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COUNTY OF EAST LOTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

of

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for

1961



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COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LoTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

COUNTY

AND IN THE BURGHS OF

COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON,
NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS, AND TRANENT

DURING THE YEAR

1961

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 Scottish Home and Health Department, 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 1961. While no major changes took place during the year, there are a number of items worthy of comment in this introduction, further details being given where necessary in the text of the Report.

Reference was made in last year's report to the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960. A number of exploratory and informal meetings have been held in St. Andrew's House and at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders and a great deal of useful information has been collected. It is expected that the Act will be implemented by the end of 1962 and a draft scheme showing the County Council's proposals under the Act was completed by the end of the year for submission to the then Department of Health. It is hoped that when this scheme is approved, with any modifications which may be necessary, it may be possible to begin to carry out the County Council's duties under the Act although, as pointed out in last year's report, full implementation may take some time.

Following the issue of the report by the Scottish Standing Committee on Dental Health Education entitled "Our Children's Teeth", the County Council was asked to take part in a Dental Health Campaign covering the area of the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board. A number of preliminary meetings were held during the year and at the end of the year plans were well advanced to begin an intensive campaign at the end of January 1962.

Samples have been taken for a number of years from the County's three public swimming pools at Cockenzie, Dunbar and North Berwick. The samples from Cockenzie pool (which has a filtration and chlorination plant) were uniformly good but those from the other two pools (which have no treatment plant) gave rise to a good deal of alarm and it became clear that something would have to be done. A scheme of improvement was prepared in each case by Consulting Engineers and at the end of the year plans were well advanced in both Burghs to

implement the Engineers' recommendations. In each case the cost will be high but both Town Councils have had the courage to proceed with the improvements and not to shirk their responsibilities to the public by neglecting these measures urgently required on public health grounds.

A visit to the County was made by two Mass Radiography Units during the year. For a number of reasons (one of which was the relatively poor public response during a previous visit in 1959) it was decided to reduce the number of public sessions to a minimum and concentrate instead on visiting factories and other places of employment. The response of employees and the co-operation of employers were most encouraging and although the total number of persons x-rayed may have been smaller than on previous visits, it was felt that many persons were x-rayed on this occasion who would otherwise not have been x-rayed at all.

Mention must be made of the retiral during the year of two senior members of the Nursing Staff - Miss Macrae, the County Nursing Superintendent and Miss Sowler, District Nurse in Gullane. Miss Macrae came to East Lothian in 1944 as Superintendent of the old East Lothian Benefit Nursing Association and was made County Nursing Superintendent in 1948 under the National Health Service reorganisation. In this post Miss Macrae was responsible for the County Council's District Nursing and Health Visiting Services and she discharged her duties in this field with energy and enthusiasm, and with patience and forbearance. She is very much missed in the County Buildings and in the County as a whole.

Miss Sowler came to East Lothian in 1930, also under the East Lothian Benefit Nursing Association and during her long years of unstinted and devoted service to the people of Gullane she established a place for herself in the hearts of the people of that district such as is rarely seen to-day. She is also very much missed in the community which she served so faithfully for so long.

Suitable ceremonies and presentations were arranged for both ladies to mark the occasion and to convey all our good wishes for a long and happy retiral.

Once again it is a pleasure to record the help and co-operation which I have received from Col. W. McAdam, Medical Superintendent, East Lothian Hospitals Group, from Dr. W.A. Murray, Consultant Chest Physician, East Fortune Hospital and from all the County's General Practitioners on whom a Health Department must depend for so much. My thanks are also due to members of the County Council and of the Town Councils and in particular the members of the Health Committee for their encouragement, support and active interest in the work of the Health Department.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to avoid giving the impression that my thanks to all members of the Health Department's staff is merely a routine repetition each year but I assure you that this is not so. I can record a year of loyal endeavour and efficiency on the part of all members of the staff of the Department in the face of difficulties which, though not always apparent, face the staff increasingly from year to year. The appreciation of the staff's work during the year which I now record is sincere and well deserved.

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

	East Lothian		Scotland
	1960	1961	1961
Estimated population to middle of year	52,524	51,664	5,183,900
Birth Rate per 1000 total population	17.5	17.2	19.5
Marriage Rate per 1000 total population	6.7	6.3	7.8
Death Rate per 1000 total population	12.7	12.8	12.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	23	20	26
Illegitimate births per 100 live births	2.3	1.8	4.6
Still births per 1000 births	25	14	21

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Your obedient Servant,

H. D. WILSON,

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
Haddington.

May, 1962.

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 -

Ian F. Burns, L. D. S.

County Sanitary Inspector -

James S. Gibson

Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector -

James B. Cunningham

Junior Assistant County Sanitary Inspectors -

John R. Robertson

Andrew McCraw

Milk Officer -

Miss Marjorie J. Beveridge

Nursing Superintendent -

Miss M. S. Macrae (Retired 2. 11. 61)

Miss M. G. Falconer (Appointed 16. 10. 61)

Health Visitors -

Eastern Rural Area - Miss Marion Duncan

Western Rural Area - Miss Jessie C. MacVicar

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 Isabel F. MacFadyen

Health Visitors (*Continued*)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor - Miss Elizabeth White
 (Resigned 31. 3. 61)
 Miss Ann I. Miller
 (Appointed 3. 4. 61)

District Nurse/Midwives -

Dunbar - Nurse Dunsire
 Nurse Skeldon

Haddington - Nurse Smith

Gifford - Nurse McBain

North Berwick - Nurse Thomson

Aberlady - Nurse Duncan

Gullane - Nurse Sowler
 (Retired 31. 8. 61)
 Nurse Nicholl
 (Appointed 1. 9. 61)

Pencaitland - Nurse Hawick

Ormiston - Nurse McIntyre

Tranent - 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 Jardin

District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor -

East Linton - Nurse Forbes

Physiotherapists -

Alexander Allan
 Miss Eleanor Kinnear (Appointed 9. 10. 61)

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 2 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.

At the end of the year the possibility of opening a clinic at Macmerry was under consideration.

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.

In October a new Physiotherapist was appointed, bringing the establishment up to strength with resultant improvement in the Orthopaedic Service.

(b) Welfare Foods

There was a continuing drop in demand for Welfare Foods particularly Vitamin Supplements, though the demand for National Dried Milk also showed a fall. The drop in demand for Vitamin Supplements was particularly steep after the price increases at the end of May.

Owing to lack of demand the distribution centres at Aberlady, Dirleton and Macmerry were closed during the year.

(c) Dental Care

We have been fortunate in having the services of two dentists during the year and the backlog of work has now been largely overtaken, with a resultant improvement in the state of the children's teeth. Regular visits to schools are now possible, but as in previous years the amount of dental treatment undertaken amongst mothers and young children is relatively small.

Reference has already been made to the preliminary preparation for a campaign on dental health education to begin early in 1962. Of the need for such education there can be no doubt, but it is a sombre thought that no universally satisfactory method of caries prevention has yet been discovered-though fluoridation may go a long way towards the discovery of the answer. It is a sad reflection on the times in which we live that while we are so well informed about what goes on in outer space we are abysmally ignorant about much of what goes on in the human mouth.

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 during the year trilene was given in 23 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. 100 Maternity Outfits were issued during the year.

3. HEALTH VISITING

Reference has been made in previous reports to the work of the Health Visiting Service and to the significance of the Infant Mortality rate. It is encouraging to note that this has dropped in East Lothian from 23 in 1960 to 20 in 1961 while the rate for Scotland as a whole has remained unchanged at 26.

Towards the end of the year the local branch of the Red Cross was considering the possibility of a scheme of regular visitation of old people in their homes but no definite plans have yet been made.

4. HOME NURSING

There are 15 District Nurses, one of whom is engaged entirely in domiciliary midwifery, 2 part-time relief nurses and 1 part-time domiciliary midwife. Eleven of the nurses have the training of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and 2 of them hold the Health Visitor's certificate. In two areas (East Linton and Gifford) the District Nurses undertake combined duties, i.e. they act as District Nurse, Midwife and Health Visitor.

As in previous years a great deal of the District Nurses' time is taken up in attending to the needs of the elderly, and in this field as in so many others, their services are greatly appreciated.

Details of the cases attended by the District Nurses 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

(a) *Poliomyelitis*

At the end of the year 1772 persons had received two injections and were awaiting a third, 15,631 persons had received three injections and 4,782 persons in priority groups had received a fourth injection.

(b) *Triple Antigen/Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus*

A total of 1,756 immunisations were carried out, 1,128 by Local Authority Medical Officers in clinics or by home visits and 628 by General Practitioners. These figures show an increase of 210 compared with 1960.

(c) *Smallpox*

A total of 889 primary vaccinations were carried out by General Practitioners, an increase of 225 compared with 1960. This increase is very gratifying, recent events having shown all too clearly that the need for primary vaccination in infancy is as great now as it has been in the past.

7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) *Tuberculosis*

The satisfactory co-operation with the local hospitals continues to be maintained and this is due in no small measure to the friendly

help received from Col. McAdam the Medical Superintendent and Dr. Murray the Consultant Chest Physician. Miss E. White the Tuberculosis Health Visitor resigned in March to take up an appointment with the Colonial Nursing Service in the Falkland Islands but her successor, Miss Miller, has maintained the liaison so firmly established by Miss White.

As noted in the introduction to this report, a visit to the County by the Mass Radiography Unit was made in May when a large number of factories and other places of work were visited and a few public sessions were held. It was anticipated of course that the numbers x-rayed in this way would be smaller than those examined during the previous large scale public sessions in 1959, but it was felt that by this means many people would be examined who would not otherwise be x-rayed at all and many others would also be seen who did not attend for x-ray in 1959.

A total of 5529 persons (2864 males and 2665 females) were x-rayed during the visit and the Health Committee recorded their appreciation of the help and co-operation given by employers in allowing their employees to be x-rayed during working hours often at considerable inconvenience and loss of staff time. This display of public spiritedness in an effort to safeguard employees' health was warmly commended

Details are given in Table XVII

(b) *Health Education*

It is encouraging to record that during the winter months a large number of requests were made for speakers from the Health Department to address many different types of organisations on a variety of topics in the field of public health and social medicine. It is felt that at least some of the lessons thus taught must have gone home in a few cases and the value of lecturing to receptive pre-formed groups is considerable.

8. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year (99) shows an overall decrease of 48 from last year's total of 147. The drop was largely accounted for by a reduction in the number of cases of dysentery and scarlet fever.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

Details will be found in Tables IX and X.

9. EXAMINATION OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

A total of 2960 specimens were examined in the Bacteriology Department of the University of Edinburgh, almost the same as last year's total. In addition to the diagnostic specimens, routine specimens of milk, water and ice-cream were also submitted for examination and while these examinations may sometimes appear unrewarding, they remain vital safeguards of community health. Particular attention has been paid during the year to the examination of milk samples for Br. Abortus, an organism which causes contagious abortion in cattle and undulant fever in man. While nearly all these samples were negative for this organism, a sufficient number of positive results were found to make this additional examination well worth while.

10. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

With the impending operation of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960, careful consideration was given to the new duties which this will impose on the Local Authority and a draft of the County Council's scheme and proposals was prepared during the year for submission to the Department of Health.

11. FOOD SUPPLY

Work under the Food Hygiene Regulations has continued during the year and details of this and of the work done in connection with the milk supply will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

12. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

There was one burial under the Act during the year but no removals were necessary.

Conditions continued to be satisfactory in the two registered homes for old people in Aberlady and North Berwick.

13. NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT 1938

The County's only registered Nursing Home (St. Baldred's Tower, North Berwick) continued to be satisfactory during the year.

The application referred to in last year's report was eventually abandoned owing to the applicant's difficulties in complying with the terms of the Act.

14. GENERAL SANITATION

40 Water samples were examined from different points throughout the County and of these 30 were highly satisfactory, 5 were satisfactory and 5 were unsatisfactory. Of the 5 unsatisfactory samples, 2 came from Crichton Reservoir (now disused) 2 from private supplies and 1 from a newly laid public main.

These results show that the quality and purity of the East Lothian water supply is being well maintained and full co-operation has been received from the Water Superintendent during the year.

Sewage Disposal

Work has continued during the year, a notable feature being the commencement of work on treatment plants to serve the Burgh of Haddington and the village of Ormiston, while plans were being drawn up for the scheme to serve the Burgh of East Linton.

There are no other Sanitary matters calling for special comment.

**STATISTICAL
APPENDIX**

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

COUNTY AND BURGHAL POPULATION 1961

County Landward	24,674
Burgh of Cockenzie	3,471
Burgh of Dunbar	3,932
Burgh of East Linton	902
Burgh of Haddington	5,523
Burgh of North Berwick	3,729
Burgh of Prestonpans	3,097
Burgh of Tranent... ..	6,336
Civil County Total	<u>51,664</u>

Civil County - The population of the Civil County of East Lothian estimated to the middle of the year 1961 was 51,664 yielding a decrease of 860 from the estimated population to the middle of 1960.

BIRTHS

TABLE II.

Area	Births, Total			Births, Illegitimate	
	Number			Number	Percentage of Total Births
	Total	M.	F.		
County Landward	405	200	205	6	1.4
Burgh of Cockenzie	50	30	20	3	6.0
Burgh of Dunbar	56	28	28	2	3.5
Burgh of East Linton	15	7	8	-	-
Burgh of Haddington	108	69	39	2	1.8
Burgh of North Berwick	37	19	18	-	-
Burgh of Prestonpans	75	43	32	2	2.6
Burgh of Tranent	141	68	73	1	0.7
Civil County Total	887	464	423	16	1.8

CIVIL COUNTY - The total births - 887 - show a decrease of 34 compared with the equivalent figure for 1960.

The illegitimate births - 16 - show a decrease of 5 compared with 1960.

The birth rate is 17.2 per 1000 of the estimated population as against 17.5 in 1960.

The birth rate for Scotland was 19.5 per 1000 in 1961.

The illegitimate birth rate is 1.8 per 100 live births as against 2.3 in 1960.

The illegitimate birth rate for Scotland in 1961 was 4.6 per 100 live births.

LANDWARD AREA - The births in this area - 405 - show a decrease of 12 compared with the equivalent figure for 1960.

TABLE III

MARRIAGES

Area	No. of Registered Marriages
County Landward	89
Burgh of Cockenzie	17
Burgh of Dunbar	46
Burgh of East Linton	3
Burgh of Haddington	34
Burgh of North Berwick	33
Burgh of Prestonpans	47
Burgh of Tranent... ..	55
Civil County Total	<u>324</u>

CIVIL COUNTY - The number of marriages registered in the Civil County during 1961 was 324 which gives a rate of 6.2 per 1000 of the estimated population.

LANDWARD AREA - In the landward area of the County 89 marriages were registered.

BURGHs - In the Burghs, there were 235 marriages recorded during 1961.

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

DEATHS

CIVIL COUNTY - The number of deaths in the Civil County corrected for transfers was 660. Of this number 342 were males and 318 were females.

The death-rate, corrected for transfers, for the Civil County in 1961 was 12.8 per 1000 of estimated population, a decrease of 0.1 on the rate for 1960.

LANDWARD AREA - The number of deaths, corrected for transfers allocated to the landward area of the County in 1961 was 303.

BURGHs - The number of deaths in the burghs, corrected for transfers in 1961 was 357.

The death-rate for Scotland for 1961 corrected for transfers, was 12.3 per 1000 of the estimated population.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF DEATH - CIVIL COUNTY, 1961

Showing Age Groups at Death, Sex, etc.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Males and Females	-	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 up
			1	1	5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85 up
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	4	M. 4 F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	M. - F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	1	M. 1 F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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 ..	2	M. 1 F. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	24	M. 18 F. 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	3	2
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hæmatopoietic tissues	5	M. 3 F. 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Other malignant neoplasms	78	M. 32 F. 46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	9	8	-
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	M. - F. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetes mellitus ..	7	M. 2 F. 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Anæmias	3	M. - F. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Other general diseases	1	M. - F. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	147	M. 62 F. 85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	12	29	10
Non-meningococcal meningitis	-	M. - F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	7	M. 3 F. 4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carry forward	280	280	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	22	47	82	95	30

CAUSES OF DEATH - CIVIL COUNTY, 1961 - Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Males and Females	Age Groups											
			- 1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 up
Brought forward	280	280	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	22	47	82	95	30
Rheumatic fever	-	M. - F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	5	M. 3 F. 2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	165	M. 91 F. 74	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	23	20	31	9	
Other diseases of heart	6	M. 3 F. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	
Hypertensive heart disease	13	M. 9 F. 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	1	
Other hypertensive disease	5	M. 2 F. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	
Other circulatory disease	36	M. 10 F. 26	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	3	
Influenza	4	M. 4 F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	33	M. 23 F. 10	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	5	9	5	
Bronchitis	11	M. 8 F. 3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	
Other respiratory diseases	17	M. 14 F. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	5	-	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	M. 4 F. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	
Appendicitis	-	M. - F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	5	M. 1 F. 4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	
Gastritis and duodenitis	-	M. - F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	3	M. 1 F. 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Cirrhosis of liver ..	5	M. 5 F. -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	
Other diseases of liver	3	M. 2 F. 1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Other digestive diseases	-	M. - F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carry forward	596	596	3	1	-	1	-	5	4	41	94	161	209	77

CAUSES OF DEATH - CIVIL COUNTY, 1961 - Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Males and Females	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 up
Brought forward	596	596	3	1	-	1	-	5	4	41	94	161	209	77
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	M. 1 F. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	M. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	3	M. - F. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis	-	F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes	-	F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	2	M. 1 F. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Congenital malformations	8	M. 4 F. 4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	M. 1 F. 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia of newborn ..	-	M. - F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea of newborn ..	-	M. - F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections of the newborn	-	M. - F. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	7	M. 4 F. 3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senility	3	M. - F. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Causes ill-defined and unknown	2	M. 1 F. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Suicide	3	M. 2 F. 1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	10	M. 6 F. 4	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-
Accidents in the home	11	M. 5 F. 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
Other violence	8	M. 8 F. -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	2	-
All causes	660	M. 342 F. 318	10	3	-	-	1	8	6	29	63	78	111	33
			8	1	1	1	-	-	2	18	36	91	111	49
Both sexes	660	660	18	4	1	1	1	8	8	47	99	169	222	82

CAUSES OF DEATH - SHOWING LANDWARD
AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1961

TABLE V.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Cockenzie and Port Seton	Dunbar	East Linton	Haddington	North Berwick	Prestonpans	Tranent	Landward Area
Tuberculosis of respira- tory system	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Tuberculosis other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system ..	2	4	-	3	3	1	2	9
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haemato- poietic tissues	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1
Other malignant neoplasms	5	7	1	7	6	4	7	41
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Anaemias	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Other general diseases	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions affect- ing central nervous system	3	17	3	12	32	9	7	64
Non meningococcal 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	12	2	19	13	9	18	78
Other diseases of heart	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
Hypertensive heart disease.. .. .	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4
Other hypertensive disease.. .. .	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Other circulatory disease	1	12	2	3	5	1	2	10
Influenza	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
Carry Forward	26	55	10	55	65	27	47	229

CAUSES OF DEATH - SHOWING LANDWARD
AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1961

Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Cockenzie and Port Seton	Dunbar	East Linton	Haddington	North Berwick	Prestonpans	Tranent	Landward Area
Brought Forward	26	55	10	55	65	27	47	229
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	4	4	-	4	2	1	4	14
Bronchitis	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	7
Other respiratory diseases	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Gastritis and duodenitis..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Other diseases of liver ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other digestive diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Other diseases of genito urinary system	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Septic peritonitis including abortion with sepsis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia of newborn ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea of newborn ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Idiotism	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Causes ill-defined and unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents ..	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Other road vehicle accidents	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	7
Accidents in the home ..	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	5
Other violence	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total causes	34	66	13	69	75	32	68	303

CAUSES OF DEATH - SHOWING LANDWARD
AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1961

Continued

AGES AT DEATH	Cockenzie and Port Seton	Dunbar	East Linton	Haddington	North Berwick	Prestonpans	Tranent	Landward Area
Under 1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	13
1 - 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
5 - 9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25 - 34	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	3
35 - 44	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	4
45 - 54	3	4	-	5	3	3	9	20
55 - 64	2	7	1	9	8	2	19	51
65 - 74	11	17	3	24	12	9	13	80
75 - 84	10	26	8	16	35	13	17	97
85 and over.. ..	6	8	1	11	17	3	5	31
All ages	34	66	13	69	75	32	68	303

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
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
1960	25,687	417	16.2	303	11.7
1961	24,674	405	16.4	303	12.2

TABLE VII.

