply with the Building Byelaws when submitted making it necessary for my Department to arrange meetings with Architects and Builders to have their proposals amended. In other instances conditional approvals were given.

In one instance where approval had been given to a modern house with flat roof construction it became necessary later to accept a specification for a flat pitched roof insisted on by the superior but laid to the minimum slope guaranteed by the tile manufacturer.

The types of plans submitted may be classified as under:—

Alterations and Additions to Houses	73
New Houses	34
Alterations to Shops	7
Alterations to Clubs, etc.	6
Conversions of houses	4
Cattle Courts and Sheds	8
Beach Hut	1
Garages	10
Milk Bar	1
Turkeytorium	1
Pavilion	1
Sewage Works	1
Filling Stations	3
Hotel	1

SEASONAL WORKERS.

During the year seasonal workers (mostly Irish early potato workers) were accommodated at 16 premises in the County. The premises were inspected and contraventions of the Byelaws intimated. In every case the contraventions were remedied.

BURIALS CARRIED OUT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

During the year arrangements were made and burials carried out under the National Assistance Act 1908, in respect of 6 persons.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT.

The duties imposed upon the Council by the Act are carried out by one full-time Pest Destruction Officer. A motor

van is provided for travelling and transport of equipment. In addition to attending to the many requests for his services the Pest Destruction Officer engages in systematic survey work covering the whole County.

The following table gives types of properties surveyed and the infestations found.

Type of Property.

	Local Auth.	Dwelling Houses.	Business.	Agricul.	Total
1. Properties inspected.					
(a) Notification	6	69	37		112
(b) Otherwise	57	172	129	82	440
2. No. of properties found infested by rats or mice	15	51	46	21	133
3. No. of above properties satisfactorily cleared.					
(a) By Local Authority					
(b) Otherwise	15	51	46	21	133

In addition to rats and mice the Pest Destruction Officer has satisfactorily dealt with rabbits at Yellowcraig and Gullane Bents by shooting 157 and gassing and blocking burrows. To facilitate rabbit control at Yellowcraig 4 acres of buckthorn were cleared with the aid of grant from the Department of Agriculture.

The following insect and other infestations were dealt with by the Pest Destruction Officer.

Moles	21
Pigeons	5
Crows	1
Weasels	2
Badgers	7
Fleas and Flies	15
Wasps	6
Bees	1 (in chimney).

In addition the carcasses of a porpoise and a seal were disposed of.

COUNTY DRAINAGE.

The only sewer extension carried out during the year was a 6ins. branch sewer which was laid for a distance of 140 yards at a cost of £303:15:2 to serve an additional 18 houses at Elphinstone.

Although the County Council housing schemes at Longniddry and West Barns were extended by the erection of 10 and 16 houses respectively, this did not necessitate the laying of any additional sewers as earlier provision had been made for dealing with drainage from these houses.

Village treatment works with the exception of Athelstaneford and Gifford consist of Septic Tanks which give unpredictable results. All are desludged regularly by the County Council Cesspool emptier and every effort is made to produce an acceptable standard of effluent from each. In an effort to establish some pattern of behaviour for septic tanks dates of desludging are given to the Lothians River Purification Board, but so far nothing reliable has emerged.

Athelstaneford, which has a complete biological treatment continues to give satisfactory results. Gifford also has full treatment and notwithstanding a reconstruction of the filter bed disappoints in the standard of effluent.

Work proceeded during the year in the designing of new treatment works for Ormiston and a report is awaited on the combining of East and Wester Pencaitland in a new works to the south of East Pencaitland.

In addition to the desludging of County Council septic tanks the cesspool emptier has been hired out to deal with 50 private tanks.

Works of gulley emptying are also undertaken for the County Roads Department and the East Lothian Water Board make use of the vehicle for the waste matter flushed from the pressure filters at Whittingehame.

All new and altered drainage installations throughout the County were inspected and tested on completion by my Department. This involved the application of 125 drain tests

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the year 19 samples were obtained for Chemical Analysis and 26 for Bacteriological examination. These samples were reported on as follows.

PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
11 Satisfactory.	4 Satisfactory
	8 Unsatisfactory.

The 8 unsatisfactory samples were of water drawn from the Humbie Water which, after chlorination, was to be used as an

emergency supply towards the latter end of the drought. The supply was only introduced into the system for a period from 9th November to 13th November 1959, when the rain came.

The supplies of the East Lothian Water Board although severely tested by the drought functioned satisfactorily and gave no rise for complaint.

A number of private supplies however gave out with the drought and following requests in connection with applications for Agricultural Water Supplies Grants the following samples were procured.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
7 Satisfactory.	5 Satisfactory.
1 Unsatisfactory.	9 Unsatisfactory.

Some of the unsatisfactory samples were repeated and found satisfactory and in other instances new sources were found.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

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, Muirpark Terrace, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Stenton and West Barns.

To operate this service of refuse collection the County Council employ five motor dustcarts with crews of three or four men for the populated areas and one two-man crew for the scattered properties in the outlying districts.

