

[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Rye Borough.

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Publication/Creation

1965

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BOROUGH OF RYE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1965

by

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

BOROUGH OF RYE

ACKD BY

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

THE WATCH OAK,
BATTLE,
SUSSEX.

~~TEL. BATTLE 215-216 & 217~~ TEL. BATTLE 2214/17

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1965.

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

I am pleased to report the commencement of a communal block of flatlets for housing the elderly in Mason Field, adjacent to the existing Council estate and main centres of activity in the Town. This will not only be giving beneficial labour-saving housing to the older citizens but will release previously under-occupied Council properties so ensuring a good start for those young families in urgent need of rehousing.

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.

I am indebted to the Town Clerk and other Officers for their courtesy and co-operation.

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

Your obedient servant,

M. I. SILVERTON

Medical Officer of Health.

The Watch Oak,
BATTLE, Sussex

Telephone: Battle 2214 - 2219.

B O R O U G H O F R Y EPUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(constitution as at 31st December, 1965)

Chairman:

Councillor F. WEBB

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G. SCOTCHER

Alderman W. J. HACKING, J.P (His Worship the Mayor)

Councillor S. J. BOURNE

Councillor MRS. E. PHILPOTT

Alderman D. A. CANDLER

Councillor R. J. REYNOLDS

Councillor MISS M. F. WARREN, B.E.M., J.P.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

M. I. SILVERTON, O.B.E., O.St.J., T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.H(also Medical Officer of Health to the Rural District of
Battle and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County Council)Chief Public Health Inspector,
Surveyor and Town Planning Officer:

R. J. CONNOLLY, M.I.P.H.E., C.R.S.I

The staff of the Battle Rural District
Public Health Department carry out all the clerical
work of the Medical Officer of HealthSTATISTICS RELATING TO THE BOROUGH OF RYE

Area of the Borough in acres..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,021
Population (Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,400

Analyses of Rateable Values

	<u>1st April, 1964</u>		<u>1st April, 1965</u>	
Domestic properties..	..	..	..	..
	£102,663	60.3%	£104,043	59.3%
Commercial properties	..	..	..	..
	£38,915	22.9%	£40,142	22.9%
Industrial properties	..	..	..	..
	£9,520	5.6%	£9,760	5.6%
Other properties	..	..	..	..
	£19,138	11.2%	£21,392	12.2%
	<u>£170,236</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>£175,337</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Sum represented by a penny rate..	..	£696	..	£710
Number of rateable premises as				
at 1st April..	..	2,033	..	2,077

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATESLive Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	31	23	54
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	<u>33</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>57</u>

Still Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	<u>Rye Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 home population (crude)	12.9	18.1
Corrected birth rate	15.2	
<hr/>		
Still birth rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	Nil	15.8*
Still birth rate per 1,000 home population ..	Nil	0.3

A stillbirth is defined as any child which has issued forth from its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother, breathe, or show any signs of life.

* lowest rate recorded.

Illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births	5.2	7.7
-------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----

Live births registered in England and Wales in 1965 totalled 862,290.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

	<u>Rye Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 week (Perinatal) ..	Nil	9,732
Death rate of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births.	Nil	11.1
<hr/>		
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal) ..	Nil	11,200
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	Nil	13.0*
<hr/>		
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	1	16,395
Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	17.5	19.0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	0.2

* Lowest rate recorded.

(4)

DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH

	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 1 Year	1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Bronchitis	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of Respiratory System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Defined or Ill- Defined Diseases	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	22	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	17
	F	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	26

DEATHSBorough of Rye

Males 22)
Females 30) } 52

England and Wales

Males 282,328)
Females 267,051) } 549,379

Death rate per 1,000 population 12.4)
 Corrected death rate 10.2)

11.5

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	1963	1964	1965
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Coronary disease)	23 (38.3%) 13 (21.6%)	17 (27.85%) 10 (16.39%)	26 (50%) 11 (21.1%)
(ii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	8 (13.3%)	12 (19.69%)	6 (11.5%)
(iii) Malignant neoplasms (Cancer) (Cancer of lung and bronchus)	15 (25%) 1 (1.6%)	13 (21.31%) 4 (6.55%)	15 (15.3%) 3 (5.7%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	8 (13.3%)	3 (4.91%)	1 (1.8%)

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Borough of Rye		England and Wales	
	No. of deaths	per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	per 1,000 population
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	0.22	2,008	0.04
Bronchitis.. .. .	2	0.45	29,569	0.62
Poliomyelitis	Nil	Nil	4	0.00
Coronary and arterio-sclerotic heart disease ..	11	2.5	113,451	2.38
Cancer of the lung, trachea and bronchus	3	0.7	26,399	0.55
Cancer, all forms	8	1.8	106,338	2.24
Motor vehicle accidents ..	2	0.45	7,515	0.15
All other accidents	2	0.45	11,261	0.23

DEATHS - 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Borough of Rye			London (England and Wales not available)		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Total deaths	60	61	52	39,590	35,056	87,524 *
No. of deaths 65 years and over	46	45	45	26,769	23,099	59,356
Percentage of total deaths	76.6	73.7	86.5	67.6	65.9	67.8

* Apparent increase due to formation of the Greater London Council.

TABLE 10 - DEATHS BY CAUSE

1962	1961	1960	
22 (20%) 11 (27.1%)	11 (27.0%) 10 (16.3%)	13 (24.0%) 12 (21.0%)	(a) Diseases of the heart and vascular system (Coronary disease)
6 (11.2%)	12 (20.0%)	8 (13.3%)	(b) Diseases of the nervous system
12 (22.2%) 3 (5.6%)	13 (21.7%) 4 (6.3%)	12 (20.0%) 1 (1.7%)	(c) Malignant neoplasms (Cancer) (Cancer of lung and bronchus)
1 (1.8%)	2 (3.3%)	5 (8.3%)	(d) Respiratory diseases (Infectious diseases)

TABLE 11 - SELECTED CAUSES AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Cause	Deaths		Rate per 1,000 population	
	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
Ischaemic heart disease	1	0.12	1	0.12
Stroke	2	0.15	2	0.15
Pneumonia	211	21.1	211	21.1
Cancer of the lung, bronchus and prostate	11	7.5	11	7.5
Cancer of the breast	1	0.7	1	0.7
Cancer of the stomach	6	1.5	6	1.5
Cancer of the colon	2	0.5	2	0.5
Other malignant neoplasms	6	0.5	6	0.5
All other causes	11,201	11,201	11,201	11,201

TABLE 12 - DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX

Age group	Deaths			Rate per 1,000 population		
	1962	1961	1960	1962	1961	1960
Total deaths	57,214	57,214	57,214	57,214	57,214	57,214
65 years and over	45	45	45	45	45	45
Percentage of total deaths	16.6	17.7	16.2	16.6	17.7	16.2

* Approximate figures for the population of the Greater London Council.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS WITH RATES, 1955-1965

Year	Estimated Population	Total Live Births		Corrected Birth Rate	Birth Rate England & Wales	Total Deaths		Corrected Death Rate	Death Rate England & Wales	Natural Variation
		M	F			M	F			
1955	4,570	22	30	11.6	15.0	30	26	9.6	11.7	- 4
1956	4,550	29	27	12.6	15.6	29	21	9.4	11.7	+ 6
1957	4,520	28	32	13.5	16.1	31	27	11.0	11.5	+ 2
1958	4,470	25	28	12.0	16.4	30	35	12.4	11.7	- 12
1959	4,470	31	27	13.2	16.5	31	33	12.3	11.6	- 6
1960	4,480	34	23	12.9	17.1	30	28	11.1	11.5	- 1
1961	4,420	27	24	11.7	17.4	40	31	13.8	12.0	- 20
1962	4,360	26	29	12.8	18.0	30	26	11.0	11.9	- 1
1963	4,370	31	29	16.1	18.2	30	30	11.5	12.2	—
1964	4,370	28	27	14.8	18.4	28	33	11.7	11.3	- 6
1965	4,400	33	24	15.2	18.1	22	30	10.2	11.5	+ 5

The Corrected Birth and Death Rates pay due regard to the increased proportion of aged and retired persons within the Borough of Rye as compared with England and Wales, and this is reflected in the increased number of deaths and the comparatively low number of births.