This table shows the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per 1000 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	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
	1960	3354	57	16.9	33	9.8
	1961	3471	50	14.4	34	9.7
Dunbar	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
	1960	4153	66	15.8	53	12.7
	1961	3932	56	14.2	66	16.7
East Linton	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
	1960	926	10	10.8	22	23.7
	1961	902	15	16.6	13	14.4
Haddington	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
	1960	5065	109	21.5	81	15.9
	1961	5523	108	19.5	69	12.4

Name of Burgh	Years	Burgh Population	Burgh Births	Rate per 1000	Burgh Deaths	Rate per 1000
North Berwick	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
	1960	3680	43	11.6	75	20.3
	1961	3729	37	9.9	75	20.1
Prestonpans	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
	1960	3222	64	19.5	39	12.1
	1961	3097	75	24.2	32	10.2
Tranent	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
	1960	6437	155	24.0	71	11.0
	1961	6336	141	22.2	68	10.7

TABLE VIII

INFANT MORTALITY 1961

Cause of Death	Under four weeks		Four weeks to 1 year		Totals		Grand Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Congenital malformations	3	1	-	1	3	2	5
Birth Injuries	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
Prematurity, etc. ..	4	3	-	-	4	3	7
Miscellaneous	-	-	2	2	2	2	4
Total	8	5	2	3	10	8	18

The number of infant deaths recorded in 1961 was 18, or 3 less than in 1960.

The infant mortality rate is 20 per 1000 births compared with 23 in 1960.

It will be observed from the above table that 13 or 72 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	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
East Lothian	38	31	21	23	25	12	23	23	23	2
Scotland	35	31	31	30	29	29	28	28	26	2

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	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Chickenpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Continued Fever.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	44	2	8	18	4	7	1	2	2	14	30	
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
Food Poisoning	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	
Infective Jaundice ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Fever	25	-	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Para-Typhoid A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Para-Typhoid B	5	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping-Cough	14	3	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	
Total	99	6	26	42	4	9	4	5	3	36	63	

TABLE X

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Admissions to Hospital during 1961 were as follows:-

Bronchitis	1 (not confirmed)
Chickenpox	5
Dysentery	18 (4 not confirmed)
Gastro-enteritis	18
Glandular Fever	4 (1 not confirmed)
Infective Hepatitis	3
Influenza	1
Measles	6
Meningitis	3 (2 not confirmed)
Mumps	18
Observation	14
Para-Typhoid B	4 (1 carrier)
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1 (not confirmed)
Scarlet Fever	15 (1 not confirmed)
Typhoid Fever	1
Whooping Cough	3

TABLE XI.

DETAILS OF SPECIMENS SUBMITTED
FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

	Positive	Total
Swabs from ear, nose and throat examined for <i>C. diphtheriae</i>	-	34
Swabs from ear, nose and throat examined for haemolytic streptococci and other pathogenic organisms.		
Haemolytic streptococci	11	90
Specimens examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> :		
by microscopical examination of the concentrated specimen.		
Sputa	1	8
Other pathological specimens	-	15
by cultivation (sputum and other specimens)	-	22
by animal inoculation	-	7
Specimens submitted for general bacteriological examination:		
Urine	-	127
Sputa	-	34
Pus	-	16
Ear swabs	-	12
Swabs from newborn	-	2
Vaginal swabs	-	9
Tests for sensitivity of bacterial strains to:		
Aureomycin	-	136
Chloromycetin.. .. .	-	137
Penicillin	-	136
Streptomycin	-	137
Sulphonamide	-	133
Polymyxin	-	2
Furacin	-	4
Chlortetracycline	-	1
Erythromycin	-	1
Staphylococcal coagulase tests	26	51
Faeces examined for organisms of the salmonella and dysentery groups and other bowel pathogens	26	457
Sh. sonnei	51 (35 cases)	
S. paratyphi B	7 (5 cases)	
S. typhimurium	7 (4 cases)	
S. typhi	2 (1 case)	
Faeces examined for helminths and protozoa ..	-	1
Specimens of blood for Widal reaction (including Br. abortus agglutination test)	-	10
Paul-Bunnell tests for glandular fever	1	10

TABLE XI (Continued)

DETAILS OF SPECIMENS SUBMITTED
FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

	Positive	Total
Serological tests for Syphilis:		
Wassermann reactions	1	12
Flocculation tests -		
V. D. R. L. Cardiolipin test ..	2	72
Kahn "verification" test ..	1	5
Complement fixation tests for gonococcal infection	-	4
Milk Samples:		
Bacterial counts	-	377
Tests for coliform bacilli ..	-	431
Phosphatase tests	-	53
Ring tests for Br. abortus ..	19	133
Animal inoculation for B. tuberculosis	-	5
Animal inoculation for Br. abortus	11	15
Culture (Br. abortus)	-	1
Examined for blood	-	6
Agglutination tests	-	5
Washed milk bottles for bacterial examination:		
Bacterial counts	-	20
Tests for coliform bacilli ..	-	20
Ice cream samples:		
Bacterial counts	-	37
Tests for coliform bacilli ..	-	37
Water samples:		
Bacterial counts	-	63
Tests for coliform bacilli ..	-	63
Food samples examined for pathogenic organisms	-	9
Total		<u>2,960</u>

TABLE XII

TUBERCULOSIS

Area	PULMONARY						NON-PULMONARY					
	Cases Notified			Deaths			Cases Notified			Deaths		
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.
County Landward	5	2	7	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cockenzie	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dunbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Linton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haddington	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
North Berwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Prestonpans	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tranent	1	2	3	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Burgh Total	2	3	5	1	-	3	-	4	4	-	-	-
Grand Total	7	5	12	4	-	4	-	7	7	-	-	-

From this table it will be seen that 19 cases of tuberculosis (12 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary) were notified in the Civil County during 1961, as against 20 in 1960 (12 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary)

In the County Landward area 10 cases were notified - 7 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary, and in the Burgh areas 9 - 5 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary.

In the Civil County there were 4 deaths from tuberculosis - all pulmonary. After correction for transfers, this gives a death rate per 1,000 estimated population of 0.07 from all forms of tuberculosis and 0.07 for pulmonary tuberculosis. Comparative figures for Scotland were 0.09 and 0.08.

TABLE XIII

TUBERCULOSIS

PART I - RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

1. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified from 1st January 1961 to 31st December, 1961

	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	4	7
Females	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	5
Total	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	1	4	12

11. 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	4	7
Females	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	5
Total	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	1	4	12

111. 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	-	4	5
Female	1	1	-	2
Total	2	1	4	7

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 year.	Died in Hospital	In hospital on December 31.
Under 15 years	Male		1	1	-	-
	Female	-	1	1	-	-
15 - 44 years	Male	3	7	9	-	1
	Female	2	5	7	-	-
45yrs. and over	Male	3	11	8	3	3
	Female	2	2	4	-	-
Total		10	27	30	3	4

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 1961.

	AGE GROUPS									
	Under 1	1 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 35	35 & under 45	45 & under 55	55 & under 65	65 & upwards	Total
Males
Females	.	.	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	7
Total	.	.	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	7

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

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	1	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	-	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	2	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	-

PART IV. - THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

X. Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1961, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

		Under 1	5 & under	15 & under	25 & under	35 & under	45 & under	55 & under	65 & under	65 & upwards	Total
1. Respiratory	Males	-	1	7	6	17	35	21	15	14	116
	Females	-	2	9	23	32	20	13	6	1	106
2. Non-respiratory	Males	-	-	-	4	5	3	1	1	1	15
	Females	-	-	4	4	11	2	8	1	3	33

TABLE XIV.

TUBERCULOSIS
ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ALL TUBERCULOSIS
IN THE CIVIL COUNTY SINCE 1952

Area	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
County Landward	19	25	24	16	17	10	12	13	8	10
Burgh of Cockenzie	1	3	2	6	2	2	-	1	-	2
Dunbar	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	-
East Linton	1	2	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Haddington	2	3	2	6	7	1	1	4	2	2
North Berwick	4	1	4	3	2	-	1	2	2	1
Prestonpans	7	3	2	7	3	2	3	7	-	-
Tranent	11	24	10	6	6	11	10	7	6	4
Burgh Total	29	40	28	31	23	18	16	25	12	9
Grand Total	48	65	52	47	40	28	28	38	20	19

TUBERCULOSIS

RESULT OF CASES DISCHARGED FROM EAST FORTUNE HOSPITAL DURING
1961 (PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY)

	Improved	Worse	Chronic	Dead
Males	15	-	3	-
Females	12	-	-	-

TABLE XVI.

TUBERCULOSIS

B. C. G. VACCINATION, 1961

	Tuberculin tested.		Negative re-actors.		Vaccinated during 1961.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses at E.F.H. ..	-	5	-	-	-	-
Other Staff at E.F.H.	-	2	-	-	-	-
(2) Medical Students ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Contacts	257	210	180	71	82	38
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above -						
(a) School leavers	-	1	-	1	-	1
(b) New born babies	-	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Others	11	14	9	13	3	3

TABLE XVII.

TUBERCULOSIS

Details of Visit of Mass Radiography Unit,
May 1961

(a) Commercial and Industrial Firms	No. of Persons x-rayed		
	M.	F.	Total
A. C. D. Bridge Co. Drem	31	-	31
Amalgamated Limestone, Pencaitland	16	-	16
R. Baillie & Sons, Haddington	50	8	58
Bermaline Mills, Haddington	16	2	18
Thos. Bernard & Co. Haddington	26	2	28
British Malt Products, West Barns	34	9	43
British Railways, Dunbar	51	2	53
British Road Services, Haddington	16	2	18
Daniel Buchanan, Prestonpans	11	9	20
V.M. Dickinson, Dunbar	24	18	42
Dudgeon & Co. Belhaven	20	7	27
East Lothian Co-operative Society, Dunbar	15	7	22
Do. Do. Do. , North Berwick	11	6	17
Do. Do. Do. , Tranent	152	104	256
Forth Motor Co. Cockenzie	14	19	33
Fowler's Brewery, Prestonpans	61	46	107
Gibson & Lumgair, Dunbar	1	21	22
Gilbert's Garage, North Berwick	7	4	11
Gillies & Henderson, Haddington	10	1	11
Haddington Town Council Staff	17	9	26
Haddington Industries Ltd.	90	46	136
Hart Bros. Macmerry	9	2	11
Kilspindie Ltd. Haddington	29	121	150
Lothian Structural Development Co. Macmerry	146	19	165
J. Miller & Son. Dunbar	8	9	17
North Berwick Laundry	17	30	47
Adam Patterson & Sons. Haddington	23	45	68
Ranco Ltd. North Berwick	28	43	71
A.M. Russell, Haddington	9	-	9
Ben Sayers Ltd. North Berwick	35	13	48
Stark's Motor Services, Dunbar	16	5	21
Wm. Weatherhead & Sons, Cockenzie	62	25	87
Tyres (Scotland) Ltd. Prestonpans	29	2	31
(b) Residential Establishments, etc.			
The Abbey, North Berwick	8	20	28
Cheylesmore Lodge, North Berwick	9	16	25
Convent of La Sagesse, North Berwick	-	26	26
Prestonkirk Home, East Linton	13	20	33
St. Joseph's School, Tranent	31	9	40
Tranent Public School (Special Visit)	16	13	29

TABLE XVII (Continued)

(c) Public Sessions	Place	No. of Persons x-rayed		
		M.	F.	Total
	Athelstaneford	24	21	45
	Cockenzie	59	89	148
	Dunbar	111	198	309
	East Linton	46	51	97
	Gifford	37	38	75
	Gullane	47	85	132
	Haddington	189	275	464
	Longniddry	32	66	98
	Macmerry	55	63	118
	North Berwick	114	193	307
	Ormiston	67	72	139
	Pencaitland	40	50	90
	Prestonpans	737	512	1249
	Tranent	145	212	357

Grand Total - 5529 (2864 Males and 2665 females)

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	514	253	6807	2251

TABLE XX

MIDWIFERY

(a) Total No. of Births for year.

	Live	Still	Total
No. of births at home	112	1	113
No. of births in hospital	389	3	392
Total births in area before correction for mothers' residence	501	4	505

(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	94	19	-	-	-	-	-	113	
(b) Private practising Midwives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Other cases not classified above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(d) Total	94	19	-	-	-	-	-	113	

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a Midwife - None

(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	13

	Gas & Air	Trilene
(ii) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1961	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	-	5
(b) When doctor was present at delivery	-	18
(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		2
(b) When doctor was present at delivery		58
(d) No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1961 - 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	No. Visited	No. Visited	No. Visited	No. Visited	No. Visited
Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits
326	938	931	425	63	118
920	7,840	12,826	1,657		23,361

TABLE XXII

HOME NURSING

No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses	No. of Visits paid by Nurses to these Cases
1481	30199
*(787)	*(20560)

* 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	137
	(c) Retaining fee basis.. .. .	-
(ii)	No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year	207
(iii)	No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement -	
	(a) At home	6
	(b) In hospital	-
(iv)	No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm	186

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:-

Midwives directly employed by Local Health Authority

Whole-time	Part-time
1	1

(b) *Home Nursing*

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

Home Nurses - State Registered Nurses - Directly employed by Local Health Authority.. ..

Whole-time	Part-time
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:-

Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work ..

Health Visitors employed on all duties including school health work

Whole-time	No. holding Health Visitor Certificate
1	1
8	8
9	9

Total

(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:-

Superintendent (or chief) Nursing Officers

Nurses and Midwives employed on:-

Midwifery and Home Nursing duties

Whole-time	Part-time	No. holding Health Visitor Certificate
1	-	1
13	1	1
14	1	2

Totals

TABLE XXV

NURSING SERVICES - SUMMARY TABLE

Number of Cases undertaken by the District Nurses during
the year 1961

	Maternity Cases	Visits to Maternity Cases	General Cases	Visits to General Cases	Ante-natal Visits	Casual Visits (Including Post-natal)
Dunbar (A) Nurse Dunsire	7	121	187	2180	66	-
Dunbar (B) Nurse Skeldon	5	151	-	2229	28	-
East Linton Nurse Duncan	1	17	33	508	9	2
North Berwick Nurse Thomson	6	88	192	1892	33	9
Gullane Nurse Nichol	4	81	71	1649	36	89
Aberlady Nurse Duncan	5	97	55	1691	56	-
Gifford Nurse McBain	-	12	72	1530	-	33
Pencaitland Nurse Hawick	6	109	51	1496	75	8
Ormiston Nurse McIntyre	3	50	62	1609	29	-
Haddington Nurse Smith	14	223	179	2385	75	77
Tranent (A) Nurse McGregor	5	85	145	4095	77	-
Tranent (B) Nurse McNeill	2	45	-	-	14	-
Prestonpans (A) Nurse Amos	-	47	66	2691	-	-
Prestonpans (B) Nurse Dickson	-	94	-	2643	-	3
Prestonpans (C) Nurse Bird	47	1179	10	94	254	-
Cockenzie Nurse Pryde	8	155	111	3286	120	-

TABLE XXVI.

VENEREAL DISEASES

This table shows the number of Patients resident in East Lothian treated at Treatment Centres during 1961:-

Acquired syphilis ...	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	1
Non-gonococcal urethritis ...	...	...	...	8
Other venereal infections ...	...	...	...	20
Non-venereal ...	...	...	...	28

TABLE XXVII.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

No. of patients in Princess Margaret Rose Hospital on 1/1/61 ...	...	...	...	4
No. of admissions to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital ...	...	...	...	14
No. cured ...	...	...	...	7
No. improved and receiving after-care treatment ...	...	...	...	8
No. died ...	...	...	...	-
No. remaining in hospital on 31/12/61 ...	...	...	...	3

AFTER-CARE

No. of attendances at clinics for physiotherapy ...	...	...	...	4889
No. of home visits for physiotherapy ...	...	...	...	387
Total ...	...	...	...	5276

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 (1)	Number of			
	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	11	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	5	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	12	-	-
Total	93	28	3	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Number of cases in which
defects were found
Referred

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found Referred					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	3	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	3	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	4	4	-	-	-	-
Total	11	11	-	7	-	-

(b) BURGHS
Part I of the Act

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

Premises	Number of			
	Number On Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1)				
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	91	114	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	124	135	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	6	-	-
Total.. .. .	221	255	4	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were		Number of cases in which		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	found Referred To H.M. Inspector	found Referred By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ..	6	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	7	7	-	3	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	13	-	3	-

COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LoTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

COUNTY

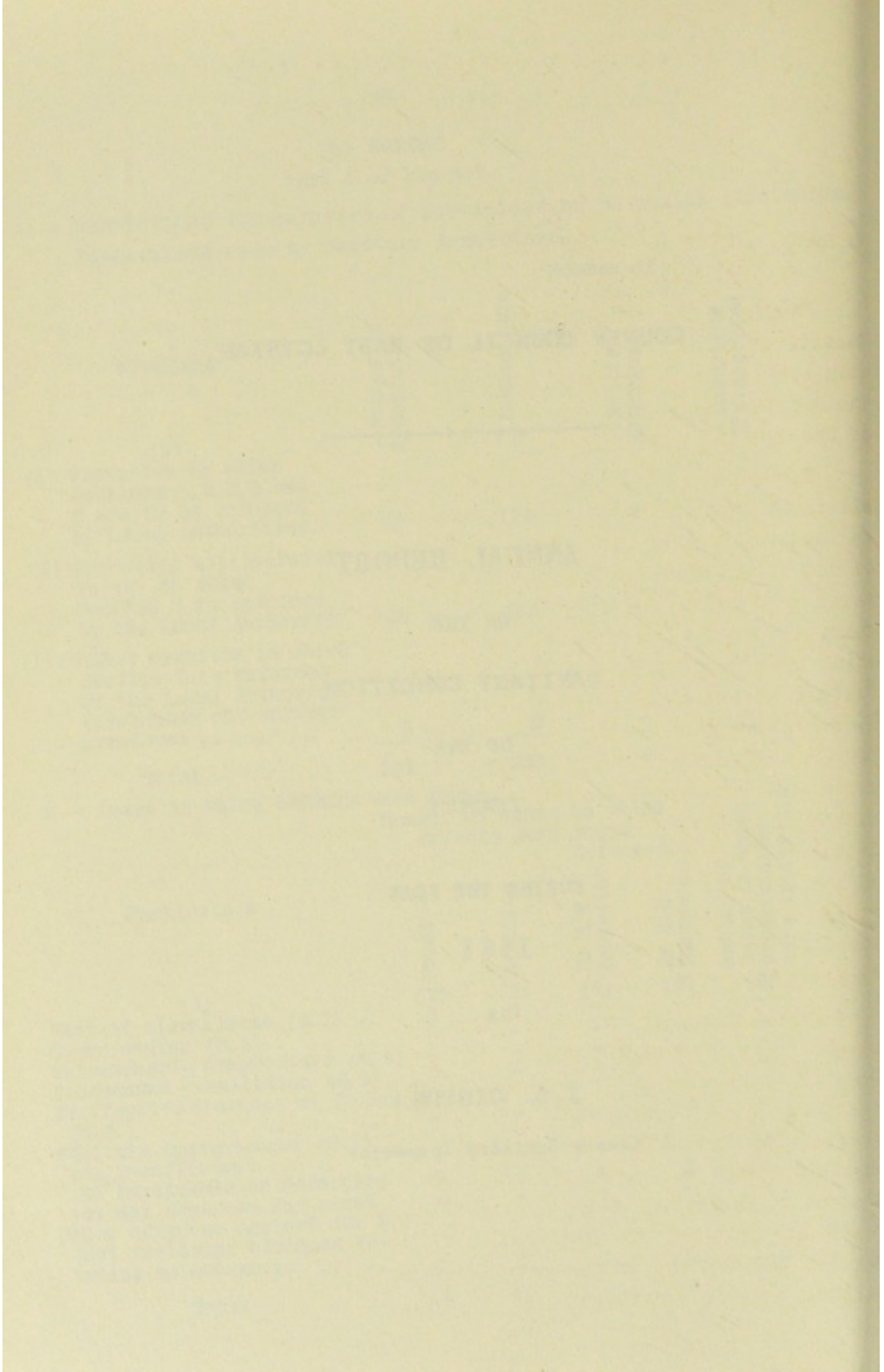
DURING THE YEAR

1961

by

J. S. GIBSON

County Sanitary Inspector



To the Secretary of State for Scotland and the County
Council of the County of East Lothian.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The following report gives an account of the work of the Sanitary Department of the County for 1961. In addition to cataloguing the main statistics in relation to the various services, it is hoped that the Report will present an overall picture of the sanitary condition of the County.

There has been increased activity throughout the year in almost all the services, and a number of important reports were submitted to, and approved by, the County Council. The coming into operation of the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations 1961 led to a joint statement by the Veterinary Meat Inspector and myself on the condition of the two slaughterhouses in the County, and a recommendation to weigh the cost of improvements, as against the cost of a new central abattoir, is being actively pursued. A Progress Report on Food Hygiene made on the 9th of March, 1961, showed that 210 of the 500 food businesses in the County had been visited and revisited, and no serious contravention had been brought to light. The report also indicated that a certain amount of priority was being given to hotels, cafes and restaurants. Advice has been given to the County Council on how the Secretary of State's recommendation on Chemical Sterilization can be implemented by amendments to the Dairy Byelaws, and opportunity is also to be taken, at the same time, to legalise Farm Milk Tanks.

During the year, the department entered a new field of investigation, when the County Council, in co-operation with the Dunbar Town Council, agreed to a recommendation to set up atmospheric measuring stations in connection with the new Cement Works at Oxwellmains. Preliminary investigations have also been made with regard to the possible effect on atmospheric pollution of the proposed new Generating Station at Cockenzie, and, in this connection, the Medical Officer of Health has obtained the co-operation of the Burghs of Haddington, North Berwick and Tranent in the setting up of daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recorders

Preparatory steps have been taken which will have far reaching effects on Sewage Purification in the County. Elphinstone village drainage is to be combined with Ormiston, New Winton pumped to the Macmerry/Longniddry trunk sewer, and a joint primary treatment plant is mooted for the Burghs of Tranent, Prestonpans, Cockenzie and Port Seton, and the surrounding landward area of the County. These measures represent a natural development with regard to such services, and, in fact, are dictated by engineering considerations as well as for public health reasons.

In the same way the Street Lighting and Cleansing, although still administered on an area basis, have more and more, come to be viewed as unified County services. Nothing can be more disturbing to motorists than to drive at night along a road on which each village or town has a different standard of illumination. Variations in the frequency of refuse collection and the standard of the service, are also matters which are not fully understood by the ratepayer moving from one district to another, and in the field of refuse disposal especially, the lack of facilities for controlled tipping will eventually lead to regional planning. In Street Lighting schemes put forward this year for Gullane and Dirleton villages, distinction has been made between Main Road and amenity lighting, and in the Cleansing Service, a step towards unification has been taken when the County Council agreed to undertake refuse collection in the Burgh of East Linton.

In the day to day duties of the department, and in the many new schemes outlined in this report, each member of the staff has played a part. The department has worked as a team, and I am grateful for everyone's diligence and loyalty. Clerical duties and attention to the public have been under severe strain, and a review of the needs of the service in this connection is required. I would like to record my thanks to Dr. Slimming and Mr. Nicholson of the D.S.I.R. and to Dr. Birse, the Government Alkali Inspector and his assistant Mr. Pryde for the help given in the field of Atmospheric Pollution. I am grateful, also, for the co-operation and help received from the various departments of the County Council, the Water Board and the Technical Officials of the Home & Health, Development, and Agricultural Departments of the Government, and thank the Officials concerned.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. GIBSON,

County Sanitary Inspector

EAST LoTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1961

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES.

The total number of houses erected in the landward part of the County during the year was 77, an increase of 25 on last year's total. There was a reduction of 2 in the number of new houses built by private persons. The following table shews the sizes of the houses built and by whom erected.

	No. of Houses of					Total
	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	6 apts. or more	
Local Authority	4	59	4	-	-	67
Education Authority	-	-	-	1	-	1
Private person with assistance under Housing (Scotland) Act 1950-52.	-	2	-	1	-	3
Other Houses	-	1	2	3	-	6
	4	62	6	5	-	77

To meet the demand for sites for private building in the County, planning approval was given during the year to the development of 60 acres at Glassel Park, Longniddry, and a very contemporary feuing layout prepared by a panel of 7 Architectural firms has been approved. Due to the heavy cost of services, the area will be developed in stages, and the first stage for some 50 plots should be ready for feuing next

year. An interesting feature of the layout is the large amount of open space to which each feu will have access. A Feuair's Association will be responsible for the planting and maintenance of the open space.

Work commenced during the year on 45 County Council experimental houses at Cuthill, Prestonpans. These have been designed by the Housing Research Unit of the Edinburgh University under Professor Robert Matthew. The houses have courtyards, and are in clusters opening off covered ways. Drainage services and street and covered way lighting are being carried out by my department.

The three houses in the above table which received assistance, were for members of the Agricultural population. During the year, applications were received in respect of a further 3 houses, 2 of which were approved and one refused.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

35 applications for grant were received during the year and of these 34 were approved and grants amounting to £10,992 promised. This brings the total number of houses to be improved to 429, and the total grants promised to £117,368. Works of alteration or conversion which were grant earning were completed at 37 dwellings and £13,107 paid. One application was refused because the proposals submitted did not meet the statutory requirement for improvement grant.

It is disappointing to note that only 14 or 40% of the 35 applications for grant related to farm workers cottages, many of which, although improved under the Housing (Fural Workers) Scotland Act 1926, still fall short of modern requirements. Where grants have been given to works of improvement to farm workers cottages, the standard aimed at has been as high as possible, involving the complete elimination of dampness from outer and partition walls, and the bringing of the roof into conformity with the Building Byelaws. Attention has also been paid to the special needs of farm workers in regard to size of kitchen, utility accommodation, storage and garage space etc. There has been criticism of the amount of grant in relation to the cost of these necessary works, and many farmers tend to weigh the cost of this investment into old property against the cost of new houses. In a great many of the applications coming before this department, it has been proved that it is still cheaper to reconstruct existing cottages than to build new ones, and provided the highest possible standard is achieved the investment is worthwhile.

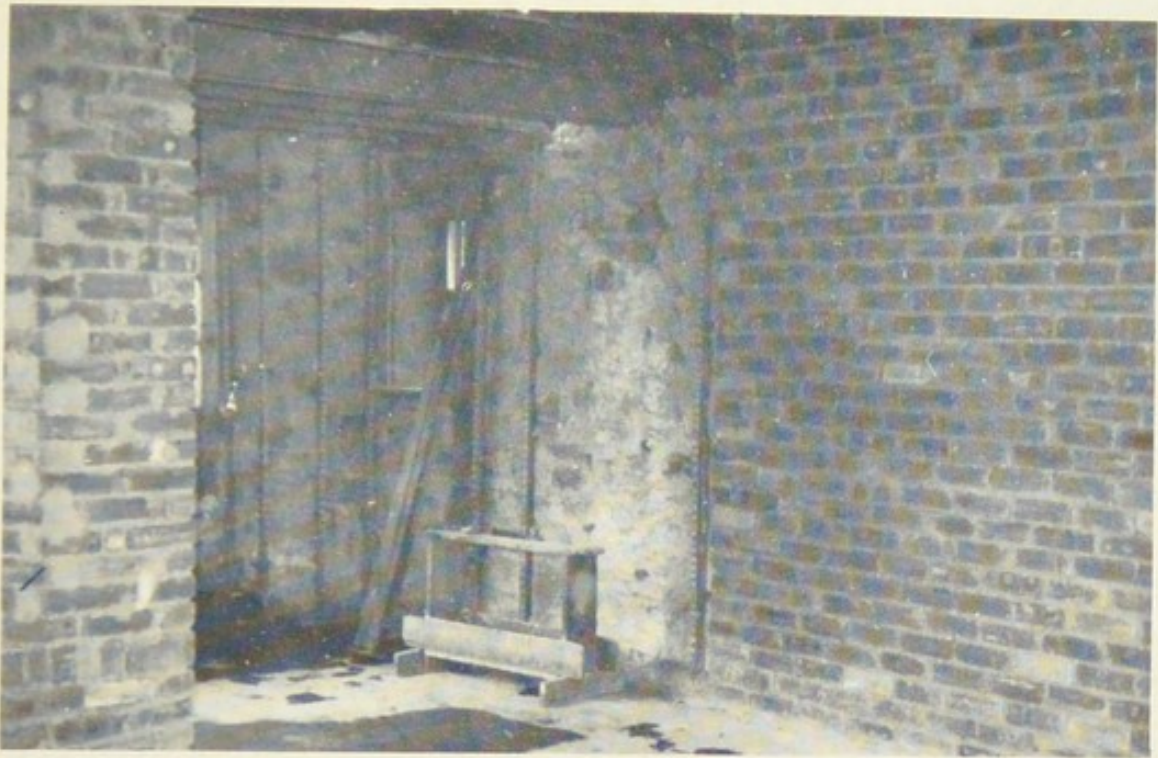
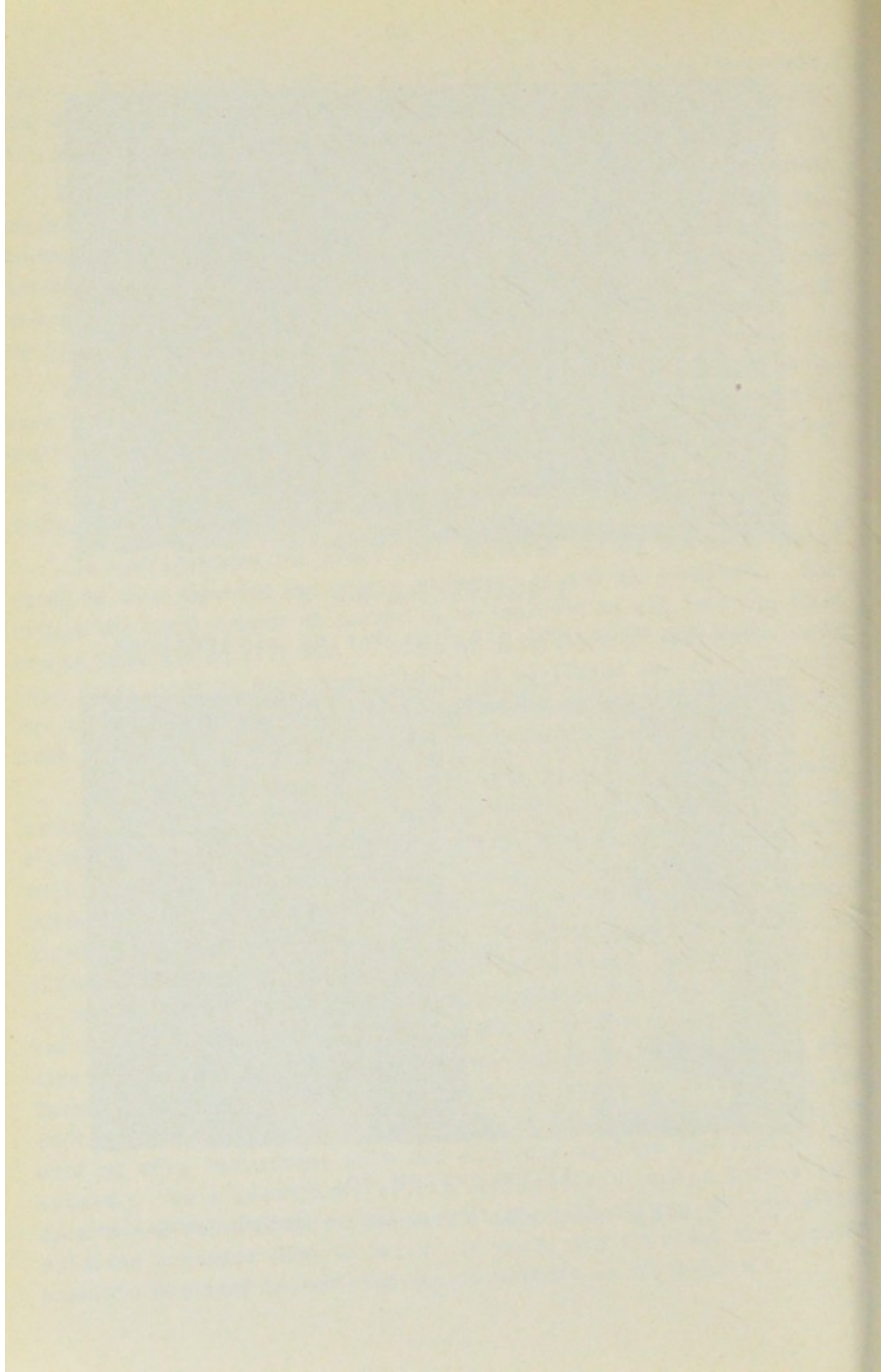


Illustration No. 1
Living room and Kitchen during alterations



Illustration No. 2
Living room and Kitchen on completion



Illustrations Nos. 1 and 2 show not only the high standard of internal finishing in such reconstructions but also indicate how thoroughly the work of ensuring a structurally sound and dampness free house, is carried out.

STANDARD GRANT.

Only one application for a standard grant was received during the year. This was for a bath and washhand basin to be installed in a brick built lean-to porch. Efforts were made to persuade the applicant to carry out a more ambitious scheme which would have resulted in a better house, and would have earned a discretionary grant, but for financial reasons this was not accepted.

UNFIT HOUSES.

Reports were prepared on the condition of 7 houses in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950 and, after consideration by the County Council, two Demolition Orders were made. Undertakings not to re-let were accepted in respect of two houses, and it was decided to implement the procedure for the making of Demolition Orders in respect of the remaining three.

LOANS FOR A HOUSE PURCHASE

The County Council operates schemes of advancing money for house purchase in terms of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and Section 75 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950. Applications are considered by the Finance Committee of the County Council and technical advice on values and conditions are provided by this department. During the year, 12 properties were surveyed and valuations determined.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

During the year, 171 plans were submitted for Building Byelaw approval and, of these only 17 or 10% complied in all respects with the Byelaws. Conditional approval was given in the case of 131 or 75%, and it was necessary to request amended proposals in 25 cases or 15% of the total applications..

Building Byelaw control continues to take up a considerable part of the Department's time and, as a rule, each building is visited at least 3 times during construction. This, together with the fairly rigorous control at approval stage, has prevented any serious infringement of the Byelaws. Most contraventions of the

Building Byelaws are dealt with at department level and only serious offences are referred to the County Council. There is no doubt that supervision of building works could be improved, and will no doubt require to be improved under the New Building (Scotland) Act, but it is difficult to see how this is to be done within the present establishment.

So far, the County Council has made no decision with regard to the setting up of a Building Authority or the appointment of a Master of Works, and applications continue to be dealt with by the Planning Committee with the Sanitary Inspector and his staff acting as technical advisors in relation to Building Byelaws.

The type of plans submitted were classified as follows -

New Houses	22
Alterations and Additions to houses.. ..	78
Alterations and Additions to shops	4
Extension to cafe	1
Garages, huts, dogkennels & outbuildings ..	17
Subdivision to form flats	1
Showroom	1
Office Blocks	2
New shops	4
Steading	1
Implement Sheds	2
Dutch barns	2
Piggeries	3
Cattle Courts	2
Layouts for housing development.. .. .	4
Demolition and reconstruction	4
Porches & Utility rooms.. .. .	3
Betting Shop	1
Service Lift	1
Boiler Instrumentation House	1
Filling Stations	3
Workshop	1
Kitchen	1
Purification Plant	1
Bowling Alley	1
Golf Professional Shop	1
Storage Depot	1
Conversion to use as Factory	1
Church Hall into Joinery Shop	1
Car Port	1
Club Premises	1
Caravan Site	1
Camping Apartments	1

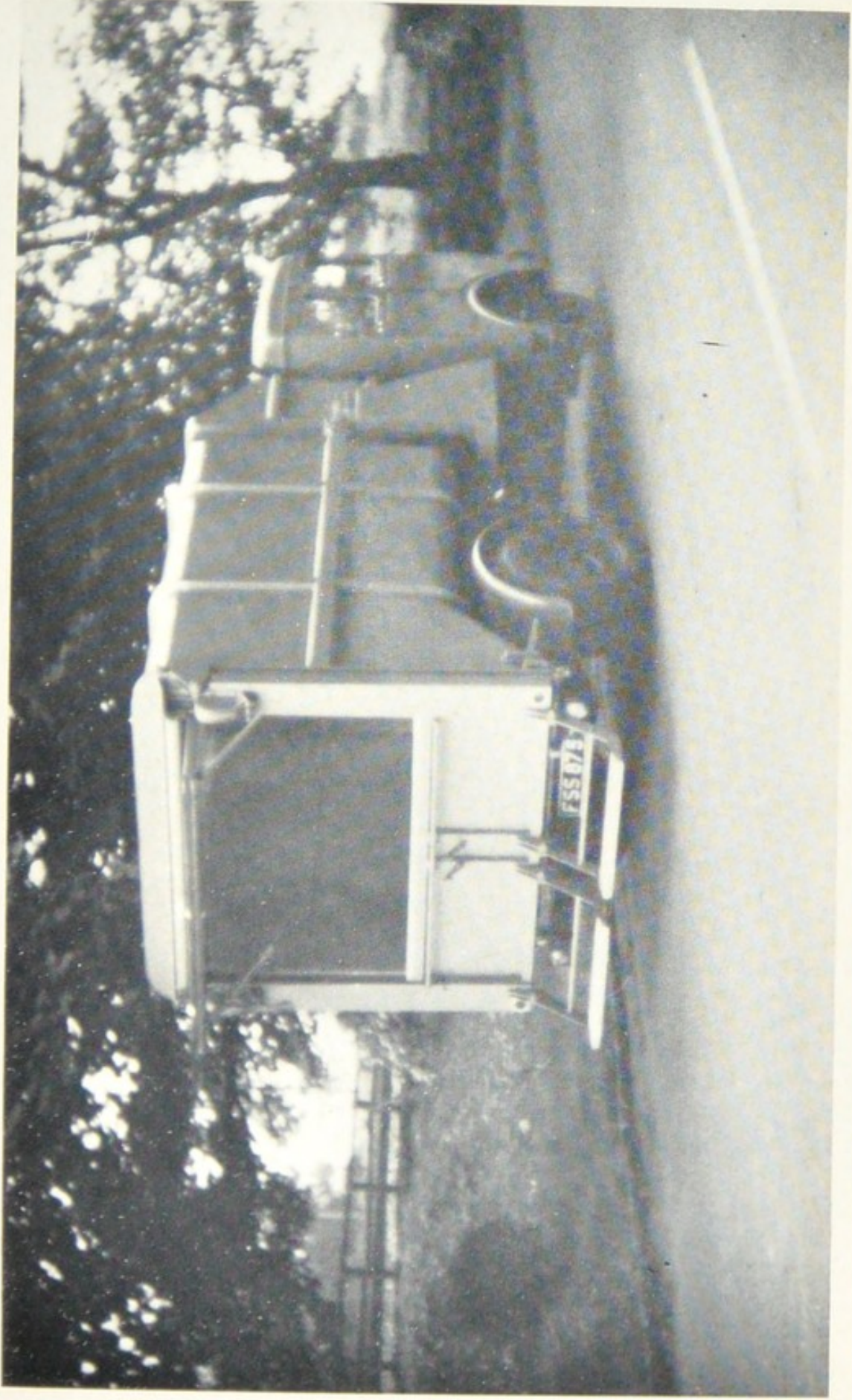
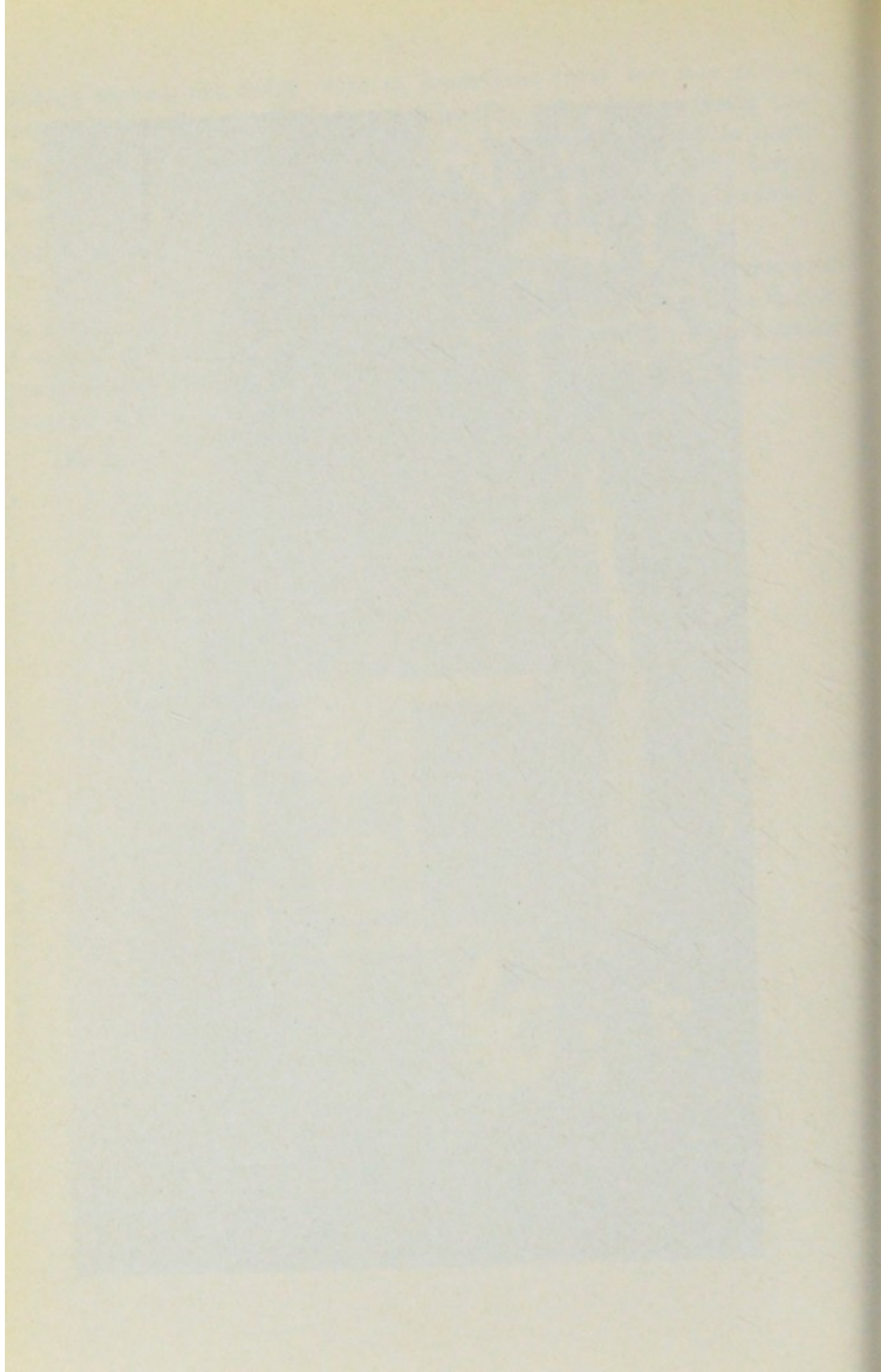


Illustration No. 3 — Rear loading refuse vehicle



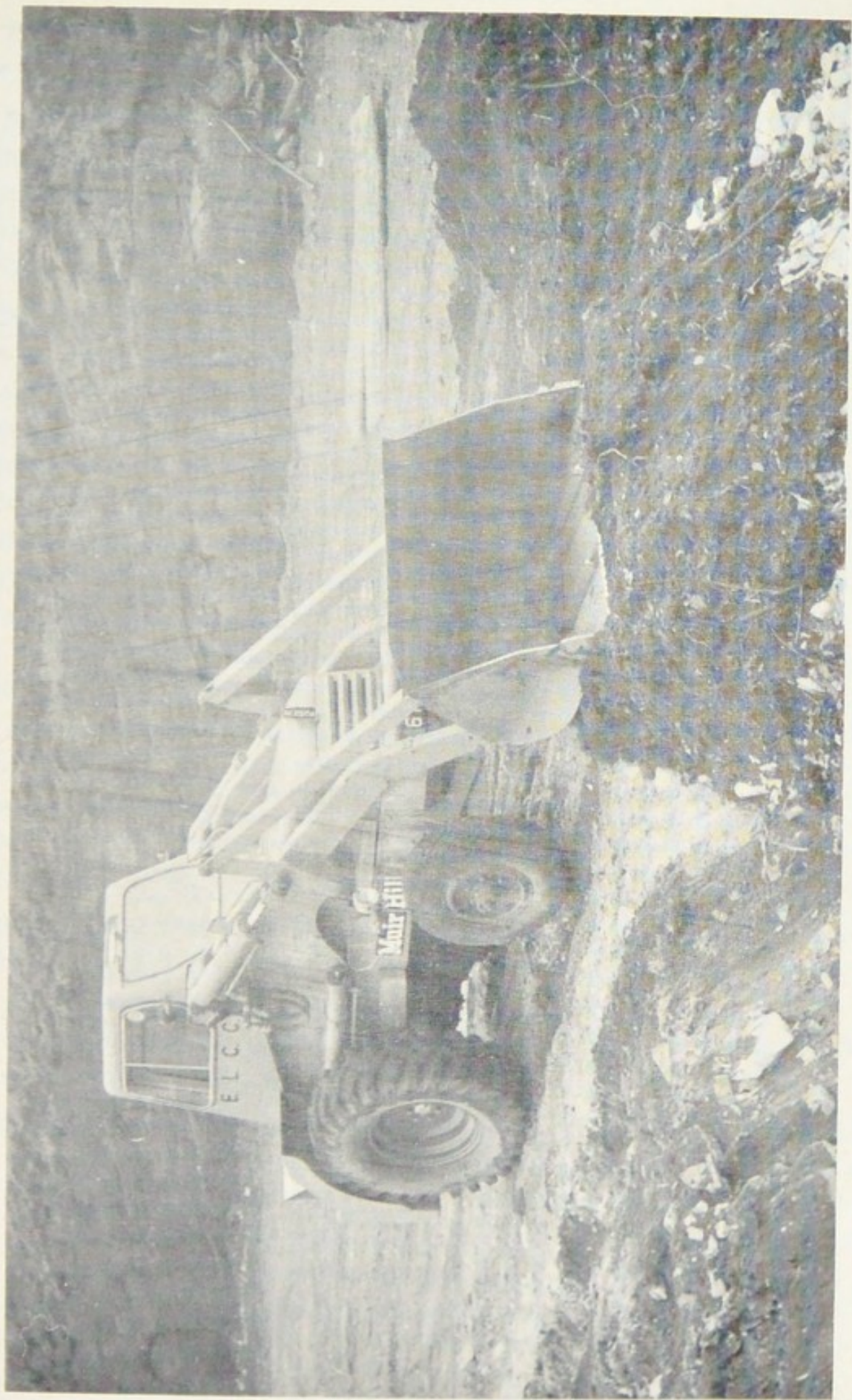
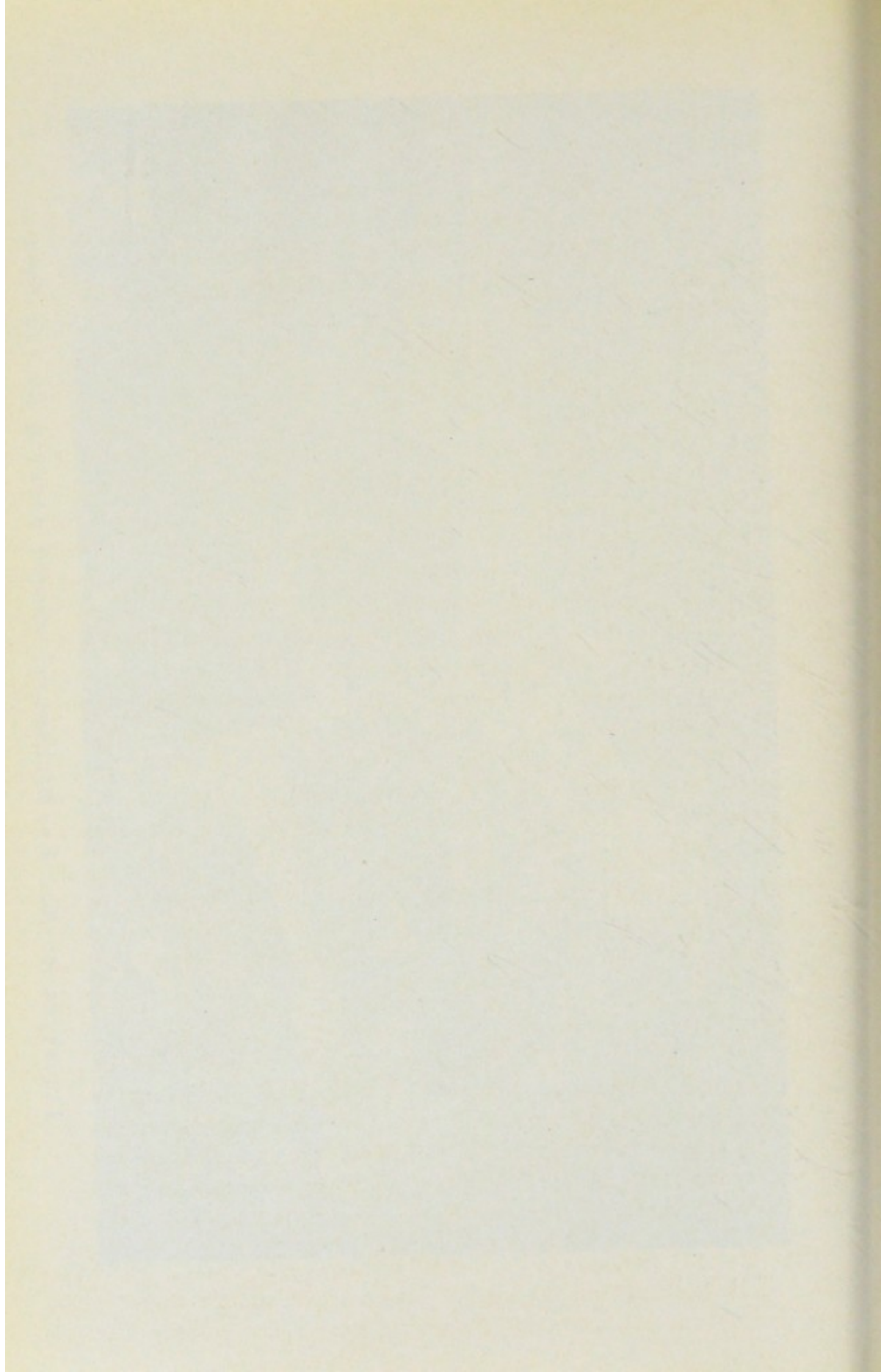


Illustration No. 4 — Mechanical shovel working at tip face



PUBLIC CLEANSING

The undernoted villages are included in the County Special Scavenging District.

Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Crown Square, Cuthill, Dirleton, Dirleton East, East Saltoun, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gullane, Humble, Innerwick, Longniddry, Macmerry, Meadowmill, Muirpark, Tranent, Muirpark Terrace, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Stenton, Spott and Westbarns.

The new 16-18 cubic yard fore and aft tipper, put into service in the Gullane area in April, has operated very successfully during the past year. It was therefore decided, because of the ever increasing demand being made for collections of refuse outwith the Scavenging Districts, and the proposal to make twice weekly collections from properties within the Burgh of East Linton, to purchase a similar vehicle to operate in the Haddington District. Refuse collection in the Burgh of East Linton, up till now, has been by horse and cart and one operator making daily collections of specified refuse. The Town Council, aware that the service was uneconomical and not very sanitary decided to request the County Council to undertake refuse collection within the Burgh. Agreement has now been reached, and the service will be put into operation on delivery of the new refuse vehicle. The cost of the service to the Burgh will be based on the County Scavenging Rate, less the rate for Street sweeping and the provision and maintenance of public conveniences.

There is no doubt that rear loading reduces the dust nuisance in refuse collection, and the larger capacity vehicles have the advantage of cutting down the number of journeys to the coups. The County Council has now ordered a second vehicle of the type shown in illustration No. 3.

Domestic refuse continues to be disposed of by means of controlled tipping and the four coups used for this purpose are sited at:- (1) Old Quarry, Gullane Bents, (2) Old Quarry, Longniddry Fruit Farm, (3) Old Quarry at Spilmersford, (4) Old Limekiln near East Linton, to which all refuse from the Burgh of East Linton and the landward area of the County in the vicinity of East Linton, will be taken in the future.

The Muirhill Mechanical Shovel which the County Council purchased to assist in controlling the refuse coups sited in the above areas, has operated most successfully during the past year. There has been

almost complete absence of fires in the tips, with the additional compaction afforded by this type of vehicle, and the strict maintenance of a specified layer depth, together with regular spreading and coverage of the refuse with soil, ashes etc. on the coup face, every two or three days, has greatly improved the appearance and condition of these places. In addition to the routine work carried out on the County Council's behalf, the Mechanical Shovel has been used regularly for varied works, as requested by other Departments of the County Council and some of the Burgh Authorities within the County boundaries. The income, for work of this kind, during the period to which the report refers, totals £155.

The Muirhill Shovel is shown operating on Gullane coup on illustration No. 4.

With the introduction of the Litter Act in 1959, it was obvious to the County Council that some additional measures were required to provide receptacles into which litter could be deposited by the public, especially for those areas most frequented during holiday periods by day trippers. It has been the policy of the County Council, therefore, during the past year, to add to the number of litter bins originally sited in the coastal areas, and illustration No. 5 shows the type of bins which has been fitted in considerable numbers to bus-stops, poles, lighting columns or wall mounted, in Dirleton, Gullane, Aberlady, Ormiston and Westbarns. This receptacle costs in the region of £2 : 5 : -d. which could be considered as a moderate cost for such a fitment, and it is hoped the bins, with little abuse and normal usage, will give satisfactory service for some years, and so assist in reducing the litter problem within the County.

It has been felt for some time, that it would be beneficial to the Cleansing Service to have at least one refuse loader in each of the teams operating the Cleansing vehicles within the County, who, in cases of emergency, illness, or holiday periods, could take charge of the vehicle, by virtue of his holding a Driving Licence. To provide some incentive for this additional responsibility, the County Council decided to pay an additional 7/6d. to this type of employee, who could be classed as spare driver/loader. In three out of the four teams operating throughout the County, such an employee is now available, and, no doubt, this has gone some way in reducing the hazards of the service to the advantage of management and the public.

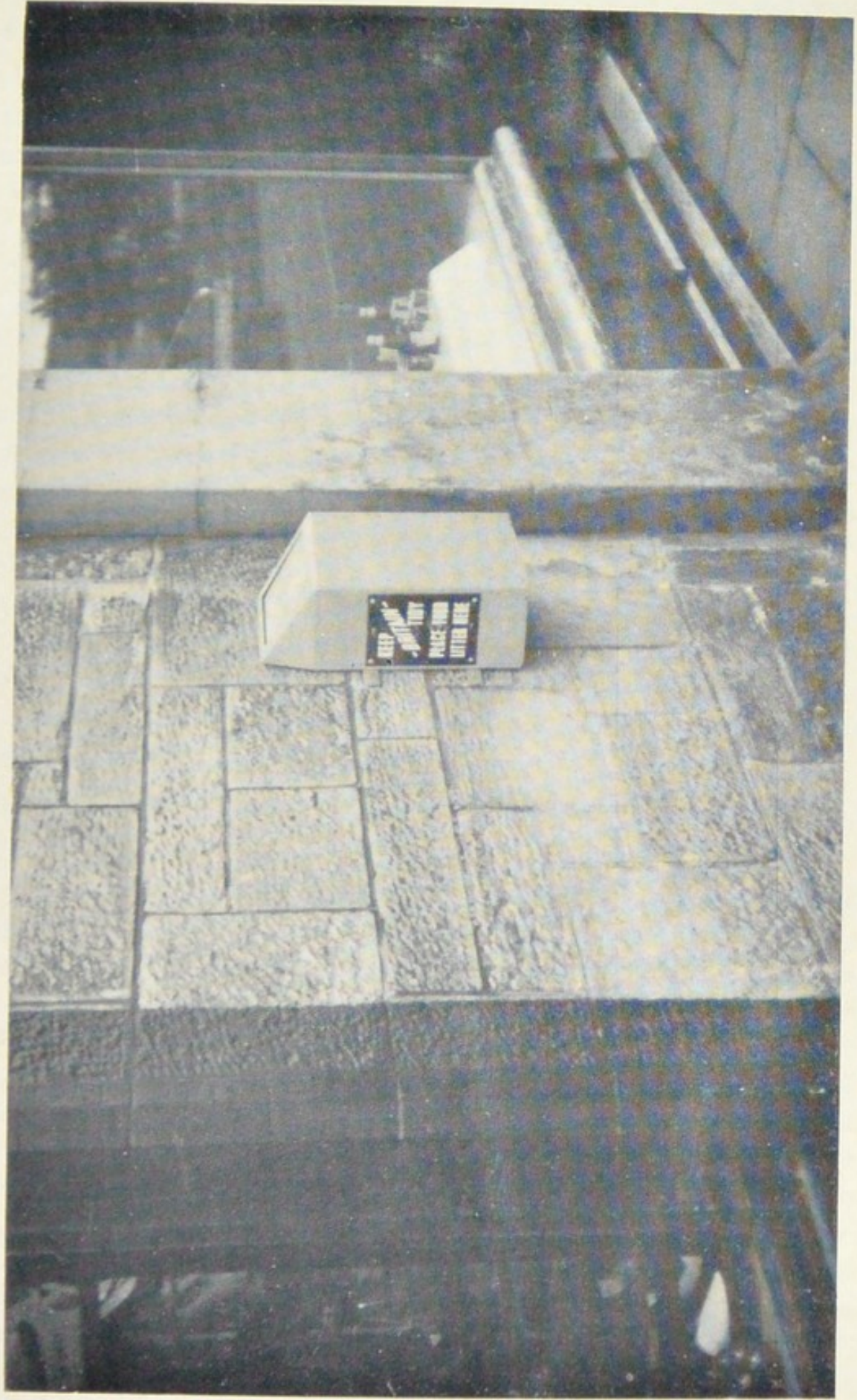
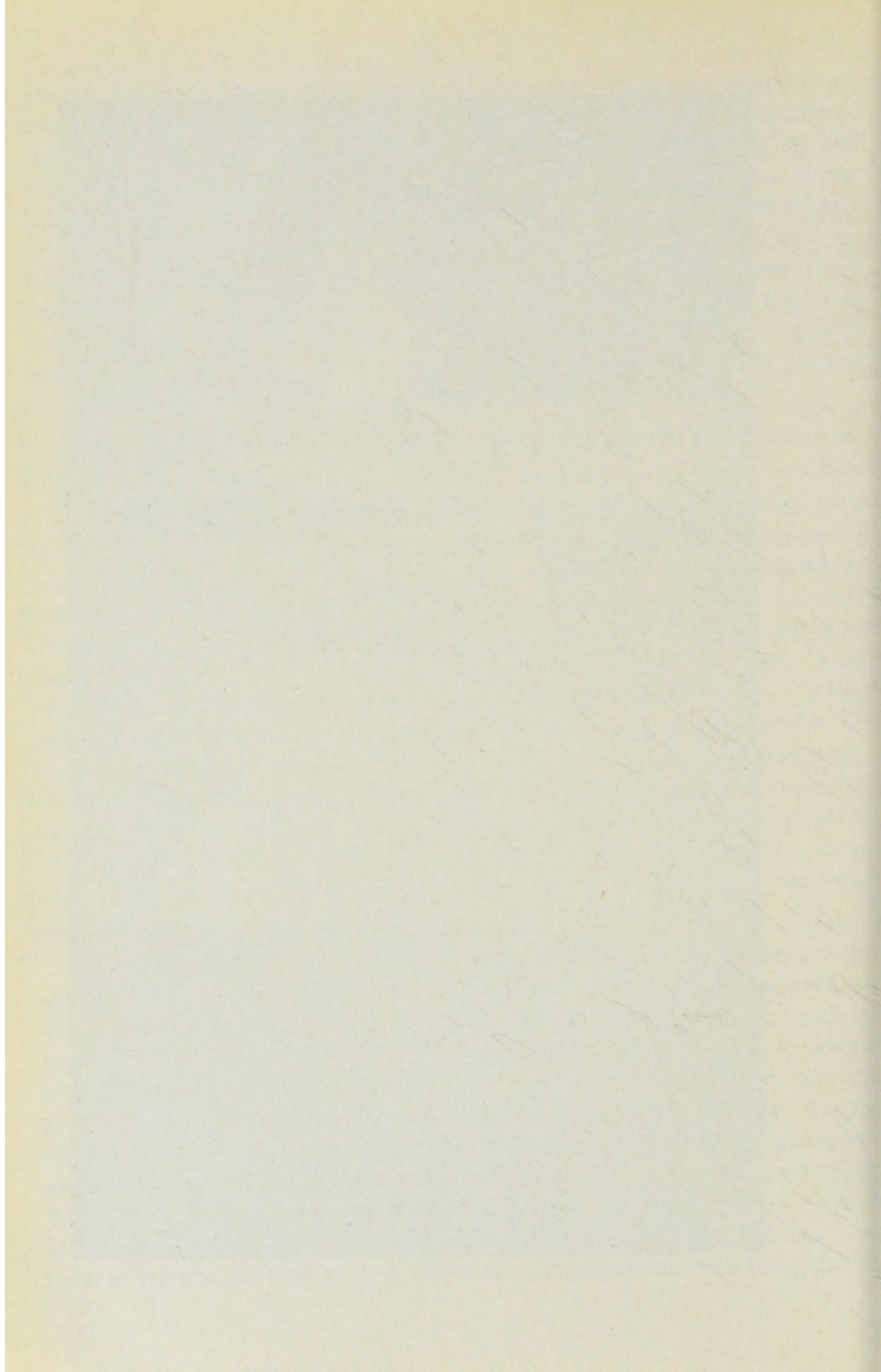


Illustration No. 5 — Small litter bin



who have come to expect regular twice weekly collections, without thought as to what this may entail, through labour difficulties, breakdowns etc.

While the purchase of new vehicles for collection of refuse and control of refuse coups etc. has resulted in an overall improvement to the service, a major factor of modernisation still remains, i.e. the provision of a depot for garaging of vehicles in the more populous western area of the County. Such a depot could be used also for the reception, sorting and baling of waste paper from all areas of the County, and would result in a much larger revenue from this commodity than is at present obtained. Considerable difficulty has been experienced during past months in acquiring a suitable site for a depot, large enough to accommodate vehicles, bale and store waste paper etc. and centrally located in relation to the 4 districts in the County. By far the most suitable location for such a building is in the Tranent/Prestonpans area at Meadowmill. As this matter is of vital importance to the County Council from many aspects, but more especially for garaging and the other necessary amenities required by the employees in the service, more strenuous efforts will be made in the future to obtain a site at Meadowmill for this purpose. Waste paper collections meantime are confined to 3 areas of the County, with hand baling carried out on a limited scale.

During the year 19 tons 16 cwts. of mixed waste paper was sold for £129 : - : 3d.

Refuse is now being collected from so many properties outwith the County Scavenging District that one wonders whether the time has not come to rate the whole County for the service. It is difficult to say whether this would result in any lowering of the present rate, but it would have the effect of reducing the work of estimating, quoting and recovering service charges to individual properties. It would require the provision of a rural type refuse vehicle and crew to take in, on a fortnightly or monthly basis, all the outlying properties. The frequency of collection would be related to the geographical location and accessibility of the property. Routes of the existing vehicles are being accurately plotted at the moment. When these are completed the requirements of an overall county service will be carefully considered.

Such is the complexity and variation in the composition of domestic refuse, as seen from year to year, that there is every possibility alternative methods will require to be found in the not too distant future for the disposal of this material. The four refuse tips used at present can only provide disposal facilities to a limited extent, for a further few years. It may well be, therefore, that future trends would entail a combining with the small Burgh Authorities within the County, to provide a centralised disposal works, capable of receiving for treatment, all domestic refuse collected within the County of East Lothian.

STREET LIGHTING

Street lighting is provided in the various villages throughout the landward district of the County and, although additional lights have been erected during the year, there has not been any extension of the County Special Lighting District which presently includes:-

Dunbar District -

Innerwick; Orchardfield; Stenton; Westbarns.

Haddington District -

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

North Berwick District -

Aberlady; Dirleton; Dirleton East; Gullane.

Preston District -

Crown Square; Cuthill; Longniddry; Preston.

Tranent District -

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

Nearly all the new street lights authorised to be erected in 1961 were included in the annual programme of improvements approved by the County Council in May. The schemes proposed for each of the five districts in the County were discussed in detail at the appropriate District Council Meeting prior to the invitation of competitive tenders for the work.

Included in the programme was the replacement of obsolescent lanterns and columns at Stenton with new post top units and at the same time changing from tungsten to a mercury fluorescent light source. For a time at certain parts of the Main Street there stood side by side the original brackets erected for oil burners, the tungsten lights and also the new lanterns and columns. One such side was at the southwest corner of the village green and this is shown by illustration number 9.

The major installations under consideration were the replacement of the existing 100 watt tungsten lights on the A. 198 at Gullane and Dirleton. After consultation with the Road Engineer of the Scottish Home Department and viewing by members of the North Berwick District

Council of various types of fittings, it was decided to instal fluorescent lanterns at 15'0" mounting height in both villages. While details of the Dirleton scheme have yet to be finalised particularly with regard to light positions and types to serve the area of the 'Green', acceptance has been intimated to the South of Scotland Electricity Board of their tender to carry out the erection and servicing of 34 new lights for Gullane. Four of the lights, which will be 2 x 40 watt fluorescent, are to be erected on wall brackets in order to minimize the number of columns in the shopping area of the village.

As the lantern being used at Gullane is to be a new design which gives a high level of illumination, assymetrical distribution, and yet has a pleasing appearance it was necessary to design a special bracket for fitting to the top of the standard 3" O.D. steel column. Details of this were sent to the manufacturers and quotations invited. As a result Messrs. Stewart & Lloyds Ltd. undertook to provide a special bracket which would give the required angle of inclination and also have a sleeved spigot cap shewing the same outside diameter as the column. Illustration No. 10 gives an indication of the appearance of this unit but is not in all aspects correct as the modified spigot cap is not incorporated.

The following table gives the number, type and locations of all street lights, installed, altered or removed during the year.

		Number of Street Lights									Cost		
District	Village	Installed				Converted			Removed		£.	s.	d.
		T.	M.	F.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	M.				S.
Dunbar	Stenton		6				3		5		208	3	0
	Westbarns	2									33	16	0
Haddington	Gifford	1									16	16	0
North Berwick	Aberlady												
	(1 altered position)	7									123	1	0
	Dirleton	8									137	4	0
	Dirleton East			12					12		370	16	0
	Gullane	23		34					18		1432	5	4
Prestonpans	Cuthill		11		1				1		416	0	0
	Longniddry	3									32	18	0
	Preston	6									102	18	0
Tranent	Elphinstone	3	1								72	2	0
	Macmerry	6									101	8	0
	Muirpark		7						2		150	3	0
	New Winton		3								117	12	0
	Ormiston		16								342	2	8
	Pencaitland		9								203	2	0
		59	53	87	1	-	3	-	38	-	4354	10	2
		Charge for cable and servicing									1947	2	6
		Total									£6301	12	8



Illustration No. 9
Old and new lights at Stenton

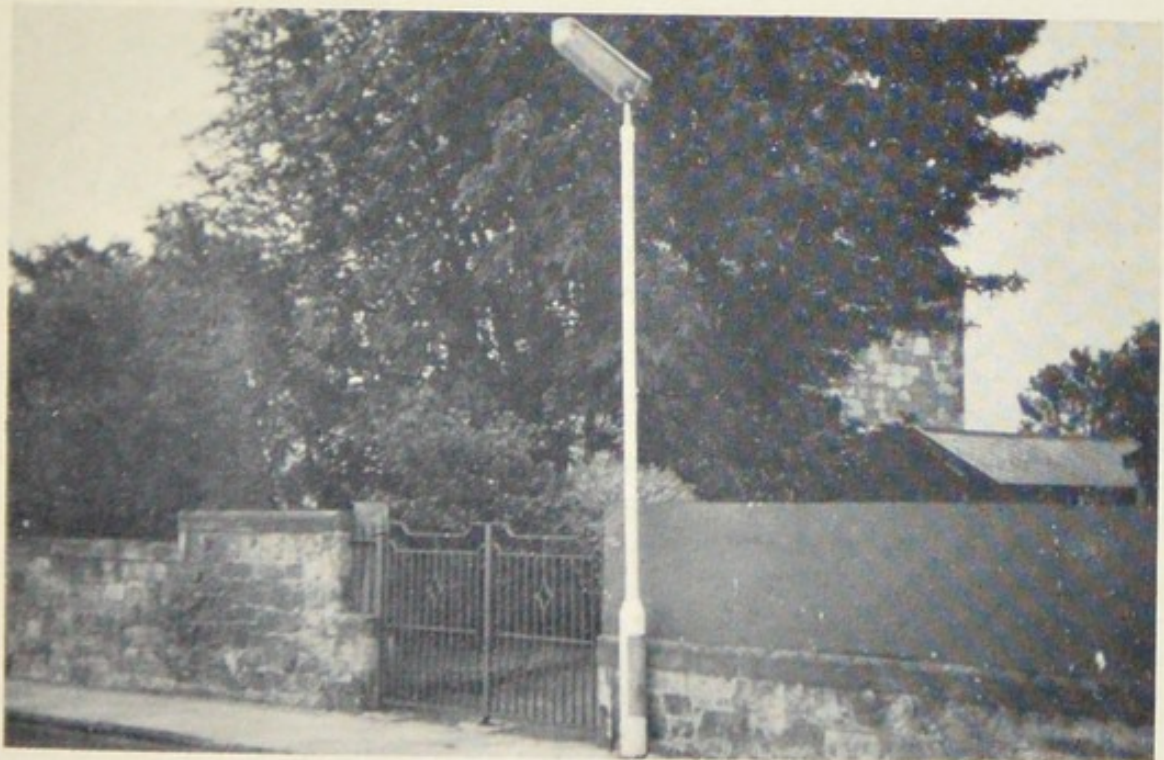
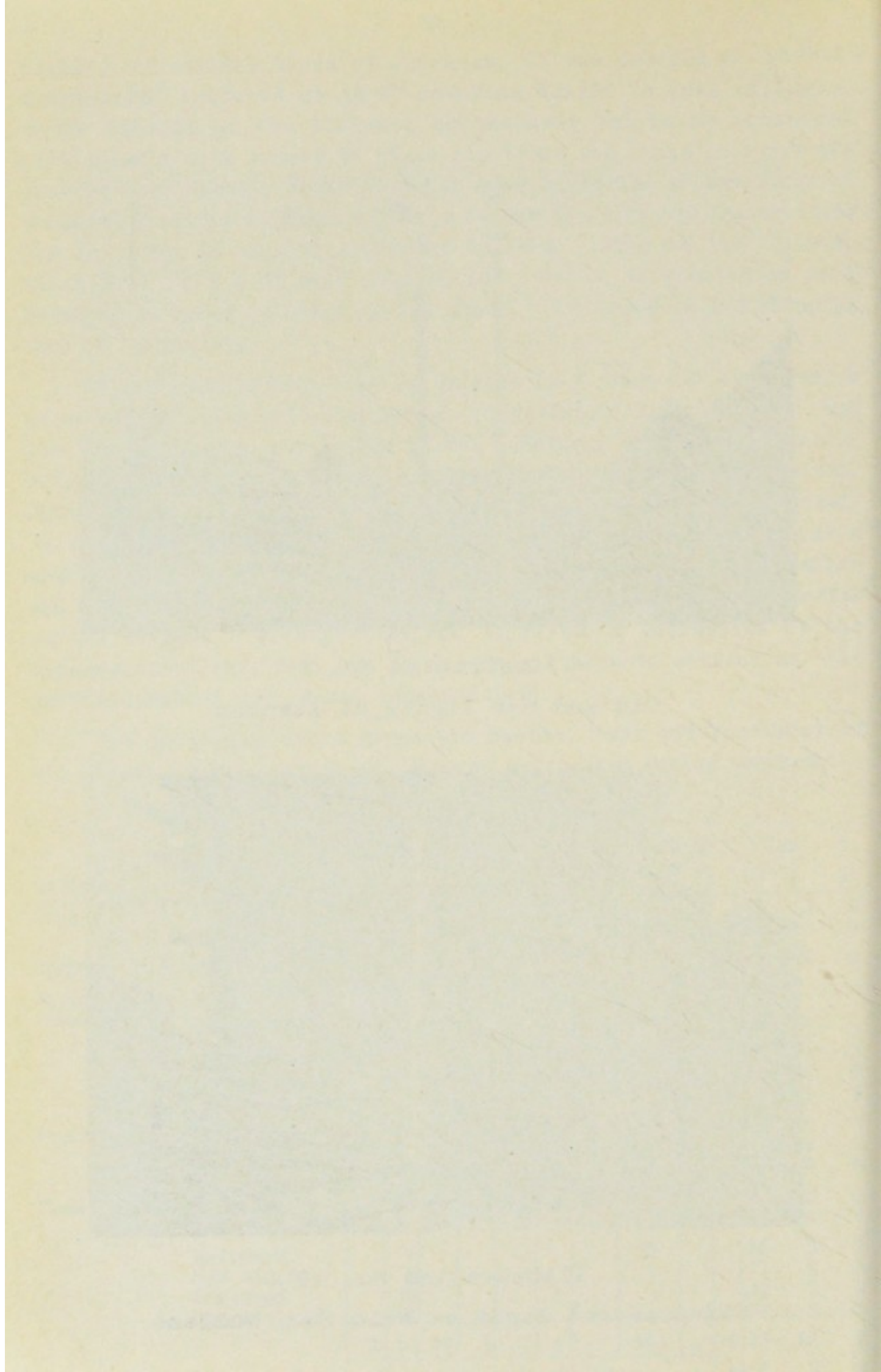


Illustration No. 10
Fluorescent light at Main St., Gullane



The only areas of the County in which breakages to any appreciable extent occur is at Cuthill and Preston, and the number of lights damaged this year has shewn a decrease from last year's figure of 223 to a total of 112. It is interesting to note that the fluorescent lights erected last year at Middleshot Square have been highly commended by the local residents, and also appear to have suffered no deliberate damage in the last twelve months. It may be that this is due to the much larger and brighter light source.

The County Council is now proceeding with the first phase of developing a site at Cuthill where 90 houses of an experimental type are to be constructed. A feature of the layout is the provision of 10'0" wide covered ways from which access is gained to individual houses. The lighting of these "passages" is being carried out by means of warm white fluorescent bulkhead lights fixed to the wall on one side of the covered way near ceiling level. The covers of these fittings are slightly resilient and should not break easily. While a further advantage will be the low running cost.

Village	Tungsten			MBF/U			Fluorescent			Sodium		
	No.	Hgt.	Watt.	No.	Hgt.	Watt.	No.	Hgt.	Watt.	No.	Hgt.	Watt.
Aberlady	43	15' 0"	100							10	25' 0"	85
Athelstaneford	3	do.	100									
	11	do.	200									
Cuthill	13	do.	100	63	15' 0"	80	42	8' 0"	16	4	25' 0"	85
Dirleton	42	do.	100									
Dirleton East	1	do.	100				23	15' 0"	80			
Drem	1	do.	100									
East Saltoun	10	do.	100									
Elphinstone	16	do.	100	11	do.	80						
Garvald	12	do.	100									
Gifford	45	do.	100									
Gladsmuir				7	do.	80						
Gullane	5	do.	150									
	115	do.	100				34	15' 0"	80			
Briery Bank	14	do.	100									
Innerwick	15	do.	100									
Longniddry	84	do.	100	1	do.	80				2	25' 0"	60
										16	do.	85
Macmerry	47	do.	100							18	do.	140
Muirpark				28	do.	80				5	do.	140
New Winton				11	do.	80						
Ormiston	48	do.	100	65	do.	80						
Pencaitland	10	do.	100	37	do.	80						
Preston	110	do.	100	2	do.	80	12	15' 0"	80	39	25' 0"	85
Crown Square	7	Coal Board										
Orchardfield				8	do.	80						
Spott				6	13' 6"	80						
Stenton				11	15' 0"	80						
Westbarns	19	25' 0"	100	2	25' 0"	250						
	23	15' 0"	100									
TOTAL	694	-	-	252	-	-	111	-	-	94	-	-

TOTAL 1, 151

DRAINAGE

In the Coastal Area of the County, sewage from villages is disposed of by means of 8 outfall sewers to the Firth of Forth. Only one of these, the outfall from the Macmerry/Longniddry sewerage system receives primary treatment. The Gullane east outfall and those at Dirleton and Dirleton East are outwith the jurisdiction of the Lothians River Purification Board, and are satisfactory at present. The two in the Prestonpans area will be connected to the combined treatment plant at present being considered by the County Council and the Burghs of Tranent, Prestonpans and Cockenzie and Port Seton. This leaves Gullane west outfall and Aberlady still to be tackled. Due to movement of sand and alteration of the configuration of the beach at Jophies Neuk, the Gullane west outfall is now short of the low water mark, but conditions are reasonably satisfactory for the moment. The Aberlady sewer, however, discharges crude sewage into the Peffer Burn, a short distance from the village green. Fortunately, the quick ebb tide from the bay takes all trace of the sewage away from the shore, but with the growing interest in the Nature Reserve it will be necessary in the near future to consider primary treatment.

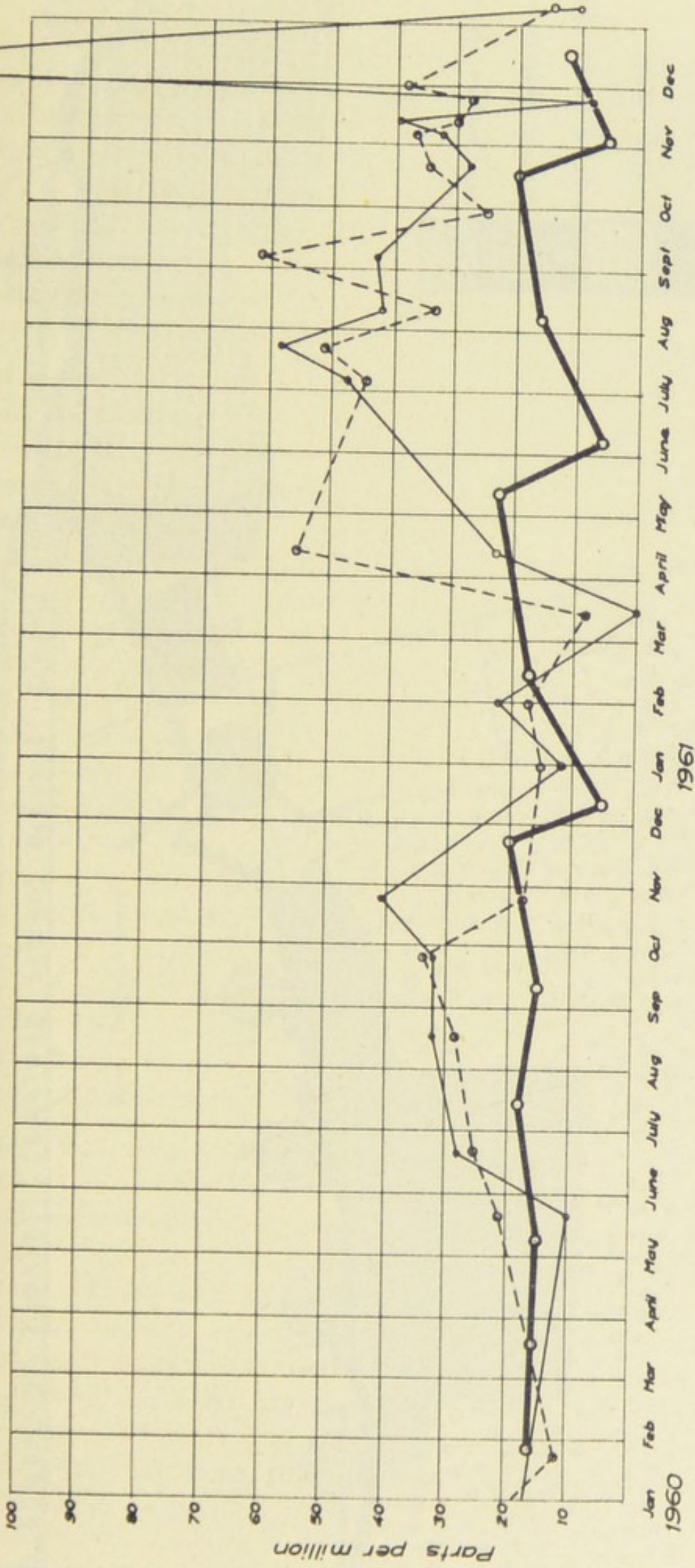
Of the inland villages only two, Athelstaneford and Gifford have complete biological treatment. Gifford works are undergoing a large scale reconstruction at the moment, and it is expected that this treatment plant should be producing a satisfactory effluent early next year. Athelstaneford works normally produce a satisfactory effluent, but recently there has been trouble with the filter distributing arms. New caps did not improve the position and new distributing arms have been put in order.

The drainage from the village of East Saltoun is treated in settling tanks constructed in 1956. These tanks are simple in design with sloping floors graded to a sludge draw-off well, from which sludge is removed regularly by the County Cesspool Emptier. The effluent produced from these tanks has been of a very satisfactory standard, and, in fact, so much so, that the Lothians River Purification Board have taken a very keen interest in the results of samples, and the dates of desludging. These interesting results are shown graphically in illustration No. 6. It will be seen that the average

of the 20 samples is 51 parts per million suspended solids and a biochemical oxygen demand of 31 parts per million. Ignoring the one bad result in November, 1961 where the solids line goes off the paper, the average figure for solids would be 26 parts per million. It is interesting to note that although the solids figure rose so steeply to 510 parts per million in November 1961, the oxygen demand remained about average. It is deduced from this that the sample procured at this time must have been after a period of considerable storm.

17 Septic tanks, some of comparatively recent design, serve the remaining villages and hamlets in the County. The largest of these and the ones producing the least satisfactory effluents are at Ormiston and Pencaitland East and West. New works are under construction at Ormiston, and a similar scheme is at the design stage for Pencaitland. All tanks are deslugged regularly in an effort to produce acceptable effluents, and regular sampling is carried out by the Lothians River Purification Board. During the year, 76 samples were procured from these tanks, and of these 45 were satisfactory as regards a tank effluent. 11 of the tanks produced grossly polluting effluents and the total number of samples in this category was 31. Three of these tanks, Elphinstone, New Winton and Innerwick were the subject of reports to the Health Committee of the County Council during the year. Following the closure of Fleets Colliery, the discharges from Elphinstone and New Winton were found to be seriously polluting the Puddle Burn a water course taking the pit water from the Fleets Colliery. Schemes have now been prepared and approved for linking Elphinstone with the new Ormiston Works, and pumping New Winton to the Macmerry/Longniddry trunk sewer. At Innerwick the problem again is one of dilution of the discharge, and consideration is being given to the installation of a small activated sludge plant.

Arising out of observations which the Lothians River Purification Board made in connection with the proposed New Generating Station at Cockenzie, a meeting of the various authorities and bodies in the area was called, for the purpose of discussing a combined treatment plant and outfall for the area. East Lothian County Council subsequently took the initiative in setting up a Joint Committee of representatives from the various authorities, and a decision to instruct Consulting Engineers for a report was taken. The combining of a large number of outfall sewers poses many difficult engineering problems. The Scheme will include linking sewers and pumping



EAST SALTOUN SETTLING TANKS

Graph showing desludging frequency together with biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids content of samples of effluent taken during 1960 & 1961.

B.O.D.
 Solids
 Desludging

periods plotted as decimals of a year.

County Sanitary Department,
 County Buildings,
 Haddington. July 1962.

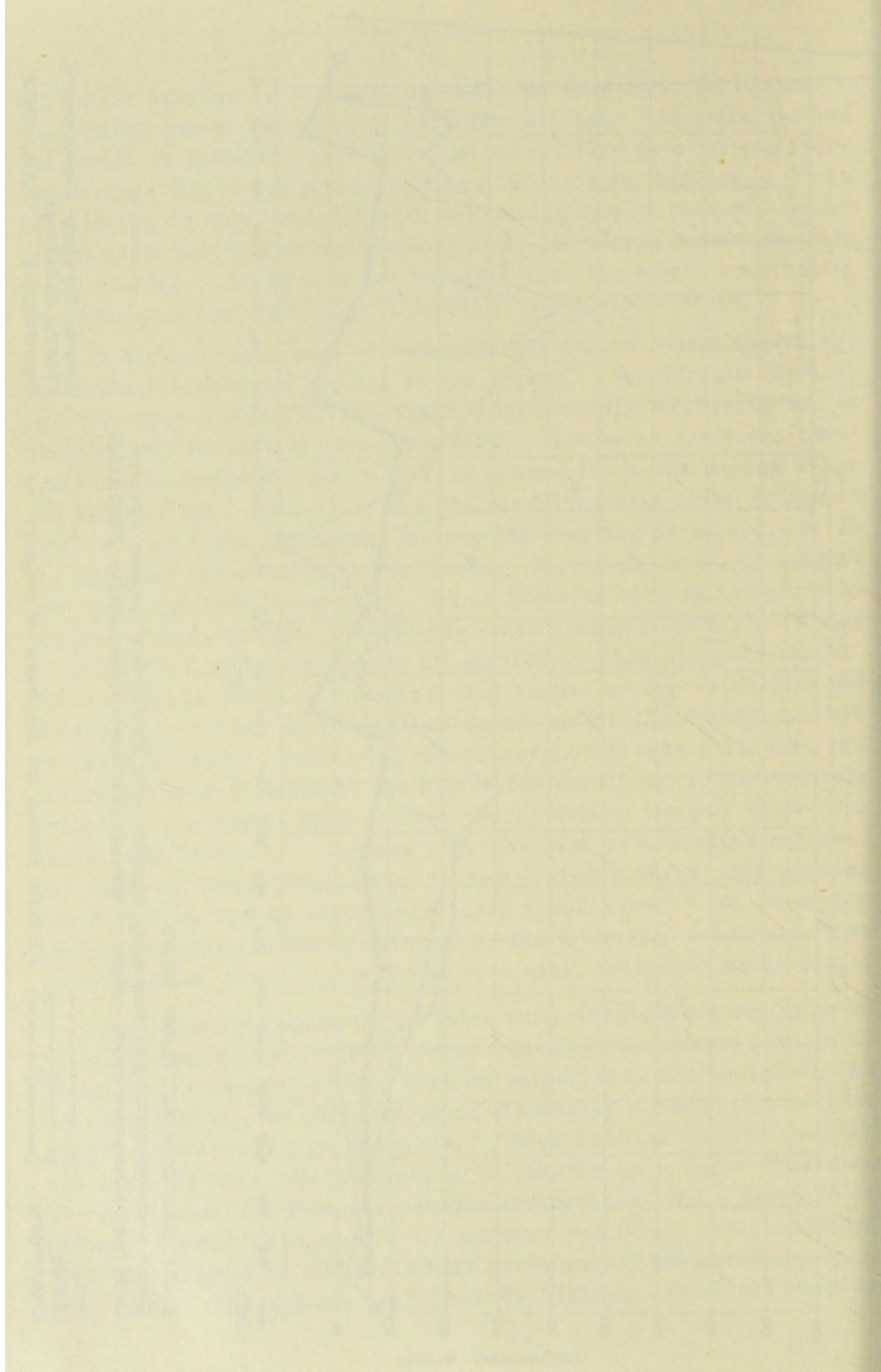
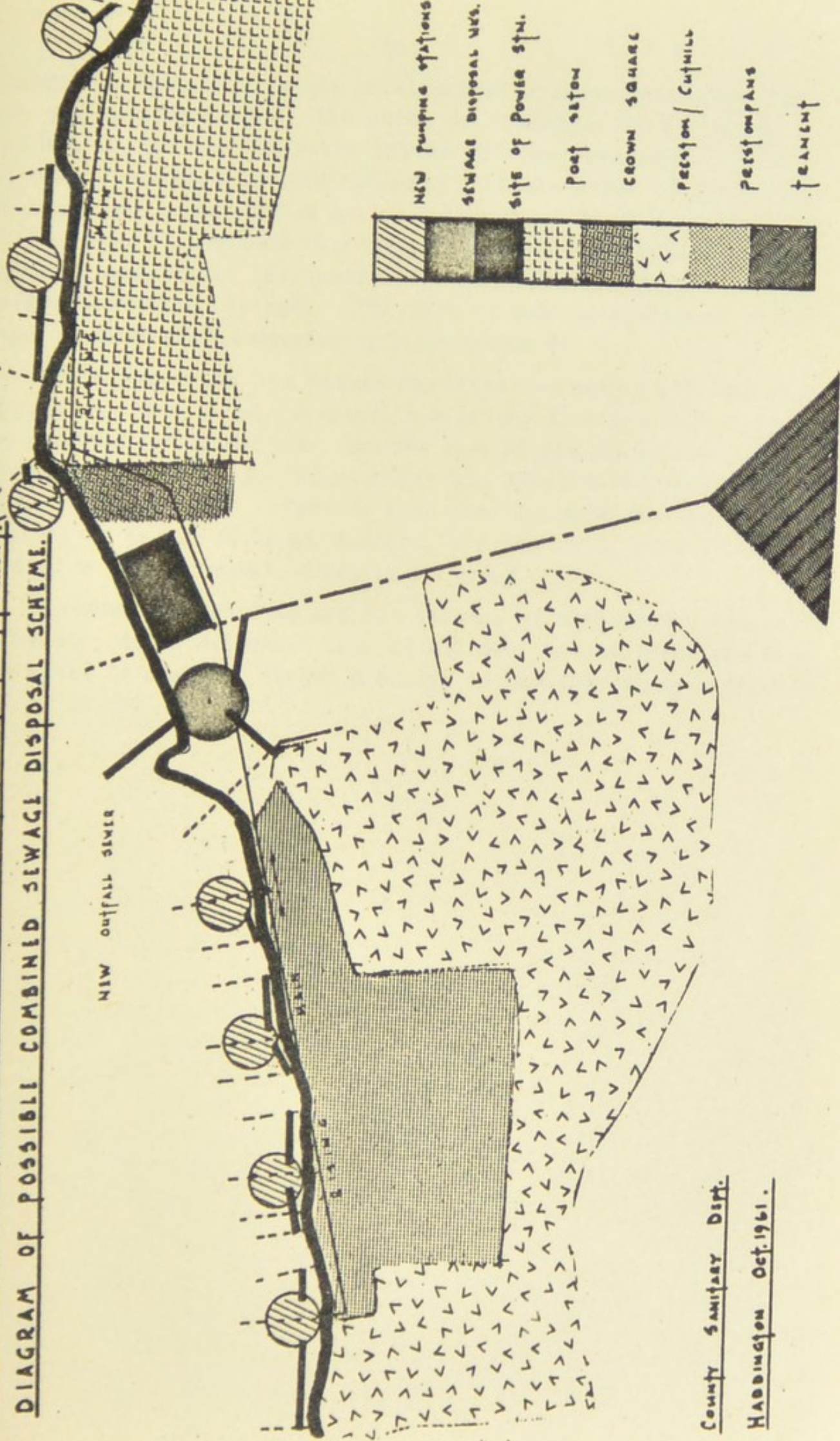


ILLUSTRATION 7.

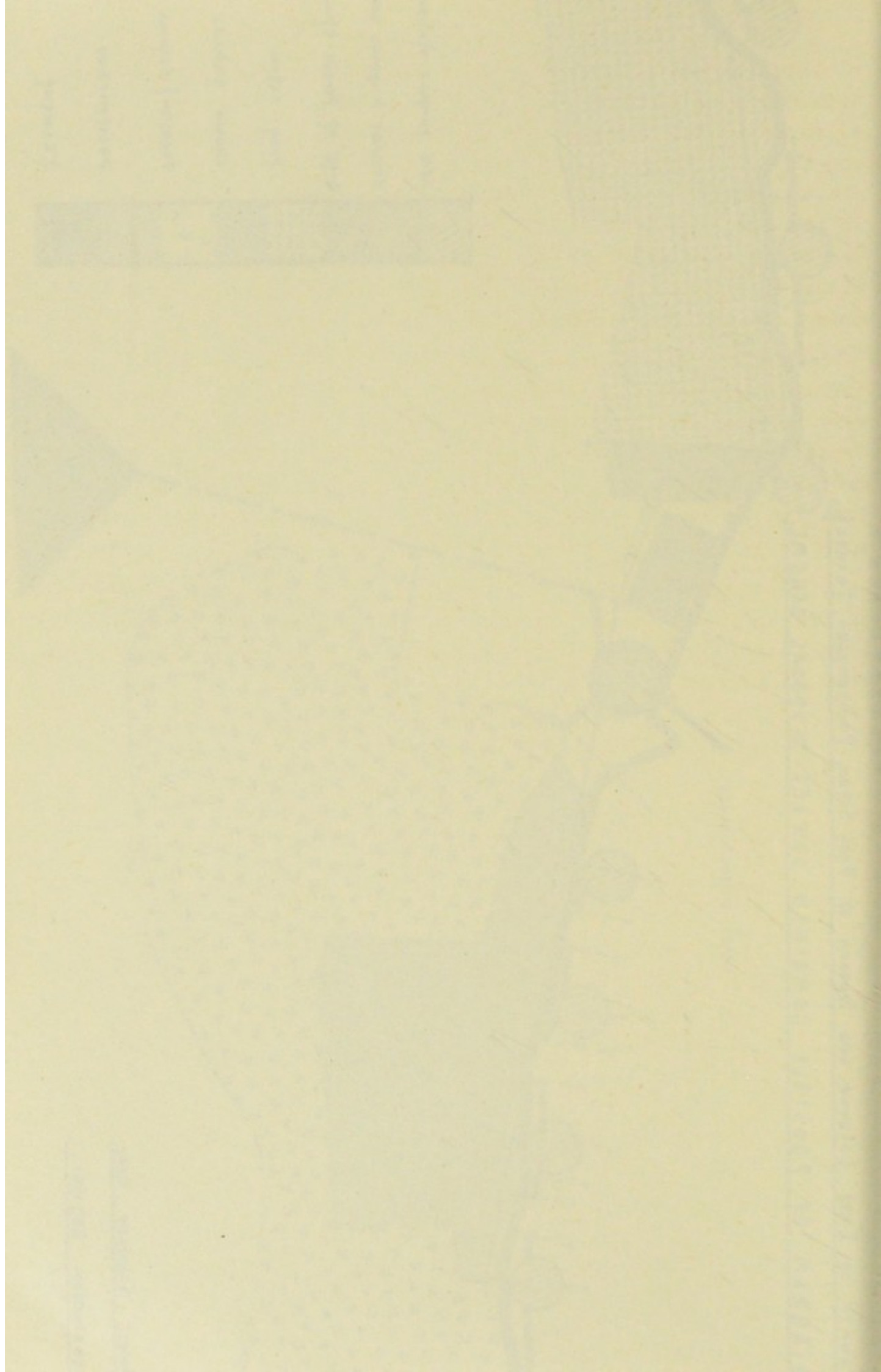
County of East Lothian and Burghs of Port Seton, Prestonpans, Trainth.

DIAGRAM OF POSSIBLE COMBINED SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME.



County Sanitary Dept.

Haddington Oct. 1961.



stations to bring the sewage to a central primary treatment plant with one main outfall. The point of discharge is important in relation to the cooling water intake for the Generating Station, and tests, designed to find the most suitable point of discharge, are at present being carried out on a Wave Model in Glasgow belonging to the South of Scotland Electricity Board. The investigations are being made under the supervision of Professor Fraser of the Glasgow Technical College. The sort of scheme envisaged at the moment is shown diagrammatically in illustration No. 7.

Tenders for the New Sewage Purification works for Ormiston Village, designed to cope eventually with the flow from Elphinstone, were accepted during the year, and the cost of £44,229 approved by the Department of Health for Grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewage (Scotland) Act. Tenders were also accepted for the reconstruction of sewage works at Gifford, and the total cost of £9,075 approved by the Department of Health for grant.

A scheme was approved for the linking of Elphinstone drainage to Ormiston at an estimated cost of £11,500, and approval has also been given to pump New Winton drainage to Macmerry at an estimated cost of £8,580.

WATER SUPPLIES

During the past twelve months 75 samples were taken from both Public and Private Supplies, 41 for Chemical Analysis and 34 for Bacteriological Examination.

These samples were reported on as follows:-

PUBLIC SUPPLIES

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
30 Satisfactory	21 Satisfactory
1 Unsatisfactory	1 Unsatisfactory

The Public supplies, which are the responsibility of the East Lothian Water Board, were again satisfactory during the year. In few cases was action necessary in improving the normal high standard of water supplied through the Board's mains, but it was decided, because of heavy growth of algae and the difficulty in mounting a pure supply, to discontinue withdrawing water from one of the Board's smaller reservoirs.

In connection with applications for grant from the Department of Agriculture towards the provision of private farms supplies, or where such supplies previously approved, have become suspicious in quality, the following samples were procured.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
6 Satisfactory	5 Satisfactory
4 Unsatisfactory	7 Unsatisfactory

Repeated samples were taken during the year from a well, which originally supplied two houses sited in the eastern part of the County. It was proposed to modernise one of the houses in the block by way of an Improvement Grant, and this was approved by the County Council, on condition that a satisfactory supply of water for domestic purposes be obtained. None of these samples proved satisfactory, although some measures were taken by the Contractors employed to improve the supply. As it is not impossible in this instance to procure a public supply because of gravitational difficulties the alternative suggested

is to seek a good spring on the hillside to the south of the site. No further developments have taken place in this matter recently, but a pure, wholesome, domestic supply will have to be obtained before the County Council award the Grant agreed upon in the application submitted by the owner, some considerable time ago.

In addition to the case mentioned above, unsatisfactory samples concerned 2 supplies, and in these cases recommendations were made to connect up to the Water Board's mains and this has been done.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene takes up a considerable amount of time as each of the food premises has to be inspected, re-visited and reported on. It is the duty of the sanitary inspectors in East Lothian to enforce the Food Hygiene Regulations 1959 and 1961. However, the work of enforcing the Regulations has inevitably extended to an advisory service, because so many of the proprietors of food premises ask inspectors for guidance and suggestions about the equipment and structure for their premises. Up till now the inspectors have willingly given this advice, but, as much of the advice sought is due to an ignorance of the Regulations, the feeling is, that owners could help themselves a great deal by obtaining a copy of the Regulations and studying it. The legal onus of meeting the Regulations rests entirely with the owners and occupiers of food businesses.

Half the premises in the County had been thoroughly dealt with by the end of the year but only 14% of these were entirely satisfactory. Many premises have been the subjects of lengthy correspondence, and some may have to be reported for formal action in the near future.

The main effort has been concentrated on the hotels and catering establishments, because it is here that the greatest hazard to health lies. The hotels in the County employ large numbers of food handlers who sometimes understand food hygiene and sometimes do not. Nothing is more menacing than a dirty food handler, and, as catering staffs vary from year to year, it is a safe bet that each establishment gets someone who lacks hygiene sense.

Visits to restaurants and hotels have revealed a singular lack of knowledge about the method of cleansing dishes under Regulation 10. Under this rule, dishes must be washed in hot water and rinsed in separate hot water containing a efficient bactericidal agents, and then rinsed. The water used for washing and rinsing should be changed often. By adopting this method of washing, the dishes are rendered nearly sterile, thus minimising the risk of infection being passed on. There are cases on record where the hotel management has, at this department's request, installed twin sinks so that utensils could be washed in one sink and rinsed in the other, but where, after installation, only one sink was used for dipping the dishes in prior to the grease being removed on the drying towel.

Public houses are notorious for their method of cleaning glasses. A used glass dipped in a sink of dirty water is still standard practice in several licensed premises. Cheerfully, the argument is put up, that any germs will be killed by the beer.

Some butchers have grudgingly complied with the Regulations, their objection being that the slaughterhouses from which they collect their meat leave much to be desired with regard to structure and facilities. Unfortunately this is true, and it seems a pity that, when the law was being phrased, complaints about slaughterhouses being exempt from the Regulations were not anticipated. It is equally difficult to reconcile that raw vegetable premises also enjoy complete immunity from the Food Hygiene Regulations. Nor do fruit pickers have to concern themselves about food hygiene law as it does not apply to them. Questions have been asked by other food handlers as to why fruit pickers are exempt and the reason seems to be a secret.

However, the picture is not all black. In fact a great deal of progress has been made, and premises are now better equipped and laid out than ever before. The effort that has been made by proprietors shows a promise which will certainly be exploited by this department.

MILK

Certificates of Registration in force at 1st January, 1961.	78
Certificates revoked during year	--
Certificates lapsed during year	2
Certificates issued during year	5
Certificates in force at 31st December, 1961.	81

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

Producers	48
Producers/Retailers	9
Retailers	24

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

Certified	10
Tuberculin Tested	47
Pasteurised	1

The cattle court system of dairying is in operation on 13 farms..

The average number of cows per dairy herd was 28 at 31st December, 1961.

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

<i>Designations.</i>	<i>No. of Samples examined.</i>	<i>No. of Unsatisfactory Samples</i>	<i>No. of Producers involved in Unsatisfactory Results</i>
Certified	72	14	9
Tuberculin Tested	277	38	21
Pasteurised	52	6	2

Approximately 75% of all Certified Samples taken at 74% of all Tuberculin Tested samples, passed with counts not exceeding 10,000.

There are 4 milk vending machines in the County. Three of these dispense Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised milk and out of 8 samples taken during the year only 4 passed the standard coliform test. The company responsible for the milk supply stated that they had been experiencing difficulty in cartoning the milk, and were expecting delivery of a new machine. Results of samples taken in August from the only vending machine remaining in operation were satisfactory.

The fourth machine, operated by Harvey of North Elphinstone dispenses Tuberculin Tested Milk. Three samples were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

In February the Health Committee approved plans for new dairy premises to be built for Messrs. J.R. Dale & Sons Ltd., at Auldhame, North Berwick. The plans showed minor alterations to existing cattle courts, and an adjoining building was to be sub-divided to form collecting area, milking parlour, scullery and dairy. The dairy was to be constructed with a view to later installation of a bulk tank. The premises were completed in September, and registered under the Milk & Dairies Acts, and the necessary tests having been satisfactory, a licence to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk was granted on 18th September.

On 20th March, registration and the appropriate licences were granted to -

Mr. W. Harvey, North Elphinstone, Tranent for the sale of Certified Milk from a Vending Machine at 59 High Street, Tranent, and Mr. Rogers, 10 Ford Road, Haddington for the sale of Certified and Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk.

On 17th April, the Health Committee approved registration of new dairy premises at Spittalrigg, Haddington, and it was agreed that a licence to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk should be issued when the necessary samples proved satisfactory. This licence was in fact granted on 25th April, 1961.

On 16th May, the Health Committee approved, under the Dairy Byelaws, proposals for alterations and additions to dairy premises at Ugston Farm, Haddington. Plans included the building of a new two level milking parlour and new cow courts. Conditions included minor repairs and improvements to existing premises.

For some time, samples of milk taken from Mr. W.J. Whiteford, Longnewton, Gifford had shown rather poor results, and the matter was reported at the May meeting of the Health Committee. The Committee decided to send a letter to Mr. Whiteford, warning him that unless a satisfactory improvement could be brought about, it might be found necessary to suspend or revoke his licence to produce designated milk. Later Mr. Whiteford expressed his intentions to give up dairying, selling his cows as they calved, but retaining his licence until such time as all cows milking had dried off.

In July, copies of the new Model Dairy Byelaws were circulated, incorporating numerous changes from the existing Byelaws. The main recommendation covered the use of chemical sterilisers, the cooling of milk on farms to 50°F. the settling of disputes by the Scottish Land Courts instead of the Sheriff as at present, and regulations regarding the construction and maintenance of road and rail tankers. The Secretary of State recommended authorities to approve the sterilisation of dairy utensils by an approved chemical, and local authorities were asked for their views on how the New Byelaws should be implemented

East Lothian County Council amended its Byelaws to permit chemical sterilisation, and cover the installation and sterilisation of Farm Milk Tanks. It also agreed to pass on to the Secretary of State the views of the County Medical Officer of Health and the County Sanitary Inspector that the New Model Byelaws be made applicable to the whole of Scotland in the form of Regulations.

On 18th September, registration and the appropriate licences were granted to -

J.R. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Auldhame, North Berwick for producing Tuberculin Tested Milk.

D. Sligo for selling Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk from his shop at Bridge Street, Haddington.

The Scottish Milk Marketing Board started a scheme for the collection of bulk tank milk in East Lothian, on 1st November.

Applications for permission to instal bulk tanks were submitted by 7 farmers, and temporary consents were granted until the necessary amendments could be made to the Byelaws. The farms are:-

East Fenton, North Berwick
 Auldhame, North Berwick
 Lochill, Longniddry
 Ormiston Mains, Ormiston
 Cairndinnis, Haddington
 Wamphray, North Berwick
 Spittalrigg, Haddington

The 7 tanks could cater for a total of 1,850 gallons of milk, cooling it and holding it at a temperature of about 40°F.

All Milk Licences expired on 31st December, 1961, and 3 producers did not wish to renew their registration.

These were:-

J. Inglis, Muirfield, Gullane
G. Sinclair, Loan Villa, Aberlady
J. Thorburn, 9 Thorntonloch, Dunbar

All the other premises were inspected, and in some cases improvements were suggested to bring the premises up to the necessary standard. Licences were then re-issued as before, with the following exceptions.

a) A.Y. Hastie & Sons, Dolphinstone, Tranent.

There were structural defects in roof and walls of milking parlour and scullery which would require some time to put right. The licence was granted, with the condition that if the defects were not remedied within 6 months, it might be withdrawn.

b) W.J. Whiteford, Longnewton, Gifford.

In view of his intention to give up dairying, but to continue production in the meantime, a licence was granted, but after 6 months it would be withdrawn, if he did not voluntarily surrender it before then.

c) T. Melrose, Dunbar, had held a licence for milk round that he recently sold. The Purchasers are to apply for a licence.

Two farms ceased production during the year.

a) Hodge, Humble Mill, left the County and the new owner did not wish to continue dairying.

b) J.M. Henderson, Gateside, ceased production and transferred his herd to the new premises at Spittalrigg.

The outbreak of Brucellosis at Yestermains now appears to be well under control, but the milk of all newly calved cows is still being tested for *Brucella abortus*.

All raw milk samples are now being subjected to the Brucella Ring Test, and steps are taken to ensure that all infected milk goes for pasteurisation. No other outbreaks of disease associated with milk production occurred during the year.

ICE CREAM

The following table gives the number of premises and vehicles:-

	Premises	Vehicles
(a) Number of Certificates of Registration granted during the year 1961	-	1
(b) Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during 1961	-	2
(c) Total number of registrations in force at end of year 1961	21	21

The Certificates of Registration at the end of the year comprise:-

	Premises	Vehicles
Manufacture/Storage/Sale	12	-
Storage/Sale	9	-
Sale	-	22

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 examination.

	No. of samples taken	Number conforming to standard	Number failing
Bulk Ice Cream.... ..	19	14	5
Prepacked	8	4	4

All unsatisfactory samples were followed by investigational visits and further sampling.

One vehicle was registered during the year. It was ASX 10 owned by E. Malcolm, Prestonpans..

FOOD & DRUGS

The number of samples taken for analyses was 113, of which 40 were official and 73 test samples.

The articles sampled were:-

Milk 16, Ice Cream 18, Mince 16, Sausages 17, Cheese 1, Evaporated Milk 1, Sauce 1, Single Cream 1, Sliced Sausage 1, Margarine 1, Lemon Juice 1, Dripping 1, Sliced Pork 1, Cream Cookies 1, Whisky 8, Advocat 1, Pickle 1, Raspberry Jam 1, Pate de Foie 1, Wine 1, Horseradish Relish 1, Salt Butter 2, Double Cream 1, Lentils 1, Rice 1, Pale Ale 1, Babycham 1, Pineapple Juice 1, Maple Syrup 1, Olives 1, Fried Chicken Dressing 1, Blue Food Colour 1, Cinnamon 1, Vodka 1.

All samples were reported as being genuine except one test sample of mince. A subsequent official sample was found to be genuine.

UN SOUND FOOD

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

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Corned Beef			9	
Apricot Halves			6	3
Cooked Ham		3	14	8
Chocolate, Sweets & * Biscuits	8		3	5
	8	4	5	-

* seized as unsound following fire damage in a shop at East Linton.

NUISANCES

Poisonous Insecticide Powder

A report was received from the Police that tins containing poison had been deposited into the Braid burn near Thornton. When the burn was visited, the tins were found to be those of a lethal insecticide containing 50% Demeton Methyl. This product is used, after being greatly diluted, in the control of pests attacking fruit and vegetables.

Two hundred tins were removed and, while most of them were empty, many contained a fair quantity of the poison. The precautions listed on the labels of the tins stated, "Symptoms of poisoning may include pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, confused behaviour, tightness of chest, headache and giddiness, sickness, general weakness, stomach pains, feeling faint, muscular twitching of face and tongue"..

The person who deposited the tins either sadly unaware of the danger or selfishly unconcerned about it.

Cape Canaveral?

At the beginning of November one of my assistants received a bottle of milk, the inside of which had a dirty black mark. This mark showed up rather startlingly against the white of the milk. A letter was sent to the milk farm asking for an explanation and the bottle returned.

The bottle was broken at the Creamery and carefully examined. They found that the mark had been burned on to the bottle, and came to the conclusion that it had been used as a launching site for a small boy's rocket on November 5th. The backfire of the rocket had left the black mark on the inside.

The firm stated that the bottles were examined for cleanliness between the washing machine and the filling machine. It was suggested to the firm that bottles should be examined after being filled since any marks would show up better against the milk. The milk company agreed to consider this suggestion.

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat Inspection is carried out at Haddington Slaughterhouse by Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and at North Berwick Slaughterhouse by the Burgh Surveyor. New Regulations came into force on the 1st March, 1961 in the form of The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations 1961. The sections relating to post mortem inspection ask for a slightly higher standard than the 1932 Regulations, which are now revoked. One part of the new Regulations required ante-mortem inspection. Neither slaughterhouse has adequate facilities for ante or post mortem inspection and the remarks made in the 1960 report about the poor condition of the slaughterhouse still apply in 1961.

A report in May 1961 by the County Veterinary Inspector and myself, mentioning the requirements necessary if a slaughterhouse was to be suitable for the killing, slaughtering and inspecting of animals, was given to the County Council Health Committee. The Health Committee accepted a Sub-Committee's recommendation that:-

- 1) The present slaughterhouse facilities were not adequate, and the question of providing a new slaughterhouse should be pursued (to improve the existing slaughterhouses was considered uneconomic and impracticable).
- 2) County Officials should have discussions with the butchers in the County to ascertain how many of them would use a new slaughterhouse
- 3) A further meeting should be held to discuss the matter.
- 4) Against this meeting, a financial estimate should be prepared indicating the likely cost which would be involved and what the allocation between the various authorities would be.

Opinions, and figures about the number of animals slaughtered, have been obtained from the butchers. Taking into consideration this information, and allowing for the existing export trade, it is estimated that the potential maximum weekly slaughter would be 80 cattle, 650 sheep, 80 pigs and 12 calves. This means that a new slaughterhouse would require to cope with 65 units per day based on a 4 day week for slaughtering. However, there are indications that the export of meat from Scotland will increase and a further allowance in units has to be made.

A visit was paid to a new abattoir recently erected by a local authority. Already, however, difficulty is being experienced in coping with the daily throughput and it appears that there has been insufficient allowance for expansion.. This building is designed to deal with 100 units daily, and the main slaughtering hall is shown in illustration number 8. Operations in this hall are, however, rather congested and this tends to make difficult maintenance of a high standard of hygienic practice.

Any new premises should be capable of a daily throughput of not less than 100 units, and such slaughterhouse would require the following:-

Buildings

		6, 160	superficial	feet
Covered lairage, haystore and isolation pen				
Slaughterhall (including Inspection Area)	2, 400	"	"	"
Detention	324	"	"	"
Condemned Meat	180	"	"	"
Hidestore	336	"	"	"
Tripery	490	"	"	"
Cooling Hall	1, 500	"	"	"
Trader's Cold Storage	100	"	"	"
Office, laboratory, toiler etc.	400	"	"	"
Slaughterman's Accommodation (lockers, messroom, toilets)	440	"	"	"
Boiler & fuel store	200	"	"	"
Miscellaneous	200	"	"	"
	<u>13, 054</u>	"	"	"

Size of site

To accommodate the buildings, accesses etc. and provide adequate grazing, a site of approximately 3 acres would be required.

Other aspects such as the planning, structure and costs of the proposed slaughterhouse, will now be considered and reckoned. After this, it is hoped that there will be no delay in erecting a satisfactory slaughterhouse for East Lothian.

The following tables give slaughtering and inspection figures for the year:-

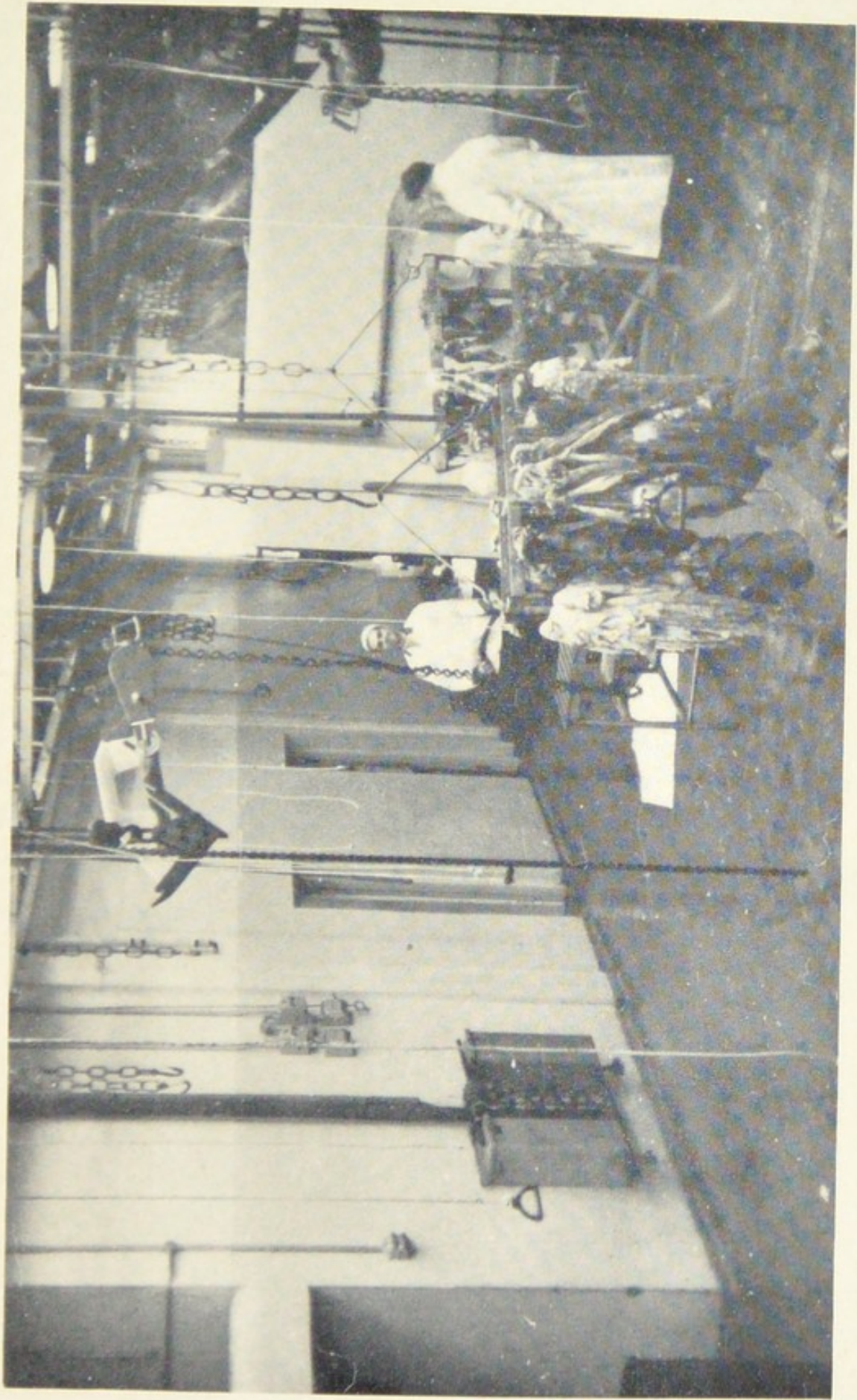
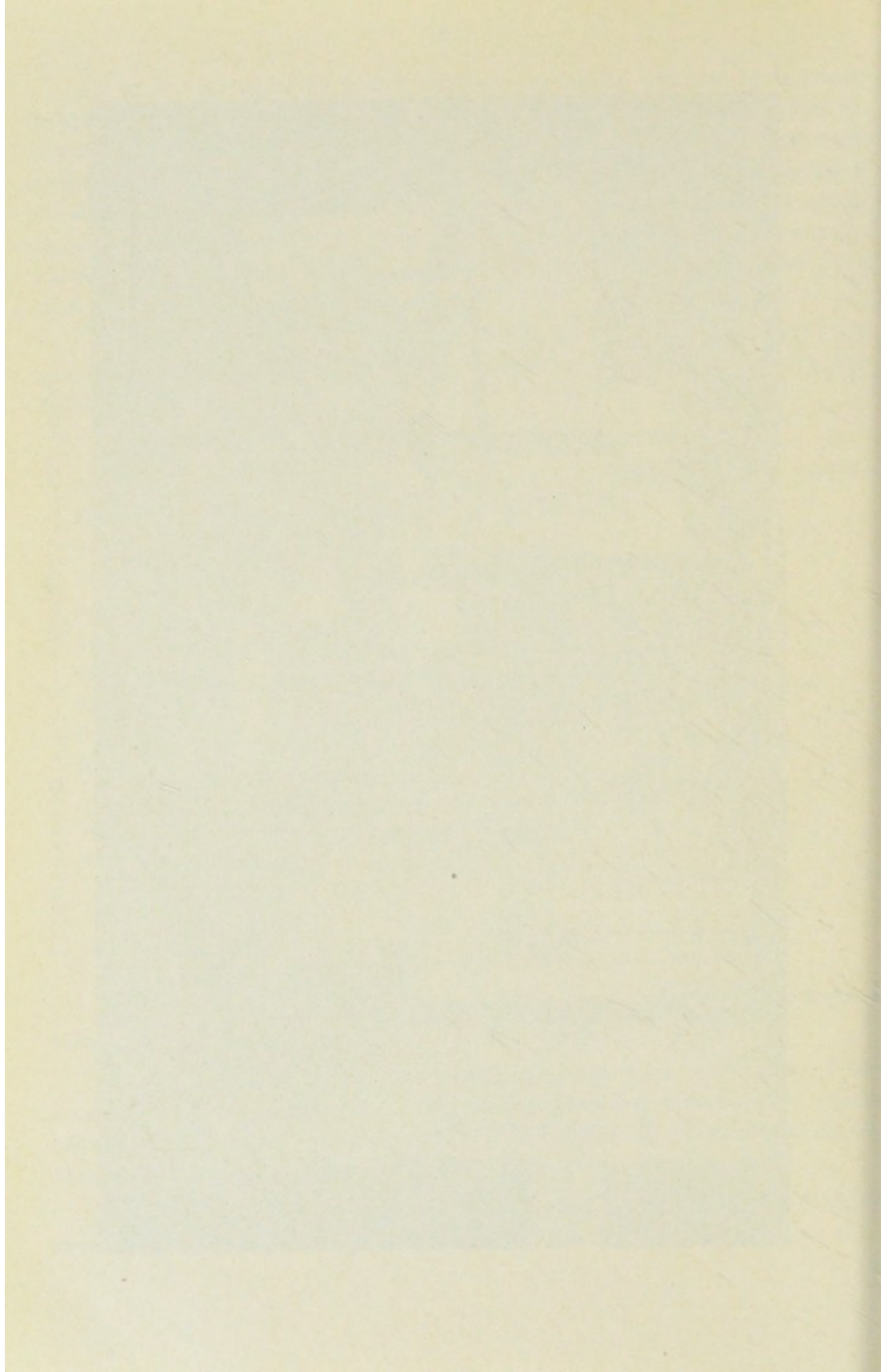


Illustration No. 8 — Slaughtering Hall



Class of Animal.	Slaughtered.	Carcases Wholly Condemned.	Carcases (excluding organs) Partially Condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offals.
<i>HADDINGTON -</i>				
Cattle	696	12	10	7,208
Sheep	5,226	138	231	6,761
Pigs	430	12	22	3,694
Calves	360	3	-	164
<i>NORTH BERWICK -</i>				
Cattle	1,000	-	67	4,298
Sheep	7,862	9	4	1,536
Pigs	463	5	52	874
Calves	6	-	-	68

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

One sample was taken and the undernoted table shows the analysis of the sample which was within the prescribed units of variation and in accordance with the guaranteed standard.

Article.	Ingredients Guaranteed.	Analysis.
Magnesium Ground Limestone	Neutralising Value	57.60

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT

The duties imposed upon the County 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 service, 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				Total.
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses.	Business.	Agricultural.	
(1) Properties inspected -					
(a) Notification	14	41	34	22	111
(b) Otherwise	36	25	27	47	135
(2) No. of Properties found infested by rats and mice.	29	66	21	43	159
(3) No. of above properties satisfactorily cleared -					
(a) By Local Authority -	-	66	-	-	66
(b) Otherwise	29	-	21	43	93

It became evident in 1961 that the rat population had increased during the mild winter. Vigorous action was taken during the early part of the year to deal with heavy and widespread infestation, and by the summer most steadings, refuse dumps, railway embankments etc. were cleared. During the mild winter, however, rats had been living out on the arable land, and by this time with standing crops little could be done in the way of control. It was just after harvest time when Mr. Allan, the County Pest Destruction Officer had started to tackle this problem that he became ill, and was eventually admitted to hospital. I discussed the problem with Miss Boyle, the Department of Agriculture's Chief Pest Officer who immediately offered to train a temporary assistant. The County Council lost no time in making such an appointment, and were in this position when representations were made to them by the local branch of the National Farmer's Union

concerning the alarming increase of rats. In the interval, before the appointment was made, control of refuse dumps, sewage works and other Local Authority lands was undertaken by County and Burgh staff under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Mr. Allan underwent a serious operation in December but only survived until February, 1962. He had completed 10 years of outstanding service to the County Council in this field, and had undoubtedly earned the respect of farmers, landlords and all others whom he had served including the County Councillors for his wide knowledge in this branch of the work.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959

During the year, inspections of factories in the County were made as shown in the following table:-

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, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	17	11	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	5	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	12	12	-	-
	93	28	3	-

SEASONAL WORKERS

17 farms gave employment to 350 workers during the year. The standard of living accommodation improved slightly, due to efforts made by this department to get farmers to instal water closets instead of privies, and electric lighting instead of no artificial lighting or only paraffin lighting. Most of the farms now have water closets, and the few who do not, will be encouraged to instal them. During visits made by inspectors, particular attention was paid to the facilities provided for washing, cooking and storage of food.

If a farmer is asked to provide good facilities for washing, cooking, storage, sleeping and to whitewash walls one year, this does not mean that he will, of his own accord, automatically do the same again the following year. For this reason, the premises have to be inspected every year, and normally, a visit is made before and during occupation by the seasonal workers.

Farmers are required by the Seasonal Workers' Byelaws to submit a form by the 15th May, each year, to the Local Authority intimating their intention to use buildings for the accommodation of workers, and giving certain information about the buildings. The reason the forms should be in by May is to allow an inspection to be made, and to give the farmer time to carry out any structural work necessary, prior to occupation by the workers in the summer. Sometimes the forms are not submitted till long after May, even as late as August, and occasionally after the workers have moved in. It seems imperative that this byelaw will have to be strictly enforced in future years otherwise the forms may be delivered with the Christmas Cards!

CLEAN AIR

It was felt necessary to report in February, 1961 that, as the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd. were to go ahead with the construction of a Cement Works in the County, the County Council would no doubt wish to consider how such an industry, the first of its kind in the County, was likely to affect the area in so far as atmospheric pollution was concerned. Fears had been expressed from some quarters on this question at the Public Inquiry and assurance had been given by the Company that the plant to be used would be capable of producing a chimney effluent to the satisfaction of the Alkali Inspector. During visits to two of the Company's works in England, there had appeared little doubt that this was the case. However, complaints had been made by the farmers of Cauldon, and Staffordshire County Council had set up deposit gauges to measure the atmospheric pollution, taking the view, presumably, that, if it was to exercise its powers under the Clean Air Act, such action would require to be backed by accurate data obtained from measuring stations. Although no nuisance was anticipated, it was felt that it would be wise for the County Council to be prepared by having a series of records taken before the plant went into production and continuing for a few years thereafter. Any change in the atmospheric conditions resulting from the industry would be readily apparent. Local Authorities were empowered under Section 25 of the Clean Air Act to undertake such investigations and the County Council were advised to set up two deposit gauges and an automatic smoke recorder. This would involve a capital outlay of £250 and an annual charge of approximately £35 for County Analyst's fees. In addition, there would be a small charge for electricity used by the automatic smoke recorder.

The Northern Lighthouse Board were agreeable to the siting of a deposit gauge and the automatic smoke recorder within their lands at Barnsness Lighthouse, which was in direct line with the proposed Cement Works on the windward side. The other deposit gauge could be sited at Meikle Pinkerton Farm or within the Deer Park Cemetery at Dunbar. Dunbar Town Council, however, being itself a Local Authority under the Clean Air Act, might wish to have a deposit gauge within the Burgh Boundary and, if this was the case, there would be no need for the County Council to erect more than one deposit gauge. A representative of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research had

advised that, if the information collected before the works came into production was to be of value, recordings should be commenced without delay.

The main causes of complaint from a Cement Works where efficient means to render the chimney effluent innocuous were not carried out, would be:-

- (a) Particles of grit, which would be carried by the wind before settling out on the land.
- (b) Small particles, which would remain in suspension indefinitely.
- (c) Gaseous products, which were not always visible.

Deposit gauges and an automatic smoke recorder would collect data concerning the first two categories of pollution and if, after the Alkali Inspector had had time to study the process in detail, it was indicated that sulphur dioxide was to be given off in appreciable quantities, consideration could then be given to the provision of equipment for recording such emission.

The County Council accepted the report and Dunbar Town Council agreed to have a deposit gauge within the Burgh boundary.

These instruments have now been provided, and unfortunately only 4 months reading from the Barnsness deposit gauge had been collected by the end of the year. These results are shown graphically in illustration No. 11. The percentage of days when a westerly wind blew is also shown. It is difficult to draw any conclusion from the graph over such a short period and with so many factors involved in atmospheric pollution but the results will be of use in future comparisons.

The decision to construct a new Generating Station in the County between Cockenzie and Prestonpans has given rise to a certain amount of concern regarding possible atmospheric pollution. The South of Scotland Electricity Board, however, were well aware of this fear, and the matter has been fully discussed at the many meetings convened to deal with the considerable planning problems associated with such a scheme. It became apparent early on that the Board intended to set up stations for measuring deposit and sulphur dioxide in the same manner as has been practiced in connection with the Kincardine Station.

Efforts were made to influence the Board to consider one chimney of 600 feet, but for engineering reasons this was impracticable. The effluent will be discharged from two chimneys, each 450 feet high.

Although Generating Stations come within the jurisdiction of the Government Alkali Inspector, Dr. Birse considered it advisable for the County Council to have some say in the location of monitoring stations and after several meetings with the Board's Officials the following sites were approved.

Site No.	Distance for Station	Name of Site	Map Reference
1	2 miles	Drummore	374,733
2	½ "	Low's Nursery	395,747
3	¼ "	Port Seton Offices	407,756
4	2 "	Longniddry West	426,758
5	3½ "	Longniddry East	443,769
6	4½ "	Craigielaw Farm	445,796
7	6½ "	Gullane Hill-No. 14 Tee. No. 3 Course	475,822
8	8¼ "	Monk Mains	526,733
9	3 "	Southfield	442,747
10	2½ "	West Adniston	427,729
11	2½ "	Myles Farm	389,717

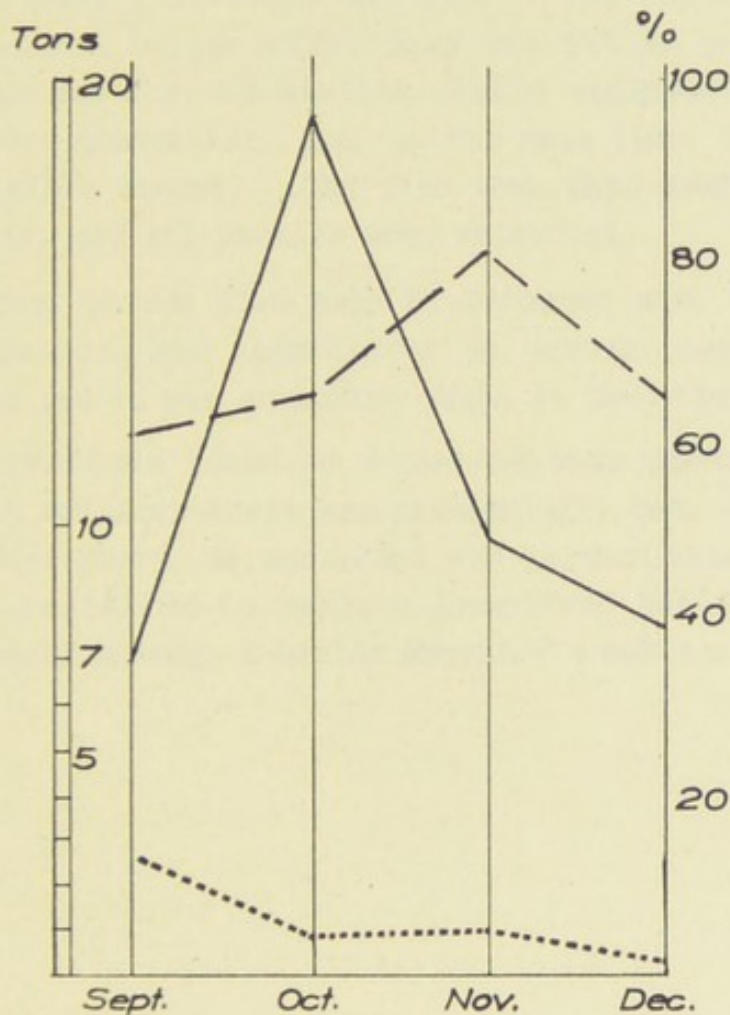
Instruments for measuring deposit and sulphur dioxide would be provided at these sites at least one year before the station is brought into production, and it was further agreed to have volumetric sulphur dioxide instruments at stations Nos. 4 and 5.

In addition to this the Medical Officer of Health approached the Town Councils of Haddington, Tranent and North Berwick and was successful in having daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments installed in these towns.

The County Council will also consider the setting up of a daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instrument in the coastal area of the County, and it is hoped that the information gained from all these sources will give some indication of the effect on atmospheric conditions.

Complaints.

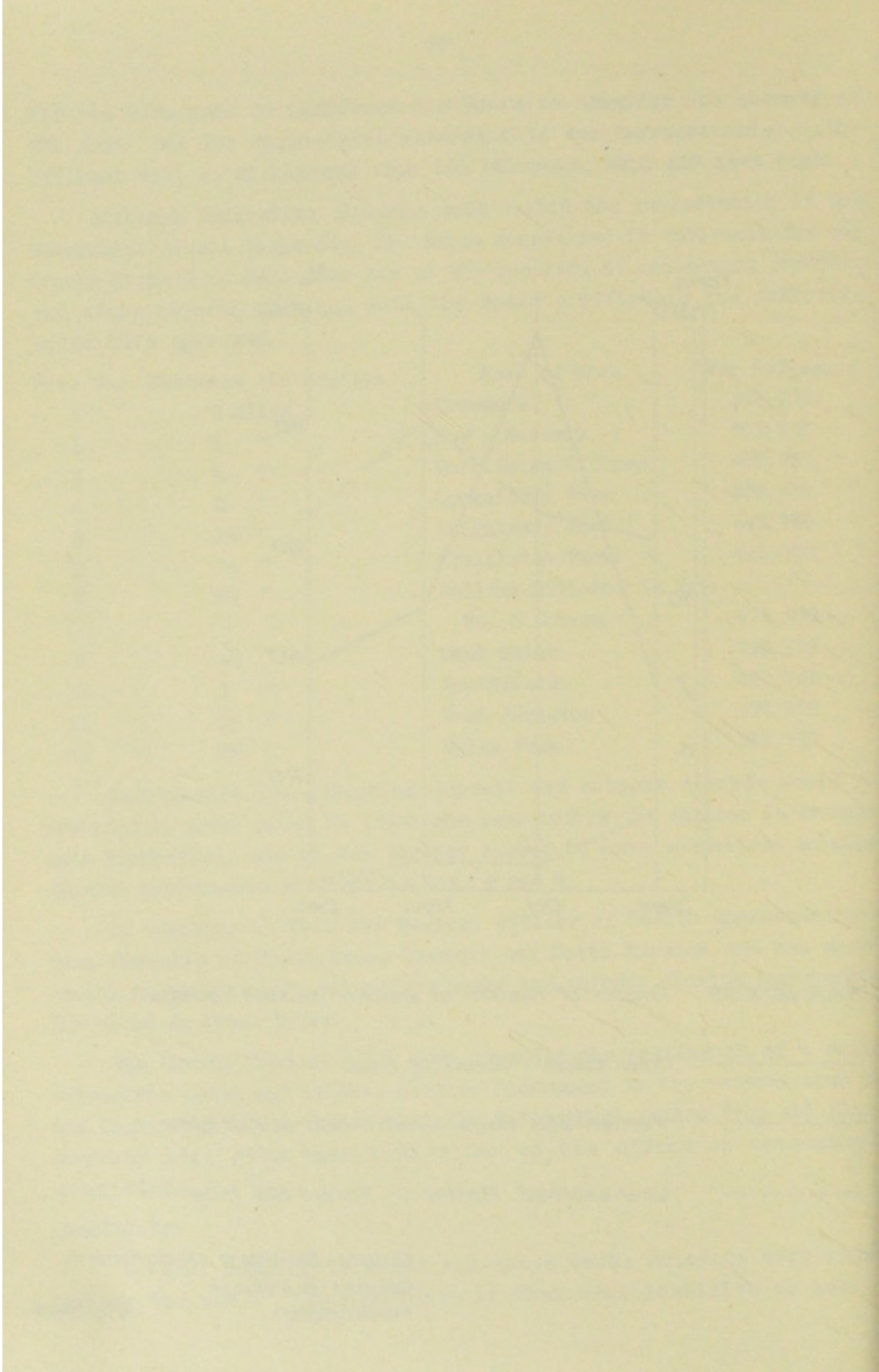
Several complaints about excessive smoke emission were lodged during the year. To determine if they were justified or not, a



BARNSNESS: Graph of results at smoke deposit guage.

- Total solids : Tons/Sq.mile.*
- - - - - Percentage days when west wind blew.*
- Undissolved Matter : Tons / Sq. Mile.*

*County Sanitary Department.
County Buildings
Haddington July 1962.*



series of smoke observations were taken in each case, using the Ringlemann Chart. As it happened each complaint was justified, and an approach made to the management of the firms. One of the complaints concerned a malt product firm at Dunbar, and when approached by this department they were most co-operative and accepted our suggestion to call in a fuel efficiency expert from the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service. The report from this service stated that the boiler efficiency was not as good as it should be, and recommended that mechanical stoker equipment be installed which would be more economical, and, at the same time, reduce smoke emission to a negligible amount. The firm took this advice, obtained a chain grate stoker, and all parties were satisfied.

A market garden firm near Prestonpans also engaged this firm at our instigation, and seem likely to convert some of their fires to oil burning and to use smokeless fuels in the others.

Observations taken at Prestongrange showed that the chimney serving the colliery there was particularly bad, and, after discussion with the Coal Board, an agreement was reached that chain grate stokers should be installed to replace handfired boilers, and that boiler firemen should undergo a boiler operator's course.

CARAVAN SITES

Although the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into operation during 1960 work of licensing the existing sites and ensuring they met the necessary standards was mostly undertaken early in 1961. The powers newly vested in the Council were warmly welcomed and set a reasonably high standard for caravan sites. Previously control of such sites was attempted under the byelaws for tents, vans, sheds, etc., which were completely outdated and not suited to the modern trend towards the development of large holiday sites.

There are, at present, six licenced caravan sites in the landward area of the County, and two largest ones being at Seton Sands Camp and Gilsland, North Berwick. At both these areas the provision of additional toilet facilities is required and the work of providing these is underway. The following table lists the sites, gives the permitted maximum number of caravans, and also the time limit for occupation.

<i>Address of Site.</i>	<i>Maximum Number of Caravans.</i>	<i>Permitted period of occupation.</i>
Gilsland, North Berwick	146	1st April to 30th Sept.
Seton Sands Camp	85	ditto.
Duffers Park, Dunbar	25	ditto.
Beltonford	6	Two days
Monksmuir	10	Fourteen days
Muirpark, Tranent	9	Two days