There has been a considerable extension of the service during the year to householders who occupy properties outwith the Special Scavenging Districts and the demand for this service appears to be increasing.

The refuse coups used for tipping domestic refuse have been reduced to four in number, namely :—

(1) Old Quarry near Longniddry Fruit Farm, (2) Old Quarry at Spilmersford, (3) Old Quarry at Gullane Bents, and (4) at old Limekilns near East Linton, used jointly with Burgh of East Linton.

Public open spaces and main road laybys now receive added attention for litter collections.

Waste paper collections are made in 3 areas and hand baling is undertaken by cleansing vehicle crews.

During the year 17 tons 7 cwts. of mixed waste paper was sold for £112:14:6.

STREET LIGHTING.

The County Special Lighting District which has been extended by the inclusion of New Winton, Orchardfield, East Linton, and an additional area at the west end of Longniddry to be developed for private building, now comprises the following areas:—

Dunbar District.

Innerwick; Orchardfield; Stenton; West Barns.

Haddington District.

Athelstaneford; Briery Bank, Haddington; East Saltoun; Garvald; Gifford.

North Berwick.

Aberlady; Dirleton; Dirleton East; Gullane

Preston District.

Crown Square; Cuthill; Longniddry; Preston.

Tranent District.

Elphinstone; Gladsmuir; Macmerry; Muirpark, Tranent; New Winton; Pencaitland; Ormiston.

In addition there is one 100 watt tungsten light at Drem but this village has not yet been included within the County Lighting District.

Recommendations for additional street lights or schemes of improvement to existing installations are made by each of the five District Councils in the County and submitted for consideration by the Health Committee. Until this year proposals have been dealt with as they have been raised in the various districts but it is now established that the annual expenditure is to be determined at the beginning of each financial year. Draft proposals for street lighting works to cover a period of twelve months are prepared by this department for consideration by each of the District Councils and the meeting to discuss the programme is attended to explain each scheme and give technical advice on any

suggested modifications. The proposals as amended are then submitted for approval by the Health Committee.

The following table shows the work carried out under the 1959 programme.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Village.</i>	Number of Street Lights.									Cost.	
		Installed.			Converted.			Removed.				
		T.	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.		
Dunbar	Orchardfield		8									£304 17 3
	Stenton		2									£ 81 18 0
Haddington	Athelstaneford	6										£131 12 6
	Briery Bank	7										£222 10 0
	Garvald	4										£189 17 0
	Gifford	3										£ 94 14 0
North Berwick	Gullane	2										£ 92 3 6
Preston	Preston	7										£254 5 6
	Longniddry	1										£ 76 0 0
Tranent	Elphinstone		1			7			1			£309 14 0
	Gladsmuir		2			5						£159 18 0
	Muirpark.											
	Tranent		3	5		8						£626 5 0
	Pencaitland		2			3						£113 15 6
	Ormiston	6				18			1			£630 16 6

T—Tungsten. M—Mercury. S—Sodium.

Two tungsten bulkhead lights were authorised for installation at the railway bridge at the east end of Longniddry but as the cable has not yet been laid taking power to the Fruit Farm and cottages these lights have not yet been installed.

Due to the difficulty in arranging erection locally and separate schemes being spread throughout the year all the installation work has in previous years been carried out by the South of Scotland Electricity Board but the 1959 programme has been the subject of competitive offers. The result has been that this year nearly all the work has been carried out by a private contractor at a saving of approximately £3 on mercury fluorescent and £4 10/- on tungsten street lights. The Electricity Board has since, however, revised its method of costing street lighting installations and now quotes comparable rates.

Particularly in the Cuthill and Preston areas the amount of malicious damage done to the lamps at 15ft. 0ins. mounting height gives cause for concern. The standard lantern used until this year was an open type which exposed both lamp and glass refractor. Enquiries were made with a view to fitting a protective

bowl but this was found impracticable. A new type of lantern of equal efficiency and cost has now, however, been adopted as standard and this includes a hinged perspex bowl which affords some protection to the rest of the fitting.

FOOD SUPPLY.

1. MILK.

Certificates of Registration in force at 1st January 1959	72
Certificates revoked during year	—
Certificates lapsed during year	1
Certificates issued during year	3
Certificates in force at 31st December 1959	74

The Certificates in force at the end of the year comprised:—

Producers	46
Producer/Retailers	8
Retailers	19

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

Certified	9
Tuberculin Tested	44
Pasteurised	1

There are still only 2 registered dairies producing ordinary milk and as soon as electricity is available these producers will endeavour to obtain Tuberculin Tested licences.

The cattle court system of dairying is in operation on 12 farms.

The average number of cows per dairy herd was 27.7 at 31st December 1959.

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

Designations.	No. of Samples examined.	No. of Unsatisfactory Results.	No. of Producers involved in Unsatisfactory Results.
Certified	60	16	6
Tuberculin Tested	280	40	17
Pasteurised	22	1	1

On investigation arising out of the deaths of a number of calves at one dairy herd it was established that *Salmonella typhimurium* had been the cause. The milk supplied to the farm

staff was diverted for pasteurisation along with the bulk supply pending investigations:

Calf feeding powder and water supplies were tested without finding the organism. With the very helpful co-operation of Mr W. Simpson, Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Stool testing of milk cows was carried out but the results were negative. Meanwhile the farm staff had been tested by the County Medical Officer of Health. After a series of negative results the position was restored to normal.