The requisite correction is achieved by using a comparability factor which is provided annually by the Registrar General.

Natural increase in England and Wales

The number of births registered in 1965 exceeded the deaths by 312,911 - the second highest natural increase for any year since 1948 (307,073).

DEATHS FROM CANCER, ENGLAND AND WALESCancer, all forms

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Males.. .. .	53,441	54,716	55,180	56,247	57,464
Females	46,474	46,854	47,200	48,451	48,874

Lung Cancer deaths in England and Wales

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Males.. .. .	19,460	20,278	20,757	21,476	22,231
Females	<u>3,350</u>	<u>3,501</u>	<u>3,677</u>	<u>3,895</u>	<u>4,168</u>
	<u>22,810</u>	<u>23,779</u>	<u>24,434</u>	<u>25,371</u>	<u>26,399</u>

SMOKING, Cancer and Disease

All forms of cancer caused 57,464 male deaths of which 22,231 (39%) deaths were attributed to cancer of the lung; comparable figures for women were 48,874 and 4,168 (9%).

This reflects in some measure the difference in smoking habits between the sexes.

There are now 26,399 deaths from cancer of the lung whereas 20 years ago there were 8,000 deaths; these figures are mirrored in the bulk consumption of tobacco over the intervening years.

Cancer of the bladder is being investigated with regard to smoking habits. In a report from Denmark it was found that cigarette smoking in patients with this condition was six times as great as amongst comparable controls. Another investigation in America showed that 94% of patients with this condition had smoked 10 or more cigarettes (or equivalent) for at least 30 years.

The excretion of carcinogenic metabolites in the urine of healthy smokers was investigated in Canada, and it was found that the excretion of these metabolites was increased from 35% to 97% when smoking, conversely this level dropped significantly when smoking ceased.

Bronchitis kills at least 30,000 people each year, smoking leads to aggravation of this condition and may be a contributory cause.

Peripheral arterial disease is another condition where smoking is considered to be a significant co-factor.

The evidence that smoking is a dangerous addiction is impressive.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME, ENGLAND AND WALES

	1964			1965		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Coal gas poisoning.. ..	363	532	895	342	447	789
Other poisoning.. ..	261	323	584	281	313	594
Falls	1,197	2,779	3,976	1,162	2,760	3,922
Burns and scalds	277	490	767	269	482	751
Choking and suffocation	323	227	550	306	229	535
Other accidents	225	163	388	229	197	426
	2,646	4,513	7,159	2,589	4,428	7,017

More children under 15 years of age die from accidents at home than from any single infectious disease.

It is salutary to reflect that accidents in the home account for a higher percentage of child mortality than accidents on the roads.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHSEngland and Wales

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1960.. .. .	4,754	1,889	6,643
1961.. .. .	4,753	1,881	6,634
1962.. .. .	4,522	1,784	6,306
1963.. .. .	4,589	1,762	6,351
1964.. .. .	5,238	2,033	7,271
1965.. .. .	5,398	2,217	7,515

There were two deaths from this cause within the Borough of Rye during 1965.

NATIONAL WATER SAFETY CAMPAIGN, Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Circular No.52/65 (6th July, 1965)

An important aspect of this campaign (promoted by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents) was directed to educating the public in the need to observe sensible precautions.

The Minister commended the instruction of the public in the mouth-to-mouth method of resuscitation.

This Borough is served by the Rye Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who purchased a demonstration manikin with a grant from Battle Rural District Council.

Permission was obtained from the Principal School Medical Officer to approach the secondary and grammar schools mainly concerned with older pupils in this Borough, and in consequence demonstrations were given in the Secondary Modern School and to the A.T.C and Scouts' sections of the Grammar School, staff was also included.

The County Secretary of the Women's Institute gave permission to approach the District Women's Institutes and a demonstration was arranged for Rye Women's Institute.

/Other groups

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

	1952			1951		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Boat and swimming...	189	147	42	202	152	50
Other swimming...	331	213	118	354	237	117
Baths...	1,932	1,180	752	2,178	1,316	862
Stairs and ladders...	151	105	46	167	117	50
Shedding and cultivation	212	159	53	230	167	63
Other accidents...	126	107	19	165	135	30
	1,017	648	369	1,153	752	401

Home accidents under 15 years of age are from accidents at home from any single accident class.

It is necessary to reflect that accidents in the home account for a high percentage of child mortality from accidents on the roads.

HOME VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Boys and Girls

Total	Male	Female
1952..	4,781	1,853
1951..	4,753	1,881
1950..	4,302	1,784
1949..	4,309	1,765
1948..	3,238	1,013
1947..	3,398	1,217

There were two deaths from this cause within the Borough of the during

1952.

NATIONAL WATER SAFETY CAMPAIGN, Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 25/52 (25th July, 1952)

An important aspect of this campaign (promoted by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents) was directed to educating the public in the use of electric domestic appliances.

The Minister requested the instruction of the public in the month-to-month method of domestication.

This Borough is served by the Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who provided a demonstration booklet with a grant from Little Rural District Council.

Information was obtained from the Principal School National Office to spread the necessary and general schools mainly concerned with other pupils in this Borough, and in consequence demonstrations were given in the Secondary Modern School and in the A.T.C. and Boy Scouts' sections of the Grammar School, staff was also included.

The County Secretary of the Home's Institute gave permission to request the Little Rural's Institute and a demonstration was arranged for the Home's Institute.

NATIONAL WATER SAFETY CAMPAIGN, Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Circular No.52/65 (6th July, 1965)(Continued)

Other groups in the adjacent area included Young Wives, Young Mothers, Girl Guides, Civil Defence, Fire Service and Police.

Organisations who were approached and did not respond will be circulated again, schools and other formations with a changing population will be given the opportunity to opt for regular annual demonstrations.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. R. A. Walker, S.B.St.J., Station Officer, Rye Division, St.John Ambulance Brigade, for his personal effort and interest in making himself available to give most of these demonstrations in his off duty times.

England and Wales Deaths from Accidental Drowning and Submersion
in Great Britain in 1965

Place of Occurrence	Age-Group (Years)					Sex		Total Deaths
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & +	Male	Female	
Home*	14	-	6	17	16	19	34	53
Farm	5	-	1	1	1	6	2	8
Mine and Quarry	1	8	3	1	-	11	2	13
Industry	3	2	6	4	5	18	2	20
Organised Recreation and Sport	2	7	5	1	-	14	1	15
Other places (inland waterways, seaside, etc)	41	110	188	141	91	445	126	571
Unspecified	1	3	4	10	4	15	7	22
Submersion with Small Boat	-	15	51	10	1	73	4	77
Totals	67	145	264	185	118	601	178	779

* Including eight drownings in residential institutions.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

Mortuary facilities exist by arrangement with the Hastings Group Hospital Management Committee at the Rye and District Memorial Hospital, Rye Foreign (just outside the Borough).

Both the Borough of Rye and Battle Rural District Council made a contribution towards the capital cost of modernisation for completion in 1966.

NATIONAL YOUTH SAFETY COUNCIL, Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Circular No. 2184 (25 July 1962)

Other groups in the adjacent areas included Young River, Young Water,

Old Giddee, Civil Defence, Fire Service and Police.

Organisations who were approached and did not respond will be shown and again, schools and other organisations with a changing population will be given the opportunity to opt for regular annual demonstrations.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. E. A. Walker, G.E.S.L., Station

Officer, Fire Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, for his personal efforts and interest in making himself available to give most of these demonstrations in his

off duty hours.

Details of Sites Details from Localities Showing and Showing
in Great Britain in 1962

Total Locations	Sex		Age-Group (Years)						Place of Demonstration
	Male	Female	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	
23	21	19	16	17	6	-	11	11	Home
8	5	6	1	1	1	-	2	2	Work
13	5	11	-	1	3	8	1	1	Home and work
20	5	18	2	4	6	5	3	3	Industry
15	1	14	-	1	2	7	2	2	Organised demonstration and Sport
21	126	445	31	141	188	110	41	41	Other places (Inland) countryside, seaside, etc.
25	7	15	4	10	4	3	1	1	Unorganised
77	4	53	1	10	21	15	-	15	Relationship with local authorities
173	178	601	116	182	261	145	67	67	Totals

* Including eight locations in residential institutions.

NOTES

Emergency facilities exist by arrangement with the Hastings Group Hospital Management Committee at the Eye and District Mental Hospital, The Forester (just outside the borough).

Both the Borough of Eye and Hertle Rural District Councils send a delegation to the county council of Hertfordshire for consultation for completion in 1962.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary cases			Non-pulmonary cases			Total cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Number on Register at 1st January, 1965	22	4	26	5	2	7	27	6	33
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Primary notifications received in 1965	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
4. Cases moved into Borough as transfers in 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	23	4	27	5	2	7	28	6	34
5. *Cases removed from Register in 1965	5	-	5	1	-	1	6	-	6
6. Number on Register at 31st December, 1965	18	4	22	4	2	6	22	6	28

*Analysis of Removals

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Cured	1	-	-	-
Left Borough	2	-	-	-
Died	2	-	-	-
Diagnosed as not T.B	-	-	1	-

Ø One male pulmonary died from causes other than tuberculosis and therefore does not appear under this heading in "Detailed Causes of Death" on page

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The over 60's continue to be a serious reservoir of infection and every encouragement should be given to this particular age group to attend for Mass Miniature Radiography which is so easily available as a diagnostic aid and preventive measure for all.

In 1964 it was noted that tuberculosis was still the cause of more deaths than any other notifiable infection except pneumonia. There is still much latent infection which appears as clinical illness in older men.

Mass Miniature Radiography

Mass Miniature Radiography not only discloses early tuberculous lesions but other abnormal conditions of the heart and lungs which are amenable to treatment. No appointment, no undressing, no segregation of sexes, no charge and the whole procedure is completed within minutes. A personal confidential report is forwarded by post.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Primary cases			Non-primary cases			Total cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Number on Register as per January, 1965	25	4	29	2	1	3	27	5	32
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Primary notifications received in 1965	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5
4. Cases moved into category as transfers in 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	25	4	29	2	1	3	29	9	38
5. Cases removed from Register in 1965	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3
6. Number on Register as per January, 1966	18	4	22	1	1	2	23	9	32

*Analysis of Removals

	Primary		Non-primary	
	M	F	M	F
Discharged	1	-	-	-
Left hospital	2	-	-	-
Died	2	-	-	-
Transferred in and T.B.	-	-	1	-

One male primary died from causes other than tuberculosis and therefore does not appear under this heading in "Detailed Census of Deaths" on page

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The over 60's continue to be a serious reservoir of infection and every measurement should be given to this particular age group to extend Mass Miniature Radiography which is as easily available as a diagnostic aid and preventive measure for all.

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Mass Miniature Radiography

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1960 - 1965

1st January - 31st December

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet fever	4	4	2	-	-	4
Measles	6	162	2	6	111	15
Pneumonia	2	10	5	2	1	3
Erysipelas	4	-	-	4	2	-
Whooping cough	4	-	1	31	7	1
Puerperal pyrexia	2	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1965

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Measles	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	15
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	9	4	2	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	1	23

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS 1965

	Scarlet fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping cough	TOTALS
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-	3	1	4
3 - 4 years	1	-	6	-	7
5 - 9 years	3	-	6	-	9
10 - 44 years	-	2	-	-	2
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	4	3	15	1	23

INVESTIGATIVE DISEASES

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1960 - 1962

1st January - 31st December

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet fever	4	1	2	-	-	4
Measles	6	162	2	6	111	12
Whooping cough	2	10	2	2	12	3
Diphtheria	1	-	-	4	2	-
Whooping cough	1	-	1	31	7	1
Parasitic diseases	2	1	-	-	-	-
Other diseases	-	-	1	-	-	-

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF INVESTIGATIVE DISEASES DURING 1965

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Measles	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Whooping cough	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	12
TOTAL	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	23

CASES OF INVESTIGATIVE DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS 1965

	Scarlet fever	Measles	Whooping cough	TOTAL
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	2	1	3
3 - 4 years	1	6	-	7
5 - 9 years	2	6	-	8
10 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 years	-	-	-	-
20 years & over	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	3	15	1	19

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASESPoliomyelitis

No case of poliomyelitis has been recorded in this Borough for the past twelve years.

<u>England and Wales</u>			
	<u>Corrected Notifications</u>		<u>Deaths</u>
	<u>Paralytic</u>	<u>Non-paralytic</u>	
1952	2,976	1,571	338
1962	212	59	18
1963	39	12	7
1964	30	8	4
1965*	55	36	4

* Increased incidence in 1965 due to Burnley outbreak where the response to vaccination was poor.

Diphtheria

Immunisation is the controlling factor in this disease and I am happy to record that there has been no infection in this Borough for the past 20 years.

Measles

Measles is a nuisance and usually a mild infection which in the course of time attacks almost the whole population.

Serious cases do occur and give rise to complications which are controlled in the main by antibiotics necessitating the continued attention of overloaded family doctors and even hospital care.

A prophylactic vaccine has been given an extensive trial by the Medical Research Council and found to provide protection with safety. The duration of immunity is still in doubt and will require further research.

Whooping cough

Low incidence with immunisation controlling and minimising adverse effects.

Scarlet fever

Mild in character and of no special significance, no case was 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.

Typhoid fever

No incidence in 1965 in this Borough.

Prospective travellers abroad would be well advised to have protective immunisation against this disease.

INCIDENTS OF INTENSIVE DISEASE

Polio

No case of poliomyelitis has been reported in this country for the

past three years.

Incidents of Intensive Disease			
Polio		Scarlet Fever	
Year	Number of Cases	Year	Number of Cases
1952	1,371	1952	2,376
1953	22	1953	22
1954	12	1954	22
1955	8	1955	22
1956	20	1956	22

* Increased incidence in 1955 due to family outbreak where the source of infection was known.

Scarlet Fever

Investigation is now continuing in this disease and I am happy to report that there has been no infection in this country for the past 20 years.

Scarlet Fever

Known to a number of people, a mild infection which is the cause of the disease among the whole population.

Scarlet fever is caused by a virus and gives rise to complications which are controlled in the main by antibiotics administered the combined attention of overworked family doctors and our hospital staff.

A prophylactic vaccine has been given on extensive trial by the Medical Research Council and found to provide protection with safety. The duration of immunity is still in doubt and will require further research.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet fever is a disease which is controlled and maintained at a low level.

Scarlet Fever

With its character and of no special significance, as case was admitted to hospital. The small investigation was made in case of reporting the possibility of food handlers being involved, and after full investigation, alternative was advised and accepted.

Scarlet Fever

No incidence in 1957 in this country. Investigative measures should be well advised to have protective measures against this disease.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

	Usual Incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	Period of exclusion	
			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	Re-admit when family doctor permits.	Adult contacts engaged in school meals service excluded until Medical Officer of Health allows return to work. Other contacts, if healthy, need not be excluded.
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 7 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 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 house.
CHICKEN-POX	11-21	0-2	7 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
HUMPS	12-28	-	7 days from the subsidence of the swelling.	None.
CONJUNCTIVITIS INCLUDING PINK EYE	1-3	-	To be excluded until certified as fit to attend.	None.
RINGWORM OF THE BODY (including ATHLETE'S FOOT)	If the infected area can be kept covered the patient need not be excluded. He should not, however, take part in swimming - nor in the case of ringworm of the feet - in gymnastic classes or bare-foot dancing.			

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following programme for immunisation against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has been adopted in East Sussex:-

<u>*About age</u>	<u>Vaccine</u>
2 months	(Poliomyelitis Oral, first dose (Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough first combined single injection
3 months	(Poliomyelitis Oral, second dose (Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough second combined single injection
4 months	(Poliomyelitis Oral, third dose (Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough third combined single injection
12 - 24 months	Smallpox
18 - 21 months	(Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough single re-inforcing injection
5 years	(Poliomyelitis Oral, re-inforcing dose (Diphtheria - Tetanus single re-inforcing injection
8 years	Smallpox re-vaccination
10 years	(Diphtheria - Tetanus single re-inforcing injection
13 years	B.C.G (immunisation against tuberculosis)

* The ages shown here are intended only as a rough guide: treatment may have to be given at other times.

In 1965 arrangements again operated for babies to have their oral poliomyelitis vaccine jointly with their primary courses of triple immunisation which protect them against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Protective inoculations, persons under 16 years
of age in 1965

	Completed Primary Course	Completed Re-inforcing course
Diphtheria	62	173
Whooping cough	62	83
Tetanus	63	146

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	<u>Local Health Authority's Records</u>					
	<u>Primary</u>			<u>Re-vaccination</u>		
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Under 1 year.. ..	8	8	5	-	-	-
1 year	7	26	21	-	-	6
2 - 4 years	1	3	3	-	5	3
5 - 15 years.. ..	-	1	8	2	8	7
	16	38	37	2	13	16

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

The following programs for immunization against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has been adopted in East Tennessee:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>*Approx. age</u>
Poliomyelitis Oral, first dose	2 months
Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough (first combined single injection)	
Poliomyelitis Oral, second dose	3 months
Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough (second combined single injection)	
Poliomyelitis Oral, third dose	4 months
Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough (third combined single injection)	
Smallpox	15 - 20 months
Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough (single re-injecting injection)	18 - 24 months
Poliomyelitis Oral, re-injecting dose	3 years
Diphtheria - Tetanus (single re-injecting injection)	
Smallpox re-vaccination	8 years
Diphtheria - Tetanus (single re-injecting injection)	10 years
D.C.C. (immunization against tuberculosis)	11 years

* The ages shown here are indicated only as a rough guide; treatment may have to be given at other times.

In 1965 immunizations again operated for babies to have their oral poliomyelitis vaccine jointly with their primary courses of triple immunization which protect them against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

3. Protective Immunization, necessary when 10 years of age in 1967

	Completed Primary Course		Completed Re-injecting course	
	1965	1966	1967	1968
Diphtheria	45		173	
Whooping cough	43		87	
Tetanus	63		146	

IMMUNITY VACCINATION

Local Health Authority's Records						
Re-vaccination			Primary			
1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	
-	-	-	5	8	6	Under 1 year.. ..
2	-	-	21	24	7	1 year
3	2	-	7	5	7	2 - 4 years
1	6	2	6	1	-	5 - 15 years.. ..
16	13	5	39	38	16	

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)(a) Ambulance Service

RYE Sub-station, Conduit Hill (Telephone Rye 3395) having 4 full-timers and 2 ambulances (including 1 dual purpose vehicle) and serving the parishes of

Beckley	Icklesham	Rye Foreign
Camber	Northiam	Rye Harbour
East Guldeford	Peasmarch	Udimore
Iden	Playden	Winchelsea Town
		Winchelsea Beach

in addition to the Borough of Rye.

(b) Hospital Car Service

The Hospital Car Service is provided by the joint organisations 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 152).

(ii) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age(iii) District Nurses (Midwives) and Health Visitors(iv) Home Help Service

This service is much appreciated and is of great assistance in avoiding hospitalisation and institutionalism, particularly for those elderly persons desirous of remaining in their own homes.

(v) Infant Welfare Centre

The Infant Welfare Centre is held on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in every month at the Clinic, Ferry Road, Rye.

(vi) Immunisation and Vaccination Service

A clinic is held on the 2nd Thursday in every month at the County Clinic, Ferry Road, Rye.

B.C.G vaccination sessions against tuberculosis are held at schools for children aged 13 years attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer.

(vii) Mental Health Service

Mental Health Officers maintain liaison with general practitioners and are available at the following addresses:-

MR. F. P. CANDY, 10, Hollington Park Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Telephone Hastings 6235).

MR. H. C. BEECROFT, c/o 22, Cavendish Avenue, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Telephone Hastings 6742)

MR. R. V. LEE, Flat 1, 26, Linden Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Telephone Bexhill 981)

(The Mental Welfare Officer on duty outside office hours can be contacted through Hellingly Hospital, telephone Hellingly 391).

(viii) Registration of Nursing Homes (Nil in the Borough of Rye)(ix) School Dental Service(x) School Medical Service (* routine medical examinations including the assessment of handicapped pupils)

* Delegated duties to your Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as School Medical Officer.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE DISTRICT

(A) PROVIDED BY THE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

(1)(a) Ambulance Service

The Ambulance, Contract Hill (Telephone 375) having 4 full-time and 2 ambulances (including 1 for purpose vehicle) and covering the perimeter of

Eye Hospital	Johnston	Neurology
Eye Hospital	Hospital	Neurology
Wilson	Hospital	Neurology
Wilson	Hospital	Neurology
Wilson	Hospital	Neurology
Wilson	Hospital	Neurology

in addition to the service of the

(b) Hospital Car Service

The Hospital Car Service is provided by the Joint organization of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Joint Transport Office for this district is at 8, Bedford Road, Bedford (Telephone 121).

(11) City of Bedford and Bedford Hospital and Bedford Water Board Ltd

(12) District Council (Bedford) and Bedford Water Board

(iv) Bus and Trolley Service

This service is much appreciated and is of great assistance in avoiding hospitalization and institutionalization, particularly for those elderly persons desiring to remain in their own homes.

(v) Public Transport Service

The Public Transport Service is held on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursdays in every month at the Clinic, Bedford Road, Bedford.

(vi) Transportation and Transportation Service

A service is held on the 2nd Thursday in every month at the County Clinic, Bedford Road, Bedford.

B.C.C. vaccination sessions against tuberculosis are held at schools for children aged 15 years attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer.

(vii) Dental Health Service

Dental Health Officers maintain liaison with General Practitioners and are available at the following addresses:-

MR. F. P. CUDY, 10, Wellington Park Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Telephone 4237).

MR. E. C. MURPHY, 45, Cavendish Avenue, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Telephone 4143)

MR. E. J. LEE, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

(The Dental Health Officer on duty outside office hours can be contacted through Bedford Hospital, Telephone 121).

(viii) Hospital of Bedford House (11 in the Borough of Bedford)

(ix) School Dental Service

(x) School Medical Service (* routine medical examinations including the assessment of handicapped pupils)

* Delegated duties to your Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as School Medical Officer.

(11) PROVIDED BY THE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(B) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Homes for the Aged

Furze House, Flimwell, Ticehurst.
Grey Friars, Winchelsea

(C) 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-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board through their respective Hospital Management Committees.

Blood Transfusion Service

The National Blood Transfusion Service visits Rye periodically.

Stamped addressed leaflets for volunteer donors are available at this Council's offices.

(D) PUBLIC 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, which are restricted, should be made personally to Doctor J. E. Jameson, Director, Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (telephone Brighton 63506).

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Available for</u>	<u>Usual dosage</u>
Rubella	Women who have not had rubella, exposed to close infection (i.e. in the same room) during the first three months of pregnancy. The case to which the woman has been exposed is deemed to be infective on the day the rash appeared and for ten days afterwards. Protection is immediate providing symptoms have not yet appeared and lasts 2 - 3 weeks, no side effects. Optimum prevention is up to first week after exposure.	750 mg (intramuscularly) into buttock (no need for refrigeration).

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE (Continued)

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Available for</u>	<u>Usual dosage</u>
Measles	(1) Children at risk under 1 year	250 mg.
	(2) Older children subject to special conditions for whom an unmodified attack of measles would be dangerous.*	<u>Prevention</u> 3 years and over - 750 mg. 1 - 2 years. 500 mg.
		<u>Attenuation</u> All ages
		250 mg.

* Children receiving preventing doses are liable to develop measles after 4 - 6 weeks if re-exposed to infection.

A small stock of gamma globulin prepared from blood of persons recently vaccinated against smallpox is held at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9 (Telephone Colindale 7041). This is for the treatment of cases of generalised vaccinia, accidental vaccinal infections endangering the eye, and in special circumstances, for the protection of unvaccinated smallpox contacts.

Other types of vaccine, anti-toxins and serums are not in stock at the Brighton Laboratory but information may be obtained from the Director.

(E) 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.

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

No action was necessary.

(F) HOME PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

The Home Physiotherapy Service continues to provide qualified physiotherapists with completely equipped vans for the treatment of the incapacitated.

This valuable service, mainly concerned with the elderly, is complementary to the National Health Service hospital physiotherapy department. It provides treatment for those persons who, in the opinion of their hospital consultants or general practitioners, would derive more benefit from domiciliary attention but who cannot afford the services of a private physiotherapist.

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

Liaison maintained.

(H) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Designed to advise married people on the spacing and limitation of families, including involuntary sterility and minor gynaecological ailments. Engaged couples should attend at least two to three months before marriage.

Between 1953 and 1960 in Social Classes IV (partly skilled occupations) and V (unskilled occupations) the number of families with six or more children rose by 45% and it is considered that one child in six in these classes is living in poverty in Britain today.

This emphasises one aspect of the necessity for family planning as a Social Service to the community.

Clinics are held at the following times:-

/Arthur Blackman Clinic

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE SCHOOLS(Continued)(C) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE (Continued)

Diagnosis	Available for	Under disease
Measles	(1) Children at risk under 1 year	250 mg.
	(2) Other children subject to special conditions for whom an unmodified attack of measles would be dangerous.*	1 - 2 years.
		1 - 2 years.
		250
		250

* Children receiving preventive doses are liable to develop measles after 4 - 6 weeks if re-exposed to infection.

A small stock of gamma globulin prepared from blood of persons recently vaccinated against measles is held at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9 (Telephone Colindale 7041). This is for the treatment of cases of generalized varicella, accidental varicella infections endangering the eye, and in special circumstances, for the protection of exposed contacts.

Other types of vaccine, anti-toxins and sera are not in stock at the Public Health Laboratory but information may be obtained from the Director.

(D) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1948

(1) Section 47: Removal to Public Health Service of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Fortunately, I have been able to avoid using this Section.

(2) Section 48: Removal to Public Health Service of the Dead

No action was necessary.

(3) NEW PHYSIOLOGY SERVICE

The New Physiology Service continues to provide qualified physiotherapists with completely equipped vans for the treatment of the incapacitated. This valuable service, mainly concerned with the elderly, is supplied to the National Health Service hospital physiotherapy department. It is also available for those persons who, in the opinion of their hospital consultant or general practitioner, would derive some benefit from domiciliary attention but who cannot afford the services of a private physiotherapist.

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

Matters referred.

(H) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Desired to advise married people on the spacing and limitation of families, including involuntary sterility and minor gynaecological ailments. Married couples should attend at least two to three months before marriage. Between 1955 and 1960 in Social Classes IV (partly skilled occupations) and V (unskilled occupations) the number of families with six or more children was 4.5% and it is considered that one child in six in these classes is likely to be born in Britain today.

This organization was regarded as the necessary for family planning as a Social Service to the community.

Clinics are held at the following places:-

London: Blackman Clinic

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH(Continued)(H) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION (Continued)

Arthur Blackman Clinic, London Road, St.Leonards-on-Sea.	Every Tuesday, 2.15 to 3.45 p.m. Telephone: Hastings 278.
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The Clinic, The Avenue, Eastbourne.	Every Thursday, 5.30 to 7.0 p.m. Telephone: Eastbourne 26788.
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Kent & Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, Kent	Every Thursday, 2.0 to 3.15 p.m. and 6.0 to 7.30 p.m.
-----------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

(I) MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCILS

Problems related to marital relationships. Appointments Secretary, Hastings and District, telephone Hastings 6162.

A new Centre of the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council has recently been opened at 84, Queen's Road, Brighton, to serve Roman Catholics and any others who may wish to make use of its services.

(J) EASTERN CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

This Committee is composed of representatives from National, Local Government and voluntary bodies, covering the Local Authority areas of the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill and the Rural Districts of Battle and Hailsham.

It is concerned with the care of children in families where conditions may be adverse.

The Children's Officer of the East Sussex County Council is thus mainly concerned but all members use their best endeavours to arrive at a reasonable solution in each case.

Your Medical Officer of Health is a member of this Committee, which meets at Bexhill Town Hall.

(K) MEALS ON WHEELS

This most valuable service provides varied, attractive hot meals of good calorie content and vitamin value, twice weekly to the elderly. These meals are an insurance against malnutrition, subsequent hospitalisation and institutionalism, thus making a considerable saving in Regional Hospital Board beds and Local Health Authority Part III accommodation.

The Women's Voluntary Service supplied 1,161 meals to elderly persons in the Borough of Rye during 1965.

The basic charge to recipients is 1/6d per meal, the cost price being 2/3d. A subsidy of 9d per meal is granted by this Local Authority.

Transport is subsidised by the Welfare Department of the East Sussex County Council.

(L) RYE AND DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY

The Rye and District Council for the Welfare of the Elderly includes the Borough of Rye extending to Winchelsea, Winchelsea Beach, Rye Harbour, Camber, Playden, East Guldeford, Iden, Peasmarsch, Udimore, Rye Foreign, with representatives in each of these parishes.

/They endeavour

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(L) RYE AND DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY (Continued)

They endeavour to co-ordinate all the voluntary agencies connected with the welfare of the elderly in these areas which include Women's Voluntary Service, Toc H., Inner Wheel, B.P. Guild, Rotary, Rye Boy Scouts, and the "Learning to Live" projects of the Rye County Secondary School pupils, organised by the Headmaster.

Herewith short list of eleven services offered by this organisation:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Emergency Hospital Visiting Service. | 7. Home Decorating |
| 2. Chiropody Service. | 8. Shopping. |
| 3. Gardening. | 9. Wood Chopping (Kindling) |
| 4. Visiting. | 10. Help with filling in forms. |
| 5. Mending. | 11. Snow Clearance. |
| 6. Small home repairs. | |

Further information may be obtained from the Health Visitors of Rye and the parishes represented on the Committee.

WATER SUPPLY

Hastings Corporation Water Undertaking supplies main water to the Borough of Rye.

All water is treated and chlorinated and a high standard of purity and adequate quantity was maintained throughout the year.

Bacteriological reports on raw water were made available to this Authority, all of which were satisfactory.

Plumbo-solvency

None of the water supplied to this Borough is plumbo-solvent.

Sampling

Fortnightly samples of treated water were submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination in addition to those submitted by Hastings Water Undertaking, all were found to be uniformly satisfactory.

Fluoride content

The fluoride content was found to be 0.1 parts per million, this falls far below the optimum level of 1 p.p.m which is advised by leading authorities as being necessary to prevent the decay of teeth in the young child.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE WORKERS
(Continued)

(2) THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE WORKERS OF THE MILLS (Continued)

They endeavor to coordinate all the voluntary agencies connected with the welfare of the industry in those areas which include Women's Voluntary Service, Red Cross, Boy Scouts, and the "Lions-Club" project of the Boy Scouts. Special facilities, organized by the Workers.

Health services are provided by the following organizations:-

1. Hospital Medical Visiting Service.
2. Hospital Medical Visiting Service.
3. Hospital Medical Visiting Service.
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99. Hospital Medical Visiting Service.
100. Hospital Medical Visiting Service.

Further information may be obtained from the Health Visitors of the area the particular requirements of the Committee.

WATER SUPPLY

Health Services Water Undertaking supplies water to the Borough of Epsom. All water is treated and chlorinated and a high standard of purity and adequate quantity are maintained throughout the year. Bacteriological reports on the water were made available to the Authority, all of which were satisfactory.

Fluoridation

Some of the water supplied to this Borough is fluoridated. Forthrightly samples of treated water were submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination in addition to those submitted by Health Services. Underlining, all were found to be satisfactory.

Fluoride content

The fluoride content was found to be 0.1 parts per million, this falls far below the optimum level of 1 p.p.m. which is advised by leading authorities as being necessary to prevent the decay of teeth in the young child.

MILK PRODUCTION

From 1st January, 1965, raw milk emanating from Tuberculin Tested herds previously designated "Tuberculin Tested" must be labelled "Untreated" (a more logical description), the other designations being "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised".

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health signed an Order which became operative on 1st October, 1965, allowing a new description of milk to be known as "Ultra Heat Treated" or "U.H.T". This milk, when packed under sterile conditions, has an indefinite life. The process involves heating milk to at least 270°F for a second or two. The taste is said not to be easily distinguishable from raw milk and so may replace tinned milk on ships, etc.

Samples of Untreated Milk submitted for Biological examination

Number of samples taken.. .. .	4
Number negative for tubercle bacilli	4
Number positive for Brucella abortus	Nil

Many herds in the adjacent areas are plagued by brucella abortus; the farmers sustain heavy financial losses because of frequent abortions in their herds.

This is an incredible state of affairs when one considers that it all stems from neglecting to take advantage of the free service of preventive inoculation using S.19, which when given to calves of 4 to 8 months provides a solid immunity.

It has come to my notice that in one herd of 60 cows, 16 aborted in two months.

Fortunately for the health of this community, almost all these farmers send their milk for pasteurisation. However, the farm workers and some people in the locality do consume this milk in its potentially dangerous raw state prior to the bulk being sent off for pasteurisation.

Whenever I become aware of these conditions the farmer is warned of the inherent danger of allowing anybody to drink this milk in its raw state and he is reminded of the free vaccination service. In addition, the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is advised of the location and any particular circumstances of note relating to the herd.

The present lack of legal sanctions perpetuates the danger to health, both human and animal, by allowing cattle infected with brucellosis to be sold in the open market without disclosing infectivity. This animal disease can be eradicated by ministerial action but it remains with us despite repeated representations to the Ministry by expert opinion both in the medical and veterinary fields.

Samples of Milk submitted subjected to Antibiotic Testing

Number of samples of milk submitted.. ..	4
Number of samples tested for Penicillin and found to be satisfactory	4

Penicillin is widely used for treating inflammation of cows' udders (mastitis) and milk taken within 48 hours of treatment may result in side reactions in persons sensitive to this antibiotic.

Regulations now require 48 hours to elapse before milk is sold following penicillin treatment of an animal.

FOOD HYGIENE

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total number of food premises in Borough of Rye ..	104	105	104	102
Number fully inspected	27	43	78	72
Number of informal notices served	1	5	18	3
Notices complied with by the end of the year.. ..	1	5	14	3

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued his advisory service and surveillance of food premises to ensure compliance with the Food Regulations and the co-operation of the trade.

The infection of raw meat and meat products by the salmonellas continues to be the main vehicle and cause of food poisoning in England and Wales.

Butcher's meat is liable to have been contaminated by infected animals in the abattoir and should be thoroughly cooked. After preparing raw meats for cooking meticulous care must be taken to cleanse the area, including knives, plates, etc., and of course, washing the hands at the end of the operation.

In the home, pet foods are a potential reservoir of infection by salmonellosis. The family should exercise great care not to contaminate foods for human consumption by the shared use of household cutlery for pets' food, not forgetting that hands must be thoroughly washed on completion of the task.

In 1964, nineteen fatal cases were recorded from food poisoning although about 10,000 persons were affected in varying degrees; 16 of these deaths were due to the salmonellas (England and Wales).

Shops classified according to their main trades:-

Grocers and General Provisions.. .. .	16
Butchers	5
Fishmongers	3
Greengrocers	4
Confectionery and sweets	5
Cafes with cake shops	7
Shops selling milk	12
<u>Bakehouses</u>	4
<u>Licensed premises (hotels and inns)</u>	18
<u>Hotels, Guest houses and Cafes</u>	17
<u>Canteens (industrial, etc)</u>	5

Schools:

Infants	1
Primary	1
Secondary Modern	1
Grammar	1
Private	2
	<u>102</u>

Ice Cream

There are 29 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream, which is all sold pre-packed.

FOOD HYGIENE
(Continued)

Examination of Meat and other Foods

The following food was inspected during the year and certified as unfit for human consumption:-

	Stones	Lbs	Ozs
Canned meat.. .. .	3	4	2
Butter	5	0	8
Canned fruit	23	cans	
Tomatoes	8	cans	
Milk	5	cans	

Four persons were licensed to deal in Game during the year 1965.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

I am pleased to record that on the appointed day (1st October, 1965) the four substandard licensed slaughterhouses in this District were closed.

On 1st October, 1965, the Central Abattoir, Junction Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, came into use. This is a joint venture by four neighbouring authorities (Hastings County Borough, the Boroughs of Bexhill and Rye, and the Rural District of Battle), having a combined population of 133,000 and at a shared cost of £210,000. The area covered is approximately 7 acres and provides 5 acres of grazing land and 2 acres for covered lairage, slaughterhall, inspection and detention rooms, cooling hall, chill rooms, deep freeze room for by-products, despatch/wholesaling dock, and administration block (with office accommodation for wholesalers).

This will ensure slaughtering under humane conditions, meat inspection of all carcasses and subsequent hygienic disposal.

ACTION UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

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) 15
- (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose 27
- (ii) (a) Number of dwellings (included under subhead (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1926 and 1932 Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose Nil
- (iii) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. . 1
- (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.. .. . 14

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 7

/3. Action under Statutory Powers

ACTION UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS
(Continued)

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

- (i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.. .. Nil
- (ii) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:-
- (a) By owners .. 6
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. -
- (iii) Number of dwellinghouses acquired and subsequently rendered fit by the Local Authority Nil

(B) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

- (i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.. .. Nil
- (ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-
- (a) By owners .. Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. Nil

(C) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

- (i) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation 1
- (ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
- (iii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 3
- (iv) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:-
- (a) to render the house fit for habitation Nil
- (b) usage other than for human habitation 1
- (v) Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1957 Nil
- (vi) Number of dwellinghouses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957, Section 17(3).. .. Nil
- (D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 Nil

HOUSING: LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE

New Dwellings

New dwellings erected during 1965:

- (a) By the Council.. .. 9 flats
- (b) By private enterprise 8 houses, 1 flat

Private enterprise dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1965 .. 20

Accommodation under the letting control of the Council as at 31st December, 1965:-

Assisted Schemes - Pre-war houses	115
Assisted Schemes - Post-war houses and flats.. ..	387
Expired Leases - Pre-1914 houses.. ..	<u>30</u>
	<u>532</u>

Applicants on Council's Housing List at 31st December, 1965 83

Applicants on Council Housing List for Elderly Persons' dwellings 23

SECTION THREE: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

(Continued)

1. Section under Statutory Orders during the year
(A) Proceedings under Section 15 and 16 of the
Housing Act, 1927-

- (i) Number of applications in respect of which
orders were served regarding tenancies... .. Nil
- (ii) Number of applications which were refused
after notice of formal notice-

- (a) By court
(b) By local authority in default of court
- (iii) Number of applications accepted and subsequently
refused by the local authority... .. Nil

(B) Proceedings under the Public Health Act-

- (i) Number of applications in respect of which
orders were served regarding defects to be
remedied... .. Nil
- (ii) Number of applications in which defects were
remedied after notice of formal notice-

- (a) By court
(b) By local authority in default of court

(C) Proceedings under Section 15 and 16 of the
Housing Act, 1927-

- (i) Number of representations, etc., made in
support of applications under the
provisions of the Housing Act, 1927... .. Nil
- (ii) Number of applications in respect of
which orders were made... .. Nil
- (iii) Number of applications decided in
favour of the applicant... .. Nil
- (iv) Number of applications in respect of which
orders were made... .. Nil

- (v) In respect of the houses in which
orders were made for improvement... .. Nil
- (vi) Orders made under the Housing Act, 1927... .. Nil
- (vii) Number of applications made under the
Housing Act, 1927, Section 17(1)... .. Nil
- (viii) Proceedings under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1927... .. Nil

SECTION FOUR: LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE

Local Authorities

For details of orders during 1927:
(a) By the Council... .. 7 cases
(b) By private enterprise... .. 8 houses, 1 flat
Private enterprise dwellings in course of erection at
1st December, 1927... .. 20
Accommodation under the control of the Council
as at 1st December, 1927-

Unletted houses - 1st-2nd houses... .. 12
Unletted houses - 3rd-4th houses... .. 12
Let houses... .. 12
Total houses - 1st-4th houses... .. 36

Applications for Council's Housing Act at
1st December, 1927... .. 12
Applications for Council's Housing Act for 1927
Private, dwelling... .. 12

COMPARATIVE TABLE - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY

Year	Private Enterprise		Local Authority New dwellings
	New dwellings	Conversions	
1958	2	2	68
1959	1	-	-
1960	2	-	-
1961	2	2	-
1962	2	-	38
1963	1	2	-
1964	7	2	-
1965	9	1	9

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT, 1964. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Discretionary Grants are given at the discretion of the local council whereby up to half the estimated cost of a wide range of improvements may be paid, subject to a maximum grant of £400. Grants of up to £500 per flat are payable for converting houses of three or more storeys into self-contained flats.

Discretionary Grants

Applications received.. .. 3
 Properties approved for grants 2
 Applications refused (not eligible) 1

Analysis of the 2 approved properties:

Owner/occupied.. .. 2 Tenanted.. .. -
 Improvements 1
 Conversions 1 into 3 flats
 Total amount of Discretionary grants
 approved in 1965 £1,400. 0. 0d
 Average grant per dwelling £ 350. 0. 0d
 Number of applications approved and
 completed in 1965.. Nil
 Number of applications approved in
 previous years and completed in 1965 6

Standard Grants enable house owners and certain leaseholders to obtain grants, as a right, if the necessary conditions apply, of up to £155 to provide five basic amenities of bath or shower in a bath-room (or an addition or by the conversion of an outbuilding), a wash-hand basin, a water closet (with septic tank drainage if no sewer is available), hot and cold water supply (bringing a piped water supply into a house for the first time), and a satisfactory food store.

The additional items in parentheses were introduced under the Housing Act, 1964, and may increase a standard grant up to a maximum of £350.

Standard Grants

Applications received.. .. 6
 Properties approved for grants 4
 Application withdrawn before approval.. .. 1
 Application refused 1
 Total amount of Standard grants
 approved in 1965 £623. 0. 0d

COMPARATIVE TABLE - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY

Year	Private Enterprise		Local Authority New dwellings
	New dwellings	Completions	
1955	2	2	60
1956	1	1	-
1957	2	2	-
1958	2	2	-
1959	2	2	30
1960	1	1	-
1961	1	1	-
1962	2	2	4
1963	2	2	9

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT, 1964. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Discretionary Grants are given at the discretion of the local council whereby up to half the estimated cost of a wide range of improvements may be paid, subject to a maximum grant of £400. Grants of up to £200 per flat are payable for converting houses of three or more storeys into self-contained flats.

Discretionary Grants

Applications received.. .. . 3
Proposals approved for grants 2
Applications refused (not eligible) 1

Analysis of the 2 approved proposals:

Grant/converted.. .. . 2
Improvements 1
Conversion 1 into 3 flats
Total amount of Discretionary Grants approved in 1965 £1,400.0.00
Average grant per dwelling £ 350.0.00
Number of applications approved and completed in 1965 211
Number of applications approved in previous years and completed in 1965 6

Standard Grants enable house owners and certain leaseholders to obtain grants, on a flat, if the necessary conditions apply, of up to £150 to provide the basic amenities of bath or shower in a bath-room (or an addition or by the conversion of an outbuilding), a wash-hand basin, a water closet (with toilet tank drainage if no sewer is available), hot and cold water supply (including a piped water supply into a house for the first time), and a satisfactory food store.

The additional items in parentheses were introduced under the Housing Act, 1964, and may increase a standard grant up to a maximum of £150.

Standard Grants

Applications received.. .. . 6
Proposals approved for grants 4
Applications withdrawn before approval 1
Applications refused 1

Total amount of Standard Grants

HOUSING
(Continued)

Six properties were provided with the following amenities at a total cost of £1,003. 0. 0d.

Baths or showers in bathrooms.. ..	6
Wash-hand basins	6
Hot water systems.. .. .	6
Water closets.. .. .	4
Food stores	6

It will be appreciated that the total amount of grants paid in the current year must, of necessity, relate partly to grants made in previous years, the works having been completed in the year 1965.

Grants are a helpful incentive to the improvement of existing housing.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Number of properties inspected in 1965:-

(a) as a result of complaint	127
(b) by survey.. .. .	67

Number of properties found to be infested

by rats or mice	169
-------------------------	-----

Number of properties treated by Local Authority 169

Number of visits by Rodent Operative 407

The Council employs one Rodent Operative on a part-time basis. His duties include inspections and treatments of the town sewers, private properties and the Council's refuse tip. 1965

Towards the end of the year/it was evident that rats were increasing in the vicinity of the refuse tip and the special measures taken in the new year were satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The first full year's operation of the sewage disposal works has given excellent results with a great improvement in river conditions.

Effluents continue to be satisfactory and the whole disposal system, including general sewerage and pumping arrangements, has been shown to be capable of dealing with all the flows during the year.

Sludge clearing, as always, is something of a problem when weather conditions are adverse, but to date the clearing arrangements have been effective.

The superintendent and his staff have taken a great deal of interest in all aspects of sewerage and sewage disposal work and their efforts are appreciated.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A full weekly collection service has been maintained.

It has not been possible to provide a new disposal area and it will be necessary to excavate for tipping space and covering material at the present site.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Toilets, urinals and washing facilities are provided at:-

Tower Street

The Strand

Cricket Salts

Toilets and urinals without washing facilities are provided at:-

Gun Garden

Maidstone and District Bus Station (seasonal)

A new convenience at The Salts, adjoining the Putting Green, is being planned.

FACTORIES ACT, 19611. Inspections

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		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	9	26	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	21	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	52	47	-	-

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

INDUSTRIES

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

	As at 31st December, 1965			As at 31st December 1964
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Aerated water manufacturers.. .. .	6	3	9	8
Bedding makers	2	-	2	4
Builders.	94	1	95	107
Catering and bakeries	9	40	49	50
Cattle market	1	-	1	1
Cinema	5	5	10	11
Coal merchants	10	2	12	11
Corn chandlers	17	3	20	20
Dairymen	15	8	23	22
Engineering works	262	34	296	294
Furniture removers	13	2	15	12
Hotels	21	38	59	61
Laundries	12	42	54	54
Nurserymen	2	-	2	2
Pottery works	10	19	29	29
Printing works	13	16	29	26
Sawmills	21	2	23	23
Ship repairing	4	-	4	3
Toy manufacturers	9	63	72	83

Dungeness Nuclear Power Station

This important building project so close to the Borough must of necessity have drawn a proportion of its labour force from this area.

TABLE 1. - INDUSTRY

TABLE 1. - INDUSTRY

Number of Establishments (1)	Number of Employees (2)	Number of Establishments (3)	Number of Employees (4)	Number of Establishments (5)	Number of Employees (6)
(1) Establishments in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities	9	28	-	-	-
(2) Establishments not included in (1) in which Section 1 is enforced by the local authorities	13	21	-	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 1 is enforced by local authorities (excluding out-workers)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	22	49	-	-	2

There are no out-workers under Section 1(1)(a).

INDUSTRY

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

In at 31st December 1963 Total	As at 31st December, 1962			
	Total	Female	Male	
8	9	3	6	Local water supply
4	2	-	2	Building industry
107	95	1	94	Building
20	43	40	3	Engineering and printing
1	1	-	1	Cattle market
11	10	2	8	Glass
11	12	2	10	Coal merchants
20	20	3	17	Coal merchants
20	23	8	15	Builders
200	200	34	166	Engineering works
12	12	8	4	Building contractors
21	22	20	2	Hotels
24	24	42	12	Manufacture
2	2	-	2	Wholesale
29	29	12	17	Printing works
28	28	18	10	Printing works
23	23	2	21	General
3	4	-	4	Ship repairing
23	12	63	2	For manufacturing

General Industrial Power Station

This important building project is also in the Borough and it is hoped that it will have been a profitable one for the local economy.

INDUSTRIES
(Continued)

Mass Miniature Radiography in Industry

A 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.

Rye Market

The Market is a focal point in the economic life of Rye and the surrounding farming area.

The numbers of live stock sold in Rye Market during 1965 are indicative of the activity on Market days and the importance of this venue to farmers for buying and selling in the Romney Marsh area.

Fat cattle... ..	723	Fat sheep and lambs.. ..	36,682
Calves	287	Rams (tegs).. .. .	365
Fat pigs.. .. .	3,874		

AGRICULTURE (POISONOUS SUBSTANCES) REGULATIONS, 1965

These Regulations came into effect on 18th August, 1965, and confirm that farmers and growers must by law ensure that their workers handling poisonous chemicals must observe precautions. These, in particular, include the wearing of protective clothing appropriate to the chemical in use and to the operation performed. Workers also have a responsibility to use the clothing provided and no worker under the age of 18 is allowed to use these chemicals.

In this connection a survey is being planned by the County Councils Association into the effects of pesticides on foods most likely to contain traces of poisonous chemicals. These foods include fruit, tomatoes, green and root vegetables, butter, margarine, lard and dripping, all types of baby foods, milk, bread, cereals and flour, imported canned fruit and vegetables, mutton, lamb and liver.

PORT OF RYE

	1963	1964	1965
Vessels registered at the Port of Rye	35	40	43
Foreign ships bringing cargoes of timber	2	1	1
Yachts from overseas (pleasure craft) using Rye berthing facilities	56	67	79
Vessels engaged in fishing between Bexhill and Dungeness, which make use of facilities in Rye	98	101	101

INDUSTRIES (Continued)

Mass Miniature Radiography in Industry

A mobile, self-contained mass X-ray unit is available to visit any premises employing 100 persons or more in the New Jersey area. The only facility required is a parking area for the vehicle.

Over 100 people can be given three chest X-ray examinations in a period of one hour, and no time is lost in unloading, both men and women can be X-rayed at the same session. Arrangements can be made either by telephone or by letter to the Director, Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, 30, East Main Street, Newark, N. J.

It is emphasized that the mass X-ray service is free and that no information is obtained without the patient's consent.

Eye Market

The market is a focal point in the economic life of the eye and the surrounding business area.

The market of live stock sold in the Market during 1965 are indicative of the activity in Market days and the importance of this venue to farmers for buying and selling in the Jersey Market area.

Not cattle...	.. 121	Not sheep and lambs...	.. 10,000
Cattle ..	.. 101	Swine (pigs) ..	.. 102
Not pigs ..	.. 1,000		

AGRICULTURE (PRODUCTION) INDUSTRY, 1965

These regulations came into effect on 15th January, 1965, and control the farmers and growers must by law ensure that their workers handling produce of chemical must observe precautions. These, in particular, include the wearing of protective clothing appropriate to the chemical in use and to the operation performed. Workers also have a responsibility to use the clothing provided and no worker under the age of 18 is allowed to use these chemicals.

In this connection a survey is being planned by the County Councils Association into the effects of pesticides on foods most likely to contain traces of poisonous chemicals. These foods include fruit, vegetables, green and root vegetables, butter, margarine, food and feeding, all types of baby foods, milk, bread, cereals and flour, imported canned fruit and vegetables, nutmeg, high in flour.

PORT OF NEW YORK

1961	1962	1963	1964
Ships registered at the Port of New York	75	40	43
Foreign ships arriving	2	1	1
Ships from overseas (exclusive of ships registered in New York)	26	27	28
Ships registered in New York	26	27	28
Ships from overseas (exclusive of ships registered in New York)	26	27	28

VISITS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR DURING 1965

Council houses - defects remedied.. .. .	622
Private houses re defects.. .. .	27
Food premises.. .. .	214
Streams and ditches	6
Infectious diseases	11
Insects and pests	25
Smoke and fume nuisances	14

METEOROLOGYRAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN IN RYE

	Number of days on which rain fell	Longest period of drought	Periods of drought
1960	144	26 days	14th July-8th August inclusive
1961	97	30 days	3rd March-1st April inclusive.
1962	104	15 days 20 days	11th-25th March inclusive. 5th-24th October inclusive.
1963	176	Nil	Nil
1964	89	25 days	1st-25th January inclusive.
1965	140	16 days	16th-31st October inclusive.

The definition of Drought is 15 days without rain.

Comparison with previous years is given in the following table:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Rainfall</u>
1960.. ..	37.96 inches
1961.. ..	26.19 inches
1962.. ..	24.46 inches
1963.. ..	28.91 inches
1964.. ..	26.95 inches
1965.. ..	32.94 inches

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act makes provision for the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in offices, shops and certain railway premises.

At the end of 1965 the numbers of premises registered under this Act were:-

Offices.. .. .	33
Retail shops	73
Warehouses, wholesale shops	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	8
Fuel storage depots.. .. .	Nil



