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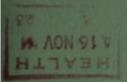
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BOROUGH OF RYE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1960

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 Cfficer of Health for 1960.

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

An Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held an Inquiry into the proposed Sewerage Scheme in September, 1960. Commencement of the Scheme is envisaged for early 1962. A major operation, but of the highest priority for the preservation of health and welfare of this community.

Thirty-eight Council houses are in process of being built on the Tilling Green Estate, a tribute to the vigour with which the provision of good housing in this Borough is being pursued.

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

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,
Your obedient Servant,

M. I. SILVERTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Watch Oak, BATILE, Sussex

Telephone: Battle 214 - 217

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., F.R.S.H

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

E. E. EVANS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I,

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

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE BOROUGH OF HIE

	1957	1958	1252	1960
Area of the Borough in acres	••• 1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year)	4,520	4,470	4,470	4,,1,80
Rateable Value	£65:374	£67,083	£70,423	£70,992
Number of inhabited houses	1,568	1,612	1,612	1,592
Number of rateable premises	1,902	1,953	1,970	1,961
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£252	£256	£272	£280

SECTION I BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

DIKIIS AND DIKIII AMA	50	
Live Births:	Stillbirths:	
Male Female Total	Male	Female Tota
Legitimate 32 23 55	Legitim te -	1 1
Illegitimate 2 - 2	Illegitimate -	
34 23 57		1 1
ten den mannen franskriver and felma	-	
	Borough	Eng land
	of Rye	& Wales
Live birth rate per 1,000 home population		-
(crude)	12.27)	
)	17,1
*Corrected birth rate	12.97)	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births (live an		-
still)	17.24	19.7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 home population	n 0.22	0.34
Illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 live births	35.08	54.0
	75.50	54.0
Illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births		5.4%
TIVE OIL VIS	2.5%	2.440
DEATHS AND DEATH RATE	29	
ISSUED AND ASSUED TO THE		
	Borough	England
Delicity and reflect divine and re-	of Rye	& Wales
Deaths of infants under 1 week	1	10,474
Death rate of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	17.24	13.1
TIVE GIRL SOLLI CULCUS *** ***	11.24	
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks	1	12,129
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000		
live births	17.54	15.6
		17 410
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	2	17,118
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age	35.08)	
per 1,000 live births)	
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate	76 76	24 0
live births	36.365	21.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illeg- itimate live births	Nil }	
TOTIM OF TIVE OIL CIDS	111 /	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and		
still hirths	Nil	0.38
Deaths		
Borough of Rye	England and V	Vales
Male 30)	Male 269,175))
Male 30) 58 Female 28)	Male 269,175) Female 257,100)	526,275
	remate 25/,100)	
Death rate per 1,000 12.94)		11.5
* Corrected death rate 11.12)		

^{*} The birth and death rates are "Corrected" in order to be comparable with those for England and Wales.

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Boro	ugh of Rye	Engla	nd and Wales
	No. of deaths	per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	per 1,000 population
Tuberculosis (respiratory) Tuberculosis (other)	1 Nil	} 0.22	3,094 332	0.08
Influenza	Ni1	Nil	1,098	0.02
Bronchitis	Nil	Nil	26,479	0.57
Pneumonia	Ni1	Nil	24,357	0.53
Poliomyelitis	Nil	Nil	22	0.00
Coronary and arterio- sclerotic heart disease	3	0.66	91,970	2.01
Concer of the lung, trachea and bronchus	2	0.44	21,992	0.48
Motor vehicle accidents	Nil	Nil	6,641	0.14
All other accidents	Nil	Ni1	11,083	0.24

Accidents in the Home (England and Wales)

Main	00	Henry	
THEFT	CCA	uscs:	-

	Males	Females
Coal gas poisoning	391	526
Other poisoning	160	212
Falls	1,199	3,027
Burns and scalds	221	432
Cheking and suffocation	285	226
Other accidents	220	129
All accidents	2,476	4,552

A recent added cause of fatal asphyxia in young children is the practice of allowing them to play with discarded polythene bags used as wrappers. The Packaging Films Manufacturers' Association have advised distributors that a warning should appear on mattress and pillow covers, etc.

All accidents are preventable with a little extra care and forethought.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

		1957	1958	1959	1960
1	Diseases of the heartand circula- tory system (Coronary disease)		22 (33.8%) 10 (15.3%)		21 (36.2%) 3 (5.2%)
(ii) \	Vascular lesions of the nervous system				13 (22.4%)
	Malignant neoplasms (Cancer) (Cancer of lung and bronchus)	13 (22.4%)	10 (15.3%)		12 (20.6%) 2 (3.4%)
(iv) I	Respiratory diseases (exclud- ing tuberculosis)	3 (5.2%)	5 (7.7%)	5 (7.7%)	2 (3.4%)

DISALURATE AND A SERVICE OF RESIDENCE AND STATEMENT STATEMENT OF THE SERVICE OF T

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TENER SO BESTAD STAN

SUMMINY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RAIES, 1949-1960

		_							4			_
Natural Increase or Decrease	+ 3	+ 20	+ 51	+ 10	6+	+ 15	7 1	9+	+ 2	- 12	91	- 1
Death Rate England & Wales	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11 04	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5
Oprrested Death Reto	11.7	6.6	8.8	10.5	11.1	11.3	9.6	4.6	11.0	12.4	12,3	11.11
ns Total	99	59	51	62	99	99	96	50	58	65	79	58
Total Deaths	33	38	31	33	8	37	26	2	27	35	33	28
×	33	2	8	63	37	83	30	83	31	30	31	30
Burth Beto	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1
Corrected Burth Fate	15.6	18.6	24.7	17.2	17.71	18.1	11.6	12.6	13.5	12.0	13.2	12.9
Total Total Total	69	79	102	72	33	84	52	99	09	23	58	57
To Live F	32	115	58	35	38	147	30	27	32	28	27	23
×	37	34	4	37	37	34	22	29	88	53	31	34
Estimated Forulation	4,398	4,506	4,442	4,517	4,570	7,600	4,570	4,550	4,520	074,64	02424	4,2480
Year	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960

The Corrected Birth and Death Rates pay due regard to the increased proportion of aged persons within the Borough of Mye as compared with England and Wales.

The natural decrease is the difference between births and deaths but having no regard to the influx of new residents.

			-						

DETAILED CAUSES OF LEATH

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	0	1
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	6	12
Leukaemia	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	6	7	13
Coronary disease, angina	3	0	3
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
Other heart disease	7	6	13
Other circulatory disease	1	0	1
Pneumonia	0	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1	1
Other defined or ill defined diseases	5	1	6
Swidde	0	1	1
	30	28	58

DEATHS - 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Bore	ough of Ry	е	London (England and Wales not available)					
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960			
Total deaths	65	64	58	38,026	38,227	36,521			
No.of deaths 65 years and over	48	49	43	25,870	25,858	24,582			
Percentage of total deaths	73.8	76.5	74.1	68.0	67,6	67.3			

LUNG CANCER AND SMOKING

Lung	Cancer	Dea	tha	in	England	and	Wales
	Out to Car	2000	OF PARTY.	March In	AND SEC AL SALESSA	CAR STAR	110000

1930		 	 	1,489
				19,127
1958	 	 	 	19,809
1959	 	 	 	21,063
1060				21 002

Lung Cancer, Rates per million living, England and Wales

1908	 	 	 	10
1938	 	 •••	 	113
1948	 	 	 	238
1958	 	 	 	439
1959	 	 	 	464

Cigarette smoking is still considered to be a potent factor in the mounting incidence of lung cancer.

MANY TO STREET STREET

mice one was an extensive at a street

DATE CARREST AND RECORDS

TUBERCULOSIS

		lmor	ary	Non-	Non-pulmonary cases				Cases forms)
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	-	the latest tendency in the latest
1. Number on Register at 1st January, 1960	18	5	23	3	4	7	21	9	30
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1960	1	-	1	-	-	_	1	-	1
3. Primary notifications received in 1960	3	1	4	2	-	2	5	1	6
4. Cases moved into Borough as transfers in 1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	22	6	28	5	4	9	27	10	37
5. *Cases removed from Register in 1960	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
6. Number on Register at 31st December, 1960	22	5	27	4	4	8	26	9	35

^{*1} female pulmonary case transferred to another area, 1 male non-pulmonary case died from causes other than tuberculosis. In addition, one death certificate recorded pulmonary tuberculosis as a cause of death (this does not appear in the above table).

New Cases notified giving age groups, occupations and housing states

Age	(I	rimary	New Case Notific	s ations)	Occupations	Housing		
	Puln	nonary F	Non-pulmonary M F					
0 - 2		-	-	-	-	_		
3 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11 - 15	1	-	1	-	Schoolboy Schoolboy	Owner/occupied Council house		
16 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26 - 35	1	-	- 1	-	Royal Navy Inn Keeper	Owner/occupied Inn		
36 - 45	-	1	-	-	Houswife	Council house		
46 - 60	-	-	-	-	-	_		
Over 60	1	-	-	-	Concrete Labourer	Lodger		

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

The result of the survey carried out in the Borough of Rye in February, 1960 is shown below:-

Number of persons X-rayed	Po	pula	tion		Per		e of p	opulation
Male 156) Female 155)		4,4	.80				6.9	
			Mal	e	I	emale		Total
Tuberculosis requiring occasion climical supervision	al		1			0		1
Deaths from Respiratory Tubercu	losis	(En	glan	d ar	nd Wales)			
194	9				17,559			
195	8				3,999			
195	9				3,475			

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis show a reduction of over 80% since 1949.

It is interesting to note the impact of preventive measures in this country as compared with others.

1960 3,094

Tuberculosis Death Rates per 100,000 population (Demographic Year Bock, United Nations)

England	and	Wale	s			 8.9
United	State	s of	Ame	rice	1	 7.3
Canada						 5.2
Austral	ia					 5.1
Ireland	1					 17.6
France						 21.7
Denmark						 3.8
Sweden						 7.8
Ne therl	ands					 3.4
Japan						 35.3

There is no doubt that this dramatic trend could be accelerated if the older age groups would avail themselves of Mass Miniature Radiography.

As in all health investigations, it is vitally important to treat any deviations from health as soon as possible; early discovery makes successful treatment more likely.

Mass Miniature Radiography not only discloses early tubercular lesions but other abnormal conditions of the heart and lungs which are now amenable to treatment.

Mass Miniature Radiography in Industry

A completely mobile, self-contained Mass X-Ray Unit is available to visit any premises employing 100 persons or more in the East Sussex area. The only facility required is a parking site for two vehicles.

Over 100 people can be given free chest X-ray examinations in a period of one hour and as there is no undressing, both men and women can be X-rayed at the same session. Arrangements can be made either by telephone to Brighton 66017 or by letter to the Director, East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit, 26, Ditchling Road, Brighton, 7.

It is emphasised that the Mass X-ray service is free and that no information is disclosed without the patient's consent.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1960

Age	Scarlet fever	Pneu- monia	Erysi- pelas	Who oping cough	Measles	Puerperal pyrexia	Total
Under 1 year	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1 - 2 years	1	1 1	-	-	2	-	4
3 - 4 years	2	-	-	-	- 1	-	2
5 - 9 years	1	1	-	1	3	-	6
10 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15-44 years	-	-	-	-	- 1	2	2
45 - 64 years	-	-	3	1	- 1	-	4
65 years and over	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Total	4	2	4	4	6	2	22

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1960

	JAN	FEB	MAR	ΛPL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Scarlet fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Erysipelas	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Who oping cough	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-		-	4	6
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	3	1	-	12	1	5	2	1	-1	1	-	6	22

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Polionyelitis

Fortunately no cases were recorded in this Borough. The much decreased incidence in England and Wales generally must be accepted as a tribute to the preventive action of polic vaccination.

Poliomyelitis is no longer a disease specifically affecting the very young and therefore the availability of vaccination for older groups is excellent value. One can only deplore the apathy of parents who do not take advantage of this scheme to protect themselves and their children. A crippled parent is a liability to the family unit which can and should be avoided.

Diphtheria

There have been isolated pockets of infection in other areas but fortunately we have continued to be free for the past 15 years.

These outbreaks have occurred, in the main, in the unimmunised and where percentages of protected children are low. This is a warming that this killing and disabling disease can only be kept at bay by pursuing our immunisation campaign and aiming at 100% protection. We cannot afford to be complacent. Parents are duty bound to facilitate protection for their children.

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INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Continued)

Measles

The incidence of measles was again reduced during the year but the number of notifications in December, 1960, was a foretaste of the increased number of cases to be expected in 1961.

Over 90% of the population are affected sometime in their lives. The reduced number in one year is usually followed by a marked increase in the next year. A protective vaccine is in process of being perfected with field trials in 1961.

Whooping cough

The small number of notifications in 1960 is a continuation of the favourable trend which must be attributed to immunisation against this infection.

INCIDENCE OF WHOOPING COUNCH IN CHILDREN WHO HAVE HEEN IMMUNISED

		1956	5		195	7		195	8		1959			1960	
	Chaes	Notified cases	Immunisa tions performed	Chaes	Notified cases	Immunisations performed	Cases	Notified cases	Immunisations performed	Chaes	Notified eases immised	Immuisations performed	Oases	Notified cases	Immunisations performed
Under 1 year	-	-	37	-	-	39	1	-	42	-			1	-	
1 - 2	1	-	8			12	3	2	10	1	-	56	-	-	65
3 - 4	-	-		-	-	12	5	3		-	-		-	-	
5 - 9	1	-	-	1	1	1	7	-	3	-	-		1	-	
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
Totals	2	-	45	1	1	52	23	5	55	1	-	58	2	-	71

Scarlet Fever

Mild in character and of no special significance, no cases were admitted to hospital. The usual investigations were made in each case regarding the possibility of food handlers being involved and where indicated alternative work was advised and accepted.

Food poisoning

There were no notifications relating to dysentery or food poisoning, during the current year.

Influenza

Prevalent in the Midland and North-West Regions where A2 strains were isolated but fortunately this area was hardly affected.

No deaths were recorded in the Borough of Rye, and this is reflected, in some measure, in the diminished number of pneumonia notifications.

Deaths in England and Wales were 1,098, the lowest number this century.

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INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Continued)

Conjunctivitis

Conjunctivitis in schools exemplifies a difficulty encountered with a condition which is normally rapidly amenable to correct treatment.

A small residue of apathetic parents with poor standards do not seek medical advice, others use home remedies, thus perpetuating and spreading the infection.

One of the deterrents, Wilitating against their seeking treatment from their own doctors, is possibly the prescription charge.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1955 - 1960 1st January - 31st December

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet fever	7	-	1	3	1	4
Measles	74	16	-	115	10	6
Pneumonia	12	16	18	8	7	2
Erysipelas	3	5	3	2	2	4
Whooping cough	66	2	1	23	1	4
Dysentery	-	62	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	_	-	1	1	2

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Com of the determine, this passing spines, their molting tree means the tree manner.

Diet - cor main on son minimum surranders.

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3 1-1			

PERIODS OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

		Interval	Period of	Exclusion
	Usual Incubation period (days)	be tween	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 healthy, need not be excluded.
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.
CERMAN MEASIES	5-21	0-2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.
WHOOPING COUGH	6-18	-	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years who have not had the disease should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the bouse
MUMPS	12-28	-	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.
RUNGWORM OF THE BODY (including ATHLETE'S FOOT)	be excl	uded. He sho		

DIPHTHERIA DAMUNISATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The annual figures for 1960 are made available by the Local Health Authority and this is the first full working year since delegation to your Medical Officer of Health ceased.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The results of this life saving measure in England and Wales can be seen at a glance in the table below.

Year		Dea ths	Corrected notifications
1941	 	 2,641	50,797
1959	 	 Nil	123
1960	 	 5	53

The occurrence of 5 deaths is a serious warming that this disease is still a killer and only held at bay by protective immunisation.

Neglect and apathy can still exact their toll.

	Age at date of final injection (as regards (a)) or of reinforcing injection(b)							
	under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total				
(a) Number of children who completed a full course of PRIMARY IMMUNISATION in the Borough of Rye during 1960	54	13	9	76				
(b) Number of children who received a SECONDARY (reinforcing) injection during 1960	-	1	31	32				

Number of children in Rye Borough on 31st December, 1960 who have completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1946 and 31st December, 1960.

Age on 31.12.1960 (i.e.born in year)	Under1 1960		5 - 9 1951 - 1955	10 - 14 1946 - 1950	Under 15 Total
(a) Number of chil- dren whose last course (Primary or booster) was completed in the period 1956-1960	25	203	304	310	842
(b) Number of children whose last course (Primary or boos- ter) was comple- ted in the period 1955 or earlier.	-	-	56	51	107

Whooping Cough

	0-4 years	5-14 years	Total
Primary course (normally three	15	,	7.
injections) singly or in combination	65	6	/1

The majority of these injections were given in combination with diphtheria antigen.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons were vaccinated against smallpox in 1960:-

	Under					
	1 year	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Primary vaccination	39	-	1	2	2	44
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	3	40	43

The speed of air travel makes the likelihood of the introduction of smallpox an ever-present possibility. Parents are exhorted to agree to vaccination during the early months of childhood in order that their children may achieve full protection as early as possible with the minimum of inconvenience.

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

	Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage	Cases	Mileage
Illness	1,147)	23,052	4,573)	45,833	4,953)	40,551
Accident	214)		168)		137)	

(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 arranged by Hastings Corporation.

(iv) District Nurses (Midwives) and Health Visitors

(v) Home Help Service

It is likely that 10 - 20% of the aged are living alone, having no immediate relatives and very few friends.

The Home Help Service is a boon to these elderly folk giving them contact with the outer world and enabling them to remain in their own homes.

There is no doubt that an efficient Home Help Service avoids and delays institutionalism.

(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 Centre

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

(viii) Immunisation and Vaccination Service

Please refer to pages 13 and 14.

(ix) Polionyelitis Vaccination Service

Regular clinics are held on the 3rd Monday in the month at the Further Education Centre, Lion Street, Rye, at 2.15 p.m.

(x) B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children from 13 years.

(xi) Mental Health Service

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GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH (Continued)

- (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 handicapped pupils)

*The District Medical Officer of Health 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.Leonards-on-Sea.

Hellingly Hospital, Hellingly.

Pembury Hospital, Pembury.

Hill House, Rye Foreign.

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

(C) PUHLIC 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 laboratory of the Service. So far as supplies, allow, it is issued for the protection of susceptible contacts of measles, rubella and poliomyelitis as shown on the following page:-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

Gamma globulin (cont) Disease	Available for	Usual Dosage Prevention
Measles	(i) Control of hospital and institutional outbreaks (ii) Persons suffering from intercurrent illness or living in a poor environ- ment for whom an attack of measles would be dangerous	3 years and over - 750 mg. 1 - 2 years 500 mg. Under 1 year 250 mg.
Rubella	Women exposed to infection in the first 4 months of preg- nancy	1,500 mg.divided into 2 doses (one in each buttock) (No need for refrig- eration)

Protection is immediate providing no rash has appeared and lasts 2 - 3 weeks, no side effects. Optimum prevention is up to first week after exposure.

Poliomyelitis

- (i) Babies in hospital or matermity Under 1 year 500 mg. home exposed to infection soon after birth.
- (ii) Unprotected children in a hospital ward in which a case 7 years & over 1.5g. develops - especially children who have recently undergone tonsillectomy.

1-6 years 1.0 g.

In addition, a small stock of gamma globulin prepared from blocd of persons recently vaccinated against smallpox is held for the treatment of cases of generalised vaccinia, accidental vaccinial infections endangering the eye and in special circumstances, for the protection of unvaccinated smallpox contacts.

The address of the nearest laboratory is the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (Telephone, Brighton 63506, Director -Doctor J. E. Jameson).

(D) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1949

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

No action was necessary under this Section during 1960.

(ii) Section 50: Burial or Cremation of the Dead No action was necessary.

(E) HOME PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

This Service fulfils a worthwhile function by allowing needy patients to be treated in the comfort of their own homes, a great boon to the elderly and generally incapacitated.

The Physiotherapy Service relies for its continuance on the voluntary efforts of its Committees and the goodwill of the public in supplying the necessary mories. £1,250 per annum is the estimated cost of maintaining a qualified physiotherapist with a fully equipped van.

(F) NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

Idaison has been maintained with mutual benefit.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH (Continued)

(G) MEALS ON WHEELS

This valuable Service continues to maintain the nutrition and morale of the recipients, enabling the elderly to remain in their own homes with the added interest of regular visitors, thus making an important contribution to preserving their mental health and happiness.

(H) ELOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

The National Blood Transfusion Service visits Rye periodically.

More local publicity should be given to this valuable Service.

Stamped addressed leaflets for volunteer donors (self-explanatory) are available at the Council Offices.

HOUSING THE ELIERLY

The national average of persons per house has decreased from 3.3 to 3.0 in the past 10 years, which is possibly accentuated in an area of this type where there are so many retired people.

Although the number of rateable premises has increased markedly over the years, the population has not had a commensurate upsurge and this may be due to the fact that the numbers of persons per house have decreased.

There must still be emphasis on housing for the elderly as the following trend would indicate. The proportion of people over 65 in England and Wales rose from 4.7% at the beginning of the century to 11.8% in 1959, and it is likely to reach 14.8% in 1978.

In 1959 in England and Wales the estimated home population per 1,000 was composed as follows:-

Age			Proportion per 1,000
0-	 	 	 76
5-	 	 	 72
10-	 	 	 81
15-	 	 	 65
20-	 	 	 62
25-	 	 	 130
35-	 	 	 139
45-	 	 	 142
55-	 	 	 115
65-	 	 	 76
75-	 		 36
85+	 	 	 6

This means nearly two million are now aged 75 years or over and more than a quarter of a million aged 85 or more, there are twice as many women as men in these advanced age groups.

One bedroomed dwellings represented just over 25% of all local authority house building in England and Wales in 1960, compared with 22% in 1959 and 10% five years ago.

MILK PRODUCTION

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

	Tubercul:	Tuberculin Tested milk		
	Farms	Percentage	Farms	Percentage
1956	239	67.51	115	32.49
1957	281	81.21	65	18.79
1958	309	91.42	29	8.58
1959	327	95 • 34	16	4.66
1960	319	97.25	9	2.75

It will be observed that the number of milk producing farms shows a reduction since last year.

I am reliably informed that this is due to smaller farms going out of milk production in favour of other more rewarding farming enterprises which do not necessitate the same labour force and obviate the daily drudgery of milking a small herd.

This trend has not reduced milk production, the tendency being to keep more cows with resultant overall economies.

The percentage of Tuberculin Tested milk produced has continued to increase, this is most satisfactory as it means that not only must the farmer have a tuberculin tested herd but dairy buildings, water supply and production methods must be of high standard.

Despite this high standard it must be realised that the ccw is not a machine that can be kept sterile and that other organisms potentially dangerous to health can be excreted with the milk even though bovine tuber-culosis may be absent, but even here reactors may, from time to time, be found in the best regulated herds and it could be some time before they were discovered.

The Brucella group of organisms is endemic in the cattle of this country, it is estimated that at least 15% of all herds are infected.

In raw milk drinkers this may give rise to fevers of long or short duration, with general ill-health, diagnosis is difficult and usually only confirmed when the condition is sufficiently serious to cause admission to hospital.

Pasteurised milk is therefore the only safe milk, the visible cream line may be reduced by one-seventh but this fraction is still present in the bulk of the milk and the nutritional properties have not been impaired in any way. If bacteria are present in a bottle of raw milk then the creamy top portion contains many times the number of bacteria found in the remaining portion of the milk.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The issue of licences to producers of T.T milk will continue to be the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, but the issue of dealers' licences for the sale of specially designated milk will be made the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Authority (East Sussex County Council).

(Continued)

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1960, as regards producers' licences, and will operate from 1st January, 1961, as regards dealers' licences.

INDUSTRIES

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

	As at 31st December, 1960			As at 31st December 1959
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Aera ted Water Manufacturers	6	3	9	7
Bedding Makers	3	-	3	4
Builders	96	-	96	98
Catering and Bakeries	18	24	42	52
Cinema	5	8	13	15
Corn Chandlers	20	3	23	9
Dairymen	13	4	17	-
Engineering Works	284	17	301	207
Furniture Removers	12	3	15	13
Hotels	1,1,	16	60	23
Laundries	9	40	49	70
Nurserymen	2	-	2	2
Pottery Works	13	14	27	11
Printing Works	11	8	19	18
Sawmills	8	1	9	17
Ship Repairing	3	-	3	4
Toy Manufacturers	21	85	106	111
Wastepaper Sorters	2	-	2	3

Shop-keeping and Catering

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

Customers generally receive the standard of hygiene that they are willing to accept. If they are alert, public spirited and knowledgeable as to what constitutes good hygiene then they will cease to patronise those shops and catering establishments

There is no doubt that such an attitude of mind would soon achieve high standards and make food handlers conscious of their obligation to provide a clean, wholesome product.

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INDUSTRIES (Continued)

Shop-keeping and Catering

What should one note?

- 1. General tidiness and cleanliness.
- 2. Absence of flies.
- Cleanliness of food handlers clothes and person including hands and nails.
- 4. The "no touch" technique, minimal handling.
- 5. Cuts on hands should be covered with clean strapping.
- 6. No touching of face, nose and hair prior to handling food.
- 7. No smoking while serving.
- 8. Food on display should be protected from droplets of saliva when speaking, coupling or sneezing.

Rye Market

The Market occupies a prominent position in the life of Rye.

It is not possible to give the numbers of agricultural workers in the Borough of Rye as a separate entity; the following table shows the numbers engaged in an area covered by Hastings County Borough, the Boroughs of Bexhill and Rye, and the Rural District of Battle (excluding Burwash and Ticehurst).

Year	Men	Women	Total
1957	2,160	493	2,653
1958	1,858	451	2,309
1959	1,558	434	1,992
1960	1,621	469	2,090

The following numbers of live stock sold in Rye Market during 1960 are indicative of the activity on Market days when farmers from near and far gather in large numbers to buy and sell, the Romney Marsh sheep being world famous and the fatstock generally of excellent quality:-

Port of Rye

- 30 vessels are registered at the Port of Rye.
- 4 foreign ships brought cargoes of timber.
- 21 yachts from overseas (pleasure craft) used Rye berthing facilities.
- It has been ascertained that there are 105 vessels engaged in fishing between Bexhill and Dungeness. They make use of the facilities available from time to time.

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SECTION II

The following table gives a general summary of the visits and work carried out by the Public Health Inspector during the year 1960:-

Visits	to	houses re housing defects 111
"	11	houses re other than housing defects 10
"	**	factories 5
11	11	farms 4
"	- 11	moveable dwellings 2
"	11	streams and ditches 15
	11	upholsterers 1
"	11	verminous premises 7
"	11	work places 2
"	**	bakehouses 6
"		
17	**	butchers shops 10
"	11	ice-cream premises 15
"	11	licensed premises 20
"	11	restaurants and kitchens 24
		other food premises 6
Visits	re	infectious diseases 9
"	11	insects and posts 8
"	"	keeping of animals 1
"	"	rats and/or mice infestations 11
"	"	Shops Act 10
"	"	smoke nuisances 8
"	11	water supply 3
Visits		Council owned properties 449
Intervi	ews	respecting properties 32
Premise	8 0	disinfected 7
Water t	est	to drains 15
Informa	1 r	
nouses	rer	dered fit in consequence of informal action 5

ICE CREAM

There are 26 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream which is all sold pre-packed.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough.

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	Ozs
Mea t.,	3	10	-
Meat (canned)	14	6	-
Fruit (canned)	-	13	2
Vegetables (canned) Cereals - 4 packets	-	2	-
	19	3	2

FOOD PREMISES

It is encouraging to note that several of the food premises in the town have carried out major alterations which, undoubtedly, have improved not only the display value of the shop but increased, beyond measure, standards of hygiene and it is hoped that many more owners will effect similar works.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The following are in operation:-

Dealers Licences	for "Pasteurised" milk	 	12
Dealers Licences	for "Sterilised" milk	 000	11
Dealers Licences	for "Tuberculin Tested" milk	 	4
Dealers Licences	(Supplementary) for		
"Pasteu	rised" and "Sterilised" milks	 	1

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

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

1	· Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year	
	(i) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	
		43
	(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	70
	(ii)(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (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	6
		0
	(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	-
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1.
3.		
	(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	_
	(ii) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:-	
	(a) By owners (b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-
	(iii) Number of dwellinghouses acquired and subsequently rendered fit by the Local	
	Authority	-
	(B) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
	(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	_
	(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-	
	(a) By Owners	-
	(6) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(i) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	

HOUSING (Ont)

(11)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	
(111)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:-	
	(a) To render the house fit for human habitation	8
	(b) As to usage other than for human habitation	-
(v)	Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1957	4
(vi)	Number of Houses dealt with under Housing Act, 1957, Section 17(3)	_
(D) Proce	edings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	
(i) N	Sumber of separate tenements or underground coms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-
1	umber of separate tenements or underground rooms n respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	

4. Rye Corporation Houses

In the last year's report, it was stated that the Council proposed to erect a further 70 houses on Tilling Green Estate, Rye, a proportion of which were to be used for rehousing tenants from sub-standard properties. Unfortunately, the Ministry reduced this figure by almost half and, in fact, a scheme was later confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the erection of 38 dwellings incorporating 12 x 1-bedroom flats and 26 x 2 & 3-bedroom houses. The construction of these houses is due to commence early in 1961.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections

the street of the second	Number	Number of			
The top of school or . The land	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	4	-	100 - 0	
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	43	2	-		

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to are to a further TO invace on Tilling Cream Market, Now, a proposed of which were to be used for rebounding Cream Market, Now, a proposition of which were to be used for rebounding teament from sub-element proposition described to be used for reduced this figure by almost belt med, in the section was letter confirmed by the Mindstey of Househot and Lecel Germans for the unsetting a incompare that it a f-bedress first on the construction of these bosses in due to consense early in 1961.

AFEL TAN SETTING

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(Continued)

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

	Number of cases in which defects were						
Particulars	Found	Remedied	H.M.Inspector	Prosec-			
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	_	_			
Overcrowding	-	-	1 75 TO 700	_			
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	_			
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	Marie Marie Tree	_			
Inadequate drainage of floors	-	-	-	_			
Sanitary Accommodation (offences)	-	-	-	-			

There are no Outworkers under Section 110(1)(c)

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY FESTS ACT, 1949

Number of	properties inspected as a result of complaints	 	 141
	properties inspected by survey		
	properties found to be infested by rats		
	properties treated by Council's Operator for rats		
	properties treated by Occupier for rats		
	visits by Rodent Operator		

All infestations were of a minor character.

A Rodent Operator, employed part-time, is engaged on this work and his duties also include the treatment of the town sewers and the refuse tip.

Sewer Treatment

Two sewer treatments were carried out during the months of June and October. It is obvious that, due to the unsatisfactory state of the sewers, coupled with the fact that the discharge is into a tidal basin, when heavy rainfall occurs there is little virtue in carryout out treatments, for during these periods, the sewers and manholes on the main trunk sewer are, for prolonged periods, surcharged with water and sewage, in many cases only inches from the top of manholes. This was very apparent during the last quarter of the year when, as will be seen from the minfall figures, conditions were extremely bad.

Out of the 35 manholes which were treated only one complete take was discovered and 17 part takes during the two sewer treatments.

WATER SUPPLY

During 1959 extremely heavy demands were made on the two boreholes and spring supply water to the Borough and, although 1960 was not as high, nevertheless, there were periods during the summer months when demand increased considerably and it is gratifying to note that the supply during the full twelve months exceeded the demand. As will be seen from the figures below 93,102,000 gallons were supplied during the year, this amount being obtained from the boreholes at the Cadborough Waterworks and the springs in Military Road.

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MITTEL SERVICE

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Fortnightly samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratories at Brighton for bacteriological analysis, consisting of one bottle of untreated water; one from the storage tower, after treatment, and one from a distribution point, usually a household tap within the Borough. All samples, following chlorination proved to be satisfactory but three samples of raw water indicated comparatively higher counts than normal. Of the 23 untreated samples which were submitted, counts for Yeastrel, coliform bacilli and bact.coli, were 'less than 1'. The three samples which showed positive counts occurred in May, November and December. Although investigations were carried out to ascertain the cause for the increase, it was impossible to isolate any fault but, nevertheless, the chlorine dosage was increased until the following sample proved that such contamination had coased.

The consumption of water for all purposes during the year is as follows:-

From Cadborough Waterworks... 74,852,000 gallons.
From Military Road Waterworks ... 18,250,000 gallons.
Total: 93,102,000

Taken from Hastings

The distribution of water was as follows :-

1959		1960
81,939,750	Borough of Rye	82,244,170
10,519,000	Hastings C.B (Rye Harbour) Battle R.D.C (Playden) Standpipe	10,852,000 5.830
92,467,800		93,102,000

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The automatic ejectors lifted the following amounts of sewage:-

Station A. Station B. Station C. Station D. Station E.	Cadborough Marsh Winchelsea Road New Winchelsea Road King's Avenue Mason Road	 1,185,000 29,436,000 2,723,000 4,234,000 13,903,000	gallons gallons gallons
		51,481,000	

There is an increase in the amount of sewage lifted during 1960, the amount for 1959 being 43,923,997 gallons.

RAINFALL

	1959	1960
Number of days on which rain	fell 96	144
Longestperiod of drought	30 days	16 days
Periods of drought	24th Jan-22nd Feb (incl)	28th Apr-11th May (incl)
	12th Sep-10th Oct	14th July-8th Aug
Rainfall	28.43 inches	37.96 inches

1960	Total Rainfa inches	enterent .		Not	es	
January February March April May June July August September October November	2.96 1.37 2.87 1.17 2.24 1.48 3.05 3.20 2.76 3.66 9.59	(12) (15) (23) (25) (24) (22) (22) (20) (20) (14) (8)	20th - 29th 8th - 9th 8th 11th 20th 9th 26th	1.20; 0.54; 0.86; 0.50; .74; 1.43; 1.11; 0.85; 0.72;	23rd 12th	•73; 0•97;
December	3.61	(17)	2nd	0.83;	4th	1.30;

() indicate total number of days without measurable rainfall.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

6,955 cubic yards of refuse have been disposed of at the Camber Fields Tip; this comprised 5,915 cubic yards of domestic refuse and 1,040 cubic yards of builders' refuse, excavated materials, etc.

General

In conclusion, I feel I must compliment the District Nurses on the excellent way in which they have helped the Public Health Department, particularly with regard to premises which are either in need of repair, verminous or insanitary. Close liaison between the nurses and this department has resulted in a quicker investigation and remedy in many cases and their co-operation has been invaluable.

SECTION III

Accommodation under the letting control of the Council at 31st December, 1960:-

Assisted Schemes - Pre-war houses		115
Assisted Schemes - Post-war houses and flats		322
Expired Leages - pre-1914 houses		_53
Total dwellings	• • • •	490
Applicants on Council's Housing List as at 31.12.1960		36
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Arrears of Rent

Year Ending	Collectible	Arrears	Percentage
31. 3.1959	£39,904. 2. 10d	£27. 8. 5d	0.068
31. 3.1960	£40,659.6.8d	£12. 5.11d	0.030
31.3.1961	£44.934.17. 4d	£8. 7. 5d.	0.018

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications	received	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	17
Applications	approved			•••			17
Amount promis	ed in grants	for	196	50			£2,599

(48)

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