No other outbreaks of disease associated with milk are known to have occurred during the year.

2. ICE CREAM.

The following table gives the number of premises and vehicles.

	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Vehicles.</i>
(a) Number of Certificates of Registration granted during the year 1959	1	3
(b) Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during the year 1959	5	4
(c) Total number of registrations in force at end of year 1959	20	20

The Certificates of Registration at the end of the year comprise—

	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Vehicles.</i>
Manufacture/Storage/Sale	12	—
Storage Sale	8	—
Sale	—	20

All premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream are visited regularly and samples of ice cream and sometimes unfrozen mix are taken for bacteriological examinations.

	No. of samples taken.	No. conforming to standard.	No. failing.
Bulk Ice Cream	19	12	7
Frepacked Ice Cream	5	4	1

All unsatisfactory samples were followed by investigational visits and further sampling. One small manufacturer who was having difficulty in producing a satisfactory product with the equipment available to him solved the problem by surrendering his registration.

3. UNSOUND FOOD.

During the year the following food stuffs were seized as unsound.

<i>Product.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs</i>
Gammon		3	7	6
Chopped Ham			4	
Ox Tongue			9	
Cooked Pork		3	14	
	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

4. MEAT INSPECTION.

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

Meat inspection is carried out by an Assistant Sanitary Inspector in Haddington, and by the Burgh Surveyor in North Berwick, by arrangement with Town Council.

HADDINGTON.

<i>Class of Animal.</i>	<i>Slaughtered.</i>	<i>Wholly Condemned.</i>	<i>Partially Condemned.</i>	<i>Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.</i>
Cattle	905	10	75	9066
Sheep	6982	165	28	7722
Pigs	615	15	19	1493
Calves	135	6	2	404

NORTH BERWICK

Cattle	957	2	5	4904
Sheep	5125	24	3	1372
Pigs	913	2	—	569
Calves	10	2	—	96

5. FOOD and DRUGS.

The number of samples taken for analysis was 107, of which 31 were official and 76 were test samples.

The articles sampled were:—Milk 13, Butter 4, Sausages 8, Sliced Sausage 1, Mince 7, Ice Cream 27, Meat Paste 1, Margarine 2, Steaklets 1, Pastry 1, Baby Bubbly 1, Sherry 1, Mustard 1, Primula Cheese 1, Raspberry Jam 1, Malt Vinegar 1, Cocoa 1, Sodium Bi-carbonate 1, Rum Butter 1, Lard 1, Meat Rissoles 1, Cheese Whiz 1, Meat Extract 1, Double Cream 2, Chicken Noodle Soup 1, Whisky 8, Vodka 1, Cheese 1, Fruit Salad 1, Horse Radish Relish 1, Anchovy Fish Paste 1, Scottish Grouse Paste 1, Pate de Foie 1, Salmon and Shrimp Paste 1.

Potted Crab 1, Pilchards and Tomato 1, Essence of Anchovies 1, Peaches 1, Gerkines 1, Anchovies and Olives 1, Fish Cakes 1, Turkey and Tongue Paste 1, Aspirin 1, Brandy 1.

One test sample of mince was found to be adulterated by reason of its containing sulphur dioxide but a formal sample taken after the Analyst's report was received, was found to be genuine.

6 FOOD HYGIENE.

Visits of inspection were confined to the Landward part of the County pending negotiations with the Town Councils regarding the transfer of duties. The outcome of these negotiations is that the County Council will administer the regulations in the Burghs as well as the Landward Area and an additional Sanitary Inspector is to be appointed. All new premises were carefully investigated when plans were submitted for Byelaw Approval or Planning permission.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926.

Four samples were taken and the undernoted table shows the analyses of these samples each of which was within the prescribed units of variation and in accordance with the guaranteed standard.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Ingredients Guaranteed.</i>	<i>Analysis.</i>
Grain/Beet Manure.	Nitrogen.	9.16%
	Soluble Phosphoric Acid.	9.20%
	Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.	0.90%
	Potash.	9.07%
Granulated Fertiliser.	Nitrogen.	9.02%
	Soluble Phosphoric Acid.	8.57%
	Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.	0.79%
	Potash.	9.11%
Magnesium Lime.	Neutralising Value (as CaO)	51.74%
Magnesium Lime.	Calcium Carbonate.	58.21%
	Magnesium Carbonate.	37.86%
	Neutralising Value.	57.60%
	Passed 100 sieve.	70%
	Passed one-eighth in. sieve.	100%

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959.

During the year inspections were made of the factories in

the County as shown in the following table:—

PREMISES. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of Inspections. (3)	Number of Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	21	27	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	58	49	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises).	8	14	—	—
Total	87	90	5	—

Defects were found in 5 cases, 2 relating to want of cleanliness and 3 concerning insufficient sanitary accommodation. All were remedied in response to requests from this Department