

[Report 1966] / Medical Officer of Health, Rye Borough.

Contributors

Rye (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1966

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/feep486t>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC 44141(1)



Mr. Heston	B.415
1. Dr. Didsbury	Q.4497
2. Mr. Morley Parry	A.419
3. Mr. Parry	A.405

Library

BOROUGH OF RYE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

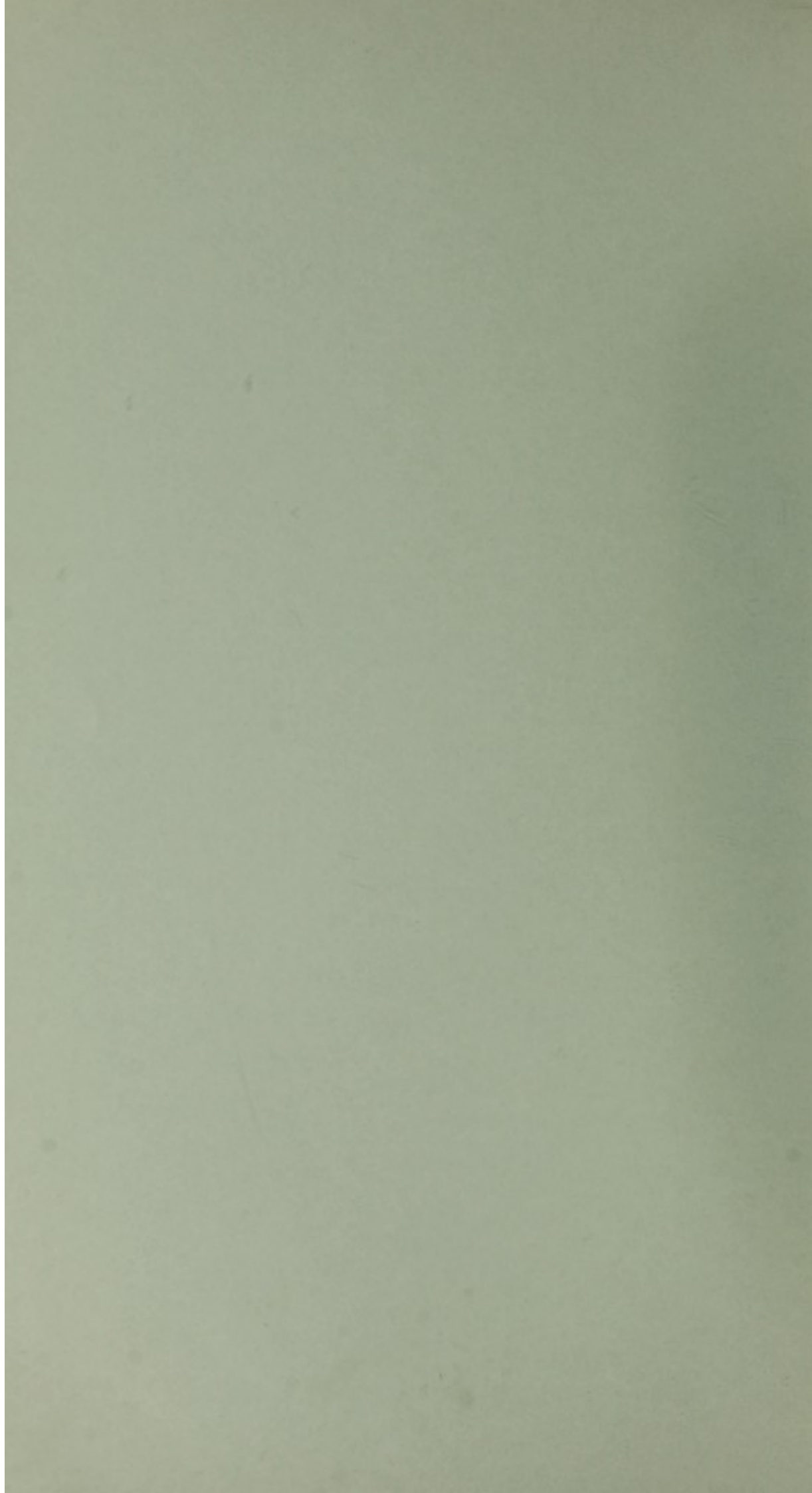
Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1966

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.



I N D E X

Accidents.. .. .	8
Ambulance Service.. .. .	14
Births and Birth Rates	3
Blood Transfusion Service.. .. .	15
Central Abattoir	21
Cervical Cytology.. .. .	15
Deaths and Death Rates	3
Deaths - 65 years of age and over.. .. .	5
Deaths - Detailed Causes	4
Deaths - Main Causes	5
Deaths - Specific Causes and Rates	5
Dungeness Nuclear Power Station	19
Eastern Co-ordination Committee	17
Examination of Meat and Other Foods	21
Factories Act, 1961	25
Family Planning Association	17
Food Hygiene	20
Game Act, 1831	21
General Provision of Health Services for the Borough	14
Home Help Service.. .. .	14
Home Physiotherapy Service	16
Homes for the Aged (E.S.C.C Welfare Department)	15
Hospitals.. .. .	15
Hospital Car Service	14
Housing - Improvement Grants	23
Housing - Local Authority and Private.. .. .	22
Ice Cream.. .. .	20
Immunisation and Vaccination	11 & 14
Industries	25
Infant Welfare Centre.. .. .	14
Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.. .. .	10
Infectious Diseases - Comparative Statistics, 1961-1966	10
Infectious Diseases - Ministry of Education Recommen- dations re exclusion	13
Infectious Diseases - Incidence of	11
Infectious Diseases - Seasonal Incidence	10
Marriage Guidance Councils	17
Mass Miniature Radiography in Industry	26
Meals on Wheels Service	18
Mental Health Service	14
Meteorology	27
Milk Production	19
Mortuary Accommodation	4
Motor Vehicle Deaths (England and Wales)	8
National Assistance Act, 1948.. .. .	16
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	16
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.. .. .	27

Port of Rye..	26
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949..	24
Public Conveniences..	28
Public Health and Housing Acts, Action under	21
Public Health Committee, Constitution of	2
Public Health Laboratory Service	15
Refuse Collection and Disposal	28
Rye and District Council for the Welfare of the Elderly	17
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	24
Smoking, Cancer and Disease	7
Smallpox vaccination.	12
Staff	2
Statistics relating to the Borough	2
Summary of Population, Births & Deaths with Rates	6
Tuberculosis	9
Tuberculosis, Preventive Measures	9
Visits of Public Health Inspector during 1966	26
Water Supply	18

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1966.

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

The highlight of 1966 was the completion of Badger Gate, a communal block of flatlets for housing the elderly in Mason's Field.

This provides 32 units of accommodation with all modern amenities plus a Warden's flat for a married couple.

The block was formally opened on 6th October, 1966, by the Chairman of the Housing Committee, Councillor G. Scotcher.

All the flats are occupied and the residents are delighted with their new homes. The unstinted efforts of the Warden in ensuring their welfare, both physical and mental, has created a happy family environment.

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.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. regarding the matter of the health of the population of the town of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The health of the population of the town of Haverhill, Massachusetts, is a matter of great importance, and it is the duty of the health authorities to take all necessary steps to protect the same. It is therefore requested that you continue to keep the health authorities advised of any further developments in this matter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. I. SILVERMAN
Health Officer of Haverhill.

The Town Clerk,
Haverhill,
Massachusetts.

Telephone: Haverhill 2514 - 2515.

BOROUGH OF RYEPUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(constitution as at 31st December, 1966)

Chairman:

Councillor F. WEBB

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G. SCOTCHER

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

Councillor S. J. BOURNE

Councillor C. A. JORDAN

Alderman R. H. PARRACK

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, 1965</u>		<u>1st April, 1966</u>	
Domestic properties.. ..	£104,043	59.3%	£106,472	59.1%
Commercial properties ..	£40,142	22.9%	£41,642	23.1%
Industrial properties ..	£9,760	5.6%	£9,835	5.5%
Other properties.	£21,392	12.2%	£22,109	12.3%
	<u>£175,337</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>£180,058</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Sum represented by a penny rate.. ..	£710		£728	
Number of rateable premises as at 1st April	2,077		2,123	

BOURNE OF THE

MUNICIPAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

(constituted on 27th December, 1906)

Chairman:

Councillor F. WEBB

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G. SCOTCHDOPE

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

Councillor S. J. DOURIE
 Councillor C. A. JORDAN
 Councillor E. M. PARSONS
 Councillor E. J. HERRING
 Councillor MISS M. F. BARNES, B.S.M., J.P.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

M. J. BURNHAM, O.B.E., D.S.O., J.P., M.R.S.O., L.R.C.P., B.S.H., F.R.S.H.

(Also Medical Officer of Health to the Rural District of Basset and General Medical Officer to East Sussex County Council)

Chief Public Health Inspector,
 Sanitary and Town Planning Officer:
 R. J. CORNELL, M.I.P.H.S., C.S.S.I.

The staff of the Public Health District
 Public Health Department carry out all the official
 work of the Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE BOROUGH OF THE

Area of the Borough in acres... .. 1,057
 Population (Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year) .. 6,400

Analysis of Retable Values

	1st April, 1906	1st April, 1907
Domestic properties..	£102,475	£104,045
Commercial properties ..	£11,645	£10,745
Industrial properties ..	£2,825	£2,700
Other properties ..	£22,100	£21,392
	<u>£160,085</u>	<u>£175,377</u>

Number of retable premises as at 1st April 6,077
 But represented by a heavy rate 270

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

<u>Live Births:</u>				<u>Still Births:</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	23	38	61	Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	3	2	5	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>26</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>66</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

	<u>Rye Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 home population (crude)	15.0)	18.1
Corrected birth rate.. .. .	17.7)	
Still birth rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	16.3	15.3*
Still birth rate per 1,000 home population	0.2	0.25

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 7.5 7.7

Live births registered in England and Wales in 1966 totalled 849,483.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

	<u>Rye Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 week (Perinatal)	1	9,447
Death rate of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births.. .. .	16.3	11.0
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal)	1	10,933
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	15.1	12.9*
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	1	16,147
Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	15.1	19.0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	0.2

* Lowest rate recorded.

/DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH

DEATHS AND BIRTH RATES

<u>Live Births</u>			<u>Still Births</u>		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
23	38	61	-	-	-
2	2	4	-	-	-
25	40	65	-	-	-

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Per 1,000</u>	<u>Population</u>
18.1	17.0	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 home population (excludes illegitimate)
12.3	12.7	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 home population (excludes illegitimate)

A stillbirth is defined as any child which has lasted four or more months after the 28th week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time show signs of life.

* lowest rate recorded.

Live births registered in England and Wales in 1966 totalled 849,771. Illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births 1.5.

DEATHS AND BIRTH RATES

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Per 1,000</u>	<u>Population</u>
9.447	1	Death rate of infants under 1 week (Perinatal)
11.0	16.3	Death rate of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births
10,933	1	Death rate of infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal)
12.2	12.1	Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births
16,147	1	Death rate of infants under 1 year of age
19.6	12.1	Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births
0.2	121	Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births

* lowest rate recorded.

REASONS CAUSED BY DEATH

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
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Coronary disease, Angina	M	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hypertension with heart disease	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other heart disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other circulatory disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Pneumonia	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Bronchitis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Accidents other than motor accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	31	1	-	-	-	1	2	6	21
	F	26	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	20

DEATHSBorough of Rye

Males... .. 31)
 Females ... 26) } 57

England and Wales

Males... .. 288,622)
 Females ... 275,002) } 563,624

Death rate per 1,000 population 12.9)
 Standardised death rate 10.8)

11.7

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

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

REPORT ON DEATHS

Sex	Age	Total	Under 1 Year	Period				
				1-12-34	1-12-35	1-12-36	1-12-37	1-12-38
M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	37	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	37	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	44	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	44	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	61	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	61	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	66	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	66	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	72	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	72	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	74	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	74	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	76	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	76	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	77	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	77	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	78	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	78	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	82	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	82	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	86	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	86	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	87	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	87	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	88	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	88	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	94	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	94	94	-	-				

(5)

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	1964	1965	1966
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Coronary disease)	17 (27.85%) 10 (16.39%)	26 (50%) 11 (21.1%)	12 (21.0%) 7 (12.2%)
(ii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	12 (19.69%)	6 (11.5%)	10 (17.5%)
(iii) Malignant neoplasms (Cancer) (Cancer of lung and bronchus)	13 (21.31%) 4 (6.55%)	15 (15.3%) 3 (5.7%)	18 (31.5%) 5 (8.7%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	3 (4.91%)	1 (1.8%)	7 (12.2%)

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) ..	Nil	Nil	2,090	0.04
Bronchitis	2	0.45	31,862	0.66
Poliomyelitