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for the Year 1957

By

M. I. SILVERTON, O.B.E., T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Rye.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1957.

The statistics reveal that the health of the Borough compares favourably with the rest of England and Wales.

The construction of the 72 Unity dwellings on the Tilling Green Estate was well under way by the end of the year. The Council has already done much to put its own house in order by eliminating Corporation sub-standard properties including the Nissen huts, of which only two remain inhabited. A large slum clearance programme is envisaged for 1958 now that the necessary accommodation will be available. This will be a great step forward and make Rye an even more attractive place to live in.

I am obliged to the Chief Public Health Inspector who has supplied the statistical information relating to the sanitary circumstances of the Borough included in this report. It will be noted that his other duties include those of Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, and that he has reported on these subjects.

This Borough is enjoying the benefit of its vigorous immunisation campaign against diphtheria, and I am happy to record that there have not been any cases of this dread disease during the past 13 years.

The Town Clerk has supplied the information in Section III relative to the letting of Council houses. His unfailing courtesy and help are much appreciated.

I am grateful to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors for their stimulating interest and support.

I have the honour to be,

Mr.Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

M. I. SILVERTON

Medical Officer of Health.

The Watch Oak, BATTLE, Sussex. re the Mayor, Mileness and Committees

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BOROUGH OF RYE

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

M. I. SILVERTON, O.B.E., T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Surveyor, Town Planning Officer and Water Superintendent:

> R. C. GREEN, M.S.I.A., M.R.San,I (resigned 30.3.1957)

E. TURNBULL, M.I.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I (appointed 20.5.1957)

The staff of the Battle Rural District Council Public Health Department carry out all the clerical work of the Medical Officer of Health.

 Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination Clerk:

MISS M. H. HEARNSHAW

* (County Staff employed locally)

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE BORCUCH OF RYE

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u>
Area of the Borough in acres	1,021	1,021	1,021
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year)	4:570	4,550	4,520
Rateable Value	£46,617	£70,800	£65,374
Number of inhabited houses	1,569	1,569	1,568
Number of rateable premises	1,938	1,897	1,902
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£183	£278	£25 2

		,					
		SECT	ICN :	I			
SIRTHS AND 1	BIRTH RATES				Male	Female	Total
Live R	irths						
	Legitimate Illegitima		::		28 0	31 1	59 1
					28	32	60
Stillb	irths	N	IL				
					Borough of Rys		England and Wales
Live b:	irth rate per 1,0 population	00 home			13.27		16.1
Compara	ability factor				1.02		-
Correct	ted birth rate				13.5		-
Stillb:	irth rate per 1,0 (live and sti		s 	••	Nil		22.5
Stillb:	irth rate per 1,0 population	00 home			. Nil		0.37
THE ADDRESS AND T	STRATTLE DATES				6 8 4		
MEATHS AND I	ATT RATES				Borough of Rye.		England and Wales
Death :	rate per 1,000 of	residen	t		2 1 2		
	population		••	••	12.8		11.5
Cotrec	ted death rate			••	11.0		-
Deaths	of infants under	4 weeks	••	••	Nil		11,904
Death :	rate of infants upper 1,000 live				Nil		16.5
Deaths	of infants under	1 year			Nil		16,720
Death 1	rate of infants u per 1,000 liv				Nil		23.1
Materna	al mortality rate and still bir		00 1:		Nil		0,4

It is well known that this Borough is particularly favoured by those persons retiring from active life and is thus heavily weighted for age as compared with England and Wales as a whole, and so we get an apparently increased death rate.

The Registrar General is aware of this and has given us a method of overcoming this bias by introducing a "comparability factor" of 0.86 for this Borough, thus giving a Corrected Death Rate of 11.0 which compares with 11.5 for England and Wales.

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conting tids bias by introducting a "comparability fourier" of 0.65 for include them giving a Corrected Danab Bate of 17.0 wideh compares alth 11.5 for include and Talan.

(4)									
1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	Year
4,520	4,,550	4,570	4,600	4,570	4,517	4.142	4,506	4,398	Estimated Population
28	28	22	34	37	37	44	34	37	M
32	27	30	47	38	35	58	45	32	Total ive Firt
60	56	52	81	75	72	102	79	69	Total
13.5	12.6	11.6	18.1	17.7	17.2	24.7	18.6	15.6	Corrected Birth Rate
16.1	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.5	15 • 3	15-5	15.8	16.7	Hirth Rate England & Wales
31	8	30	8	37	8	8	21	33	K
27	12	26	37	8	33	31	38	33	To tal Death
58	50	56	66	66	62	51	59	66	Total
11.0	9.1.	9.6	11.3	11.1	10.5	8.8	9.9	11.7	Corrected Death Rate
11 -5	11.7	11.7	11-3	11.4	11.3	12.5	11.6	11.7	Death Rate England & Wales
+ 2	+ 6	- 4	+ 15	+ 9	+ 10	+ 51	+ 20	+ 3	Natural Increase or Decrease

SUMMARY OF EIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1949 - 1957

birth rate as compared with England and Wales. The increased proportion of aged retired people in the population of this Borough will account for the decreased

The corrected Death Rate pays due regard to the aged population and compares favourably with England and Wales.

figure does not vary proportionately. The reason may be one of removals from the Borough but this does not appear is calculated by comparing the deaths with the births. It is therefore not understood why the Registrar General's evident when one considers the amount of new building and the very few empty properties. The Estimated Population figures are received from the Registrar General and the Natural Increase or Decrease

DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	7	13
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	4	7	11
Coronary disease, angina	4	2	6
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
Other heart diseases	8	3	11
Other circulatory diseases	2	0	2
Influenza	0	1	1
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	1	0	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	3	2	5
Accidents other than motor vehicle	1	0	1
	31	27	58

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DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND RATES FER 1,000 POPULATION

	Boroug	h of Rye	England and Wales		
	No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	Nil	-	4,249	0.09	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	Nil		4,783	0.11	
Influenza	1	0.22	6,715	0.15	
Pneumonia	3	0.66	23,516*	0.52	
Poliomyelitis	Nil	-	225	0.01	
Coronary and arteriosclerotic heart disease	6	1.32	76,321	1.7	
Cancer of the lung and bronchus	3	0.66	19,120	0.43	
Motor vehicle accidents	' NEL	-	4,897	0.11	

It will be observed that the number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1957 in England and Wales was 4,783. In 1930 deaths from this cause were 34,000 and in 1940, 23,000; a tribute to better housing, nutrition, health education and the advent of new drugs.

The preventive measure of Mass Miniature Radiography has been a major factor in eliminating many undisclosed reservoirs of infection.

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*

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	TO REAL TRACK AND A	1954	1955	1956	1957
(i)	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system		27 (48.2%)		23 (39.6%)
	* (Coronary disease)	7 (10.6%)	9 (16.0%)	2 (4.0%)	6 (10.3%)
(11)	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	6 (9.0%)	8 (14.2%)	12 (24.0%)	11 (18.9%)
(iii)	Malignant neoplasms (Cancer)	13 (19.6%)	7 (12.5%)	7 (14.0%)	13 (22.4%)
	(Cancer of lung and bronchus)	1 (1.5%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (2.0%)	3 (5.2%)
(iv)	Respiratory diseases (excluding tubercu- losis)	6 (9.0%)	4 (7.1%)	5 (10.0%)	3 (5.2%)

* Coronary disease - Research has not revealed a definite cause but it would appear that excess weight, mental stress and lack of exercise accentuated by the advent of the motor car, particularly related to the professional and business classes, are important contributory causes.

DEATHS -	65	YEARS	OF	AGE	AND	OVER
----------	----	-------	----	-----	-----	------

Cardenales 197	Borough of Rye			London	London (England & Wales not available)			
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957		
Total deaths	56	50	58	37,877	38,317	37,078		
No. of death 65 years and over	37	38	2424	25,615	26,239	24,717		
Percentage of total deaths	66.0	76.0	75.7	67.6	68.4	66.9		

LUNG CANCER, BRONCHITIS AND SMOKING

Lung Cancer deaths in England and Wales

1930	••	 ••	••	••	1,489
1940		 		••	5,000
1957		 ••			19,127

In 1957 over 100,000 million cigarettes were sold in the United Kingdom, the comparable figure for 1939 was 74,000 million.

These figures incriminate cigarette smoking as a likely cause of lung cancer and indicate that cigarette smoking is on the increase despite all the gloomy prognostications and it is comparatively rare for the adult addict to give it up. We must therefore concentrate on the children and take all

MALTER EXCLUSION OF TRACEN

Correlated difference - Reserved has not revealed a dufinities areas but it would report that exercise volgill, analyd a terms and lack of convoluazerotastad by the alread of the miner out, particularly related to the professional and halfshare distance, all inportant anity babyy.

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In 1937 over 100,000 million discuttee vere sold in the Infan agion, the comparable flows: for 1939 was 72,000 allilon.

These Physical Intrinducty, discription apprint as a likely course of the context and indicate that digaratic modifies in the theorem decides all a glocar programit materia and it is comparatively nore for the minic alfilet b when it up, We must therefore comparatively nore for the shift alfilet b

LUNG CANCER, BRONCHITIS AND SMOKING (Continued)

measures to ensure that they do not form the habit. In this connection it is encouraging to note that the Head Master of Rye Grammar School asked for 450 copies of my article on this condition which appeared in my Annual Report for 1956.

Lung cancer is not the only pathological condition which is triggered by smoking. The number of deaths from bronchitis is also rising, apart from the ill-health and disablement engendered by this condition.

In 1930 deaths from Bronchitis were 19,125.

In 1957 deaths from Bronchitis were 26,930.

TUEERCULOSIS

	P	ulmon		No	10000	lmonary ses	Total cases (all forms)		
12-187	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No. on Register at 1st January, 1957	7	6	13	2	1	3	9	7	16
 Cases previously removed and re- notified in 1957 	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
 Primary notifica- tions received in 1957. 	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
4. Cases moved into Borough as trans- fers in 1957	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
TOTALS	10	6	16	2	3	5	12	9	21
5. Cases removed from Register in 1957	1	4	5	1	-	1	2	4	6
6. No. on Register at 31st December, 1957	9	2	11	1	3	4	10	5	15

* For Analysis of Removals in 1957 see table on following page.

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(Continued)

Analysis of Removals in 1957 (see paragraph 5 in the foregoing table).

landin of men	Pulr	nonary Ases	Non-pul Cas		Total Cases (All Forms)		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Cured	-	4	1	-	1	4	5
Died	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	1	4	1	-	2	24	6

Tabulated List in age groups of new cases (primary notifications) in 1957

estimated to a	Pulmo Cas		Non-Pulmonary Cases			
Аge	M	F	M	F		
0 - 2 years 3 - 5 years 6 - 10 years 11 - 15 years 16 - 25 years 26 - 45 years 46 - 60 years over 60 years						
TOTALS	3	-	-	-		

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Comparative Statistics for the years 1952 - 1957

1st January - 31st December

Gertial or Joseph	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Scarlet fever	22	2	3	7	-	1
Measles	8	156	-	74	16	-
Fneumonia	12	10	11	12	16	18
Erysipelas	1	2	1	3	5	3
Whooping cough	1	26	5	66	2	1
Poliomyelitis	16	-	-	-	-	10-
Meningococcal infection	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	- 1	-	-	-	62	-

/Polionyelitis

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INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Continued)

Poliomyelitis

No cases were notified within the Borough and it is hoped that the present campaign of vaccination for the prevention of this disease will be successful. Five years have now elapsed since the last case.

Measles

It will be observed that there were no cases of measles and it is therefore likely that there will be a great number in 1958. This follows the biennial trend of this infection.

Whooping cough

The incidence is gradually decreasing and it is hoped that this is due to the immunisation campaign, see table on page 13.

Influenza Virus A (Asian)

The first wave of epidemic influenza in late 1957 caused over 3,000 deaths in Great Britain and had a markedly detrimental effect on industrial output. This epidemic is estimated to have cost the National Insurance Fund £10,000,000.

In the adjacent Battle Rural District I was able to isolate this same strain by taking blocds from the odd acute case.

All Doctors in the Borough were immediately notified of the possibility of spread. Their co-operation had already been enlisted in the diagnosis of this condition.

Absenteeism in schools rose to 80%.

SEASCNAL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1957

	JAN.	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	2	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	6	2	1	18
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Whooping cough	_	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	1	3	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	6	2	3	23

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

	Scarlet	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Whooping	TOTALS
Under 1 year	-	-		-	-
1 - 2 years	-	1	in long_lately	Second _	4
3 - 4 years	-	1	Chapter in a contrait.	-	1
5 - 9 years	1	3	1000 S.A 2009	1	5
10 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	and the - Carr	1	-		1
25 - 44 years		1			1
45 - 64 years		7	3		10
65 and over	-	4	-	-	4
TOTALS	1	18	3	1	23

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PERIODS OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

		Interval	Period of 1	Exclusion
Torrado Can Ale	Usual Incubstion period (days)	between	Patients	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT	1-7	1-2	Exclude from school 7 days after dis- charge from hospital or from home isola- tion. Not allowed back if discharge from the nose or ear sore throat or sep- tic spots be present	Officer of Health allows return to work. Other contacts, if
DIPHTHERIA	2-7		Until pronounced by a medical practi- tioner to be free from infection.	At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permit- ted until bacterio- logical examination has proved negative.
MEASLES	7-14	3-4	10 days after the appearance of the rash if the child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age who have not had the disease should be excluded for 14 days from the date of the appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	5-21	0-2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.
WHOOPING COUCH	6-18		28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years who have not had the disease should be ex- cluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house
MUMPS	12-28	n 10 m ² 3 m	7 days from the subsidence of the swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11-21	0-2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
INFLUENZA AND THE COMMON COLD	1-2	-	Exclude immediately for 7 days or until recovery is com- plete.	None.
RINGWORN OF THE BODY (including ATHLETE'S FOOT)	be excl nor in	uded. He sha	ea can be kept covered ould not, however, tak ringworm of the feet	the patient need not e part in swimming - - in gymnastic classes

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IMMUNISATION SERVICE

A review of the past nine years of the Diphtheria Immunisation campaign reveals that the percentage of children immunised in the 1 - 5 age groups shows a gradual but increasingly satisfactory rise, as per the accompanying table.

Year	Percentage
1949	65.96
1950	66.66
1951	67.85
1952	69,11
1953	69.64
1954	70.00
1955	70.80
1956	69.28
1957	72.81

This is due to the undiminished vigour with which this campaign has been pursued. The Ministry of Health have issued pamphlets urging parents to accept the benefit of this service and here is an extract which exemplifies the necessity for obtaining protection at all ages.

"Dont be lulled into a false sense of security. Dont think, because you don't know of a child catching Diphtheria, that there is no need to give your baby protection from it. If you had seen a baby with Diphtheria you would'nt hesitate. Those who have can tell you how horrible it is and how distressing are the effects of Diphtheria on little children who, if they escape death, may suffer a serious and prolonged illness. If mothers neglect to have their babies immunised, an epidemic could start up any day - and your baby might be unprotected. Wise parents know that only by immunisation can Diphtheria be held in check".

The table given below is self-explanatory with regard to the benefits which have been obtained in England and Wales.

Year	Deaths	Corrected Notifications
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	55	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1954 1955	13	155
1956	8	53
1957	6	39

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TOTYON ADDITIONAL

A restant of the pair size pairs of the pointeria invaluation compates reveals that the percentage of dilified invalued in the $1 - \beta$ ups graps and a graduat to become by rationary rise, is per the according to the

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Number of children who received injections in 1957 :-

Primary Immunisation	Under <u>1 yr</u> .	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total
Against Diphtheria	-	1	2	-	3
Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	2	1	-	-	3
Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	37	11	1	-	49
	39	13	3	-	55
Re-inforcing Injections					
Against Diphtheria	-	8	23	76	107
Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-	1
Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	-	2	2	5	9
	-	10	26	81	117
Total immunised during 1957:- Under 5 5 - 14 (inc) Re-inforcing Total number of children under 15 years been immunised by 31st December, Under 5 5-14 (inc) .	3 117 117 1957:- 217 . 217 . 735 952	resident	in t	be Porough	, who had
Comparative figures for the past three Number immunised under 5 years Child population (under 5) Percentage of child population immunise	 	<u>1955</u> 245 346 70.80%		<u>1956</u> 212 306 69•28%	<u>1957</u> 217 298 72.81%
Number immunised 5-14 (inc) Child population 5-14 (inc)		681 698		731 739	735 750
Percentage of child population immunise		97.56%	5	98.91%	98.00%

(Population figures are estimated - Registrar General is unable to supply them).

It is generally accepted that immunisations given more than five years previously confer a diminished immunity. The state of immunity of a child population at any given time is therefore more realistically expressed as the numbers immunised (primary or booster) within the previous five years. This figure is known as the Immunity Index.

		Under 1 yr.	1-4 5-14	Total
Immunity Index expressed)	In 1955	36.36%	73.14% 75.35%	73.85%
as a percentage of the	In 1956	46.15%	71.42% 80.78%	77.41%
child population.	In 1957	44.11%	76.51% 75.60%	74.80%

Incidence of Whocping Cough in children who have been immunised.

		195	4		195	55		195	6		1957	
	Cases	Notified cases immunised	Imunisations performed	Cases	Notified cases immunised	Immunisations performed	Cases	Notified cases immunised	Immunisations performed	Cases	Notified cases imunised	Immunisations performed
Under 1 year	1	-	25	3	-	44.	-	-	37	-	-	39
1 - 2	3	-	16	5	1	23	1		8	-	-	12
3 - 4	1	-	1	24	2.	~	-	-		-	-	12
5 - 9	-	-	-	31	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
10 - 14	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	5	-	42	65	4	68	2	-	45	1	1	52

VACCINATION AGAINST SMAILFOX

The following persons were vaccinated in 1957 :-

	Under 1 yr,	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Primary vaccination	48	-	3	2	5	58
Re-vaccination	-	-	3	2	21	26
Travel abroad accounted for	or 1 prim	ary vac	cination	n and 15	re-vaccina	ations.
Number of babies born in 1957						60
Number of babies under 1 year v	vaccinate	d in 199	57			48
Percentage vaccinated, under 1	year .					80%

/Comparison with previous

years.



Comparison with previous years :-	1949	1956	1957
Total Primary vaccinations	• 33	43	58
Re-vaccinations	. 4	31	26
Percentage vaccinated, under 1 year	. 23.18	62.50%	80.00%

A review of the vaccination figures obtained since 1949 reveals a gradual but satisfactory increase in the percentages of babies protected. The necessity for achieving protection in this age group is of paramount importance.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

(A) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

* (i) Ambulance Service

	19	55	19	56	1957	
	Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage	Cases Mi	leage
Illness	701	16,996	710	17,104	640)	707
Accidents	104	1,951	116	1,486) 17 155)	,001

Due to a different method of accounting it is not possible to give the mileage for accident cases as in previous years.

The Rye branch of the St.John Ambulance Brigade is staffed by three full-time members with two ambulances. They give a first class service.

(ii) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

(iii) Contraceptive Advice.

Subject to the limitation that advice is only given where pregnancy or childbirth is liable to be injurious to the health of the mother, arrangements are made for contraceptive advice to be given to married women at a clinic conducted by Hastings Corporation.

- (iv) District Nurses (Midwives) and Health Visitors.
- (v) Home Help Service.
- (vi) Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service in this county is provided by the joint organisation of the British Red Cross Society and the St.John Ambulance Brigade. The Area Transport Office for this district is at 8 Endwell Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Telephone Pexhill 152).

/(vii) Infant Welfare Centres.



(vii) Infant Welfare Centres.

The Infant Welfare Centre is held on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in every month at the Youth Club Centre, Lion Street, Ryc.

* (viii) Immunisation and Vaccination Service.

Please refer to pages 11-13.

- (ix) Polionyelitis Vaccination Service.
- (x) B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children from 13 years.
- (xi) Mental Health Service.
- (xii) Registration of Nursing Homes.

There are no registered Nursing Homes in the Borough of Rye.

- (xiii) School Dental Service.
 - (xiv) School Medical Service (*Routine medical examinations including the assessment of handicarped pupils).
 - * Delegated duties to the District Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as School Medical Officer.
 - (B) HOSPITALS.

The following are the main hospitals providing accommodation

and treatment for residents in the Borough of Rye :-

Darvell Hall Hospital, Robertsbridge.

Battle Hospital, Battle.

Memorial Hospital, Rye Foreign.

Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings (including V. D. Clinic).

Mount Pleasant Isolation Hospital, Hastings.

St.Helen's Hospital, Hastings.

Fernbank Maternity Home, Hastings.

Buchanan Hospital, St.Leonards-on-Sea.

Eversfield Chest Hospital, St.Lecuards-on-Sea.

Hellingly Hospital, Hellingly.

Pembury Hospital, Pembury.

Hill House, Rye Foreign.

Administered by the South-Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board through their respectivo Hospital Management Committees.

/(C) FUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.



(C) PUELIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free national laboratory service designed to assist all those concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. The benefits are not limited by health authority, hospital region or other administrative boundary. These facilities are available to all doctors, both for the submission of specimens and for consultation.

Gamma globulin, prepared from pooled plasma from normal healthy adults by the Lister Institute for the Ministry of Health, is distributed to doctors in England and Wales through laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Requests for supplies should be made to the director of the nearest constituent or associated laboratory of the Service. So far as supplies allow, it is issued for the protection of susceptible contacts of measles and rubella as shown below:-

Disease	-	Available for	Usual dosage Prevention
Measles	(i)	Control of hospital and institutional outbreaks.	3 years and over - 750 mg.
	(ii)	Persons suffering from intercurrent illness or living in a poor en- vironment for whom an attack of measles would be dangerous.	1 - 2 years - 500 mg. Under 1 year - 250 mg.
	(iii)	Children under 3 years of age.	Attenuation 250 mg.
Rubella		Women exposed to infec- tion in the first four months of pregnancy.	3 x 250 mg. intra- muscularly (10 ml. syringe).

The address of the nearest laboratory is The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (Telephone, Brighton 23506, Director -Doctor J. E. Jameson).

> /(D) <u>NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT</u>, <u>1948</u>
(a) Entry Market Frank (Califie (b)

nervice Sedered to make shit there excessed in the depende, prevention with querral of exceptionlin Streament. Its learning are not lighted by maint contact of bard of regime is const that when the shit of the free rediction are evaluated to all defers, forth for me makester of specifice and the second action of the second of the second of the second of the second second action of the second of the second of the second of the second second action of the second of the second of the second of the second second action of the second of the second of the second of the second second action of the second action of the second of the

(D) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

(i) Section 47: Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.

Fortunately, I have been able to avoid using this Section. The administrator, sitting in a remote office, whose primary

concern is "tidiness" is extremely loathe to accept any strictures on the use of these powers. I feel that, in the main, the implementation of this Act is a confession of failure on the part of those social organisations, both statutory and voluntary, who should have been able to avoid this ultimate gross interference with the liberty of the subject.

There are too many people lacking in patience and humility who are perpetually prodding for "something to be done" by "somebody else"; whereas if they would but use half the energy thus expended in doing something themselves for the unfortunate target of their interest, many expensive beds in hospitals and homes for the aged would be saved, apart from the resultant happiness of the aged persons concerned, in being able to remain in their own homes.

Close and careful supervision coupled with an element of masterly inactivity will usually provide the right solution.

(ii) Section 50: Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

No action was necessary under this Section.

(E) HOME PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

This voluntary service is much appreciated.

(F) NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE FREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Liaison has been maintained with mutual benefit.

MILK PRODUCTION

The following is an estimate of the designated and non-designated farms in the district surrounding the Borough :-

	Farms	1956 Percentage	Farms	1957 Percentage
Producing Tuberculin tested milk	239	67.51	281	81.21
Producing non-designated milk	115	32.49	65	18.79

/It is satisfactory

(17)



MILK PRODUCTION (Continued)

(18)

It is satisfactory to note that the production of Tuberculin Tested milk has continued to increase, in addition, most of the milk is pasteurised.

There is no doubt that this is an important factor in the conservation of health within this Ecrough, there having been no deaths attributable to bovine tuberculosis.

Brucellosis.

Evidence is accumulating which shows that this infection, conveyed in the main by drinking raw milk, may be the cause of much ill-health and general malaise.

Unfortunately, a sure diagnostic test is not available and the clinical signs so simulate other conditions that it is seldem considered as a likely diagnosis. However, there was one clinical case in Eattle Rural District during the year; a schoolboy not normally resident in the area who was being treated for intermittent bouts of pyrexia. Examination of his blood revealed significant agglutinations to Brucella abortus and melitensis.

I communicated with the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned, but was unable to locate a focus of infection in that area.

When dealing with pyrexias of unknown origin, brucella is a condition which should be borne in mind, and to quote an American authority "Physicians should be more brucellosis-minded".

The short answer to protection against this condition and other infections which may be conveyed by drinking raw milk is pasteurisation, whether the milk emanates from a Tuberculin Tested herd or not. Raw milk is always a potential danger.

/MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.



MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

It is most disappointing to find the poor response to this worth-while preventive measure.

1,544 persons were X-rayed, this included 388 pupils from Rye Grammar School and 320 pupils from Rye Secondary School, leaving a mere 834 adults from Rye and neighbouring parishes.

When it is considered that advance publicity was given both by the Press and posters, and the venue was centrally located within easy access of the Town centre, it revealed unforgivable apathy on the part of the adult population. This most valuable weapon of free, quick X-ray on one's own doorstep is being ignored.

Pulmonary tuberculosis can be eradicated if local unknown reservoirs of infection are eliminated. Parents and grandparents may be the unwitting agents in infecting their children and workmates, and they have an obligation to make sure that they are free from infection.

When the Unit makes its next visit it is hoped that the citizens of Rye will respond wholeheartedly and so display their acceptance of civic responsibility.

	Male	Female	Total
Number of persons X-rayed	725	819	1,544
Number recalled for Large films	25	28	53
Number found to have Abnormal Large Films Analysis of Abnormal Large Films:	18	15	33
(a) Active pulmonary tuberculosis	1	-	1
(b) Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis	5	7	12
(c) Malignant disease	-	-	-
(d) Other diseases of Lung or Pleura	6	3	9
(e) Cardio-vascular diseases	4	2	6
1			

(Note: No persons under 10 years are X-rayed)

/INDUSTRIES.

(19)



(20)

INDUSTRIES

The numbers engaged in the main industries located in the Borough are given in the table below:-

		1956		T	1957	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Aerated Water Manufacturers	4	3	7	5	4	9
Bakeries	21	26	47	18	39	57
Bedding Makers	3	2	5	3	2	5
Builders	89	2	91	96	3	99
Corn Chandlers	23	2	25	21	3	24
Engineering Works	179	19	198	212	31	243
Furniture Removers	11	1	12	12	1	13
Laundries	14	48	62.	12	56	68
Pottery Works	6	8	14	5	6	11
Printing Works	9	5	14	10	6	16
Sawmills	8	2	10	15	3	18
Ship Repairing	5	-	5	5	-	5
Toy Manufacturars	14	39	53	16	78	94
Wastepaper Sorters	3	1	4	3	1	4

It is satisfactory to note that there is more employment available within the Borough, toy manufacturing and engineering are particular examples. It is hoped that this trend will continue and so allow the youth of the town to remain with their families.

Shop-keeping and Catering.

Shop-keeping and catering are two mainstays which contribute greatly to the prosperity of this attractive town and emphasise the necessity for effective supervision from the hygienic point of view.

Rye Market.

The Market occupies a prominent position in the life of Rye. It is not possible to give the number of agricultural workers in the /Borough of Rye

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Rye Market (Continued)

Borough of Rye as a separate entity. In the areas covered by Hastings County Borough, the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill and Battle Rural District (excluding Burwash and Ticehurst) there were in June 1957, 2,160 men and 493 women (total 2,653) engaged in agricultural work. This gives some indication of the strength of the agricultural force in this area.

The following numbers of live stock sold in Rye Market during 1957 are indicative of the activity on Market days where farmers from near and far gather in large numbers to buy and sell, the Romney Marsh sheep being world famous and the fat stock of excellent quality:-

Fat cattle 2,426	Fat sheep and lambs 26,436
Store cattle 136	Store sheep and lambs 6,655
Barren cows 350	Fat pigs 6,816
Calves 869	Store pigs 640

Port of Rye

In view of the possibility of introducing infectious diseases through the Port of Rye I have made arrangements to receive the Weekly Epidemiological Record from Geneva, detailing infected ports and areas throughout the world.

This is a publication emanating from the World Health Organisation.

21 vessels are registered at the Port of Rye.

1 foreign ship brought a load of timber.

19 yachts from overseas (pleasure craft) used Rye berthing facilities. It has been ascertained that there are 107 vessels engaged in fishing between Bexhill and Dungeness. They make use of the facilities available from time to time.

/SECTION II



SECTION II

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports :-

The following table gives a general summary of the visits and work carried out by the Public Health Inspector during the year 4957 :--

Visits (to houses re housing defects houses re other than housing	g defects	•••• ••• •••	65 20
Visits f	to Factories			10
	Farms			7
	Moveable Dwellings			
	Streams and ditches			37
	Upholsterers			-
	Verminous Premises			12
"	Unwholesome Premises			
"	Work places			2
Visits f	to Bakehouses			4
				8
11				1.
"	Ice Cream Premises			6
	Licensed Premises			18
"	Restaurants and Kitchens			5
				8
	re Infectious Diseases			3
				20
				-
"	Overcrowding			2
"	Rats and/or mice infestation	ns		4
	Shops Act			2
"				1
"	Water Supply			12
Visits t	to Council owned properties			405
	ews respecting properties			40
	disinfected			2
	s disinfested			-
and the content of the	est to drains			4
and the second	est to drains			5
				41
	rendered fit in consequence of			37
Formal n	notices served re houses			-
a succession of				

ICE CREAM

There are 17 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream. All ice cream retailed from these premises is manufactured by firms with a nation-wide trade and sold pre-packed.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough.

EXAMINATION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

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(23) EXAMINATION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following is a list of foods inspected during the year and certified as unfit for human consumption :-

	Stones	Lbs
Meat	6	3
Meat (canned)	11	9
Fruit (canned)	1.	7
Milk (canned)		2
Fish	1	1
Fish (canned)		2
Eacon	1	4
Vegetables (canned)	1	8
Baked Beans		2

FOOD PREMISES

During this year the progress of inspection of premises has been retarded due to staffing difficulties in the Public Health Inspector's department but it is pleasing to note the better care and condition of premises, handling and display of foodstuffs.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The following are in operation :-

Dealers' Licences for "Pasteurised" milk 9 Dealers' Licences for "Tuberculin Tested" milk... 6 Dealers' Supplementary Licences for "Pasteurised" milk..... 2 Dealers Supplementary Licences for "Tuberculin Tested" milk 2

4 samples were taken for laboratory examination and passed the prescribed tests.

HOUSING

The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health:-

- 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.
 - (i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)
 - (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose

/(ii)(a) Number of dwellinghouses

9

20



(24)

HOUSING Continued

- 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year. (Continued).
 - (ii)(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under subhead (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.
 - (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose.
 - (iii) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
 - (iv) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation

9

9

2. <u>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service</u> of Formal Notice.

> Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

- (A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
 - (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs
 - (ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:-
 - (a) By Owners
 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners
 - (iii) Number of dwelling houses acquired and subsequently rendered fit by the Local Authority.
- (B) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :-
 - (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied
 - (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:-
 - (a) By Owners.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owner.
- (C) <u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the</u> Housing Act, 1936:-
 - (i) Number of Representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation.

(25)

(Continued)

- (C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 (Continued).
 - (ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.
 - (iii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.
 - (iv) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:-
 - (a) To render the house fit for human habitation.
 - (b) As to usage other than for human habitation.
 - (v) Closing Orders under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954.
 - (vi) Number of houses dealt with under Housing Act, 1949, Section 3.

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.
- (ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections

	Number	Number of			
Premises	on Register	Inspec- tions	Informal Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted	
1. Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	9	2	-	lan tel Sirae al tha	
 Factories not included in in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority. 	43	7	1	-	

2. Cases in which defects were found :-



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FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (Continued)

2. Cases in which defects were found :-

	Number of cases in which defects were						
Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prose- cutions			
Want of Cleanliness	-	-		-			
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-			
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	being the second start	-			
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-			
Inadequate drainage of floors	-	-	in the prostinger	100 Mar 12			
Sanitary Accommodation (offences)	1	1	1	-			

There are no outworkers under Section 110 (1) (c).

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Number of	properties	inspected as a result of complaints	 170
		" by survey	 149
n	"	found to be infested by rats	 199
	"	treated by Council's operator for rats	 256
		" " occupiersfor rats	 6
	visita by 1	Rodent Operator	 739

Sewer Treatment

The sewers received two Maintenance Treatments during the year with satisfactory results. Several sections of the sewers now appear to be free from rats. The treatment of the sewers is carried out in accordance with the routine approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and an officer of the Ministry has paid visits during the course of the treatments.

WATER SUPPLY

(27)

WATER SUPPLY

Fortnightly samples are taken for Bacteriological examination advantage being taken of the free service afforded by the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Samples are submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratory, London, for chemical examination.

During 1957, 53 Bacteriological samples (33 chlorinated and 20 unchlorinated) were taken. 3 chemical samples (2 chlorinated and 1 unchlorinated) were taken. All the samples proved satisfactory.

Because of the fall in the yield of the supplies at source, due to a number of years of comparatively light rainfall, it was found necessary to restrict for a period of three months the use of water by hosepipes for washing cars and watering gardens. These restrictions proved beneficial and in other respects the supply was adequate though there was an increased consumption of 4,308,950 gallons over the previous year.

The supply to Rye Harbour ceased in September when the Hastings County Borough trunk main supply was connected.

The consumption of water during the year was as follows :-

				71,717,000	
				84,808,250	gallons

The distribution of the water consumed was as follows :-

Borough of Ry	ve ity Borough (Rye Harbour, cea	···· ···	•••	72,699,110	gallons
instangs oot	September)			4.351.000	gallons
	District Council (Playden)			7,712,000	gallons
Standpipe			•••	46,140	gallons
				84,808,250	gallons

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The automatic ejectors lifted the following amounts of sewage :-

Station A.	Cadborough Marsh	 	809,250 gallons
Station B.	Winchelsea Road	 	17,276,550 gallons
Station C.	New Winchelsea Road	 	1,614,950 gallons
Station D.	Kings Avenue	 	2,359,605 gallons
Station E.	Mason Road	 	7,103,616 gallons

29,163,971 gallons

RAINFALL

Number of days on which rain fell Longest period of drought Periods of drought	1956 133 12 days 5th-16th March (inclusive)	1957 140 40 days 28th March- 6th May 0.204 inches (inclusive) 30th Sep-15th Oct (inclusive)
Rainfall	23.095 inches	22.874 inches



	(2	28)			
<u>1957</u>	(Conti	FALL nued)			
Month	Total Rainfall inches		N	otes	
January February March April May June July August September	1.96 4.31 1.15 0.164 0.96 0.45 3.31 2.04 3.075	(14) (11) (19) (25) (23) (23) (17) (18) (14)	31st. 0.66" 7th. 0.88". 7th. 0.49" 21st. 0.6" 8th. 0.41" 21st. 0.5"	23rd. 0.52" 9th. 0.6" 22nd.0.39"	23rd.
October November December	1.445 2.52 1.49	(22) (20) (18)	4th.0.69" 12th. 0.55"	7th.0,65"	0.6"

() indicate total number of days without measurable rainfall.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

6,155 cubic yards of refuse have been disposed of at the Camber Fields Tip, this comprised 4,305 cubic yards collected as domestic refuse and 1,850 cubic yards of builders refuse, etc., deposited directly at the tip.

SECTION III

COUNCIL HOUSING

Accommodation under the letting control of the Council at 31st December, 1957:-

* A further 68 dwellings were under construction at this date.

\$ All other tenants rehoused at this date.

Applicants on Council's Housing List at 31/12/57:-

Arrears of Rent

Year Ending	Total Rent Collectible	Arrears	Percentage
31st March, 1956 31st March, 1957	£25,164. 14. 4d £33,812. 11. 1d	£25.13.0 £10.4.2	0,102
31st March, 1958	£35,809. 10. 8d	\$ 7.17.10	0.022

Improvement Grants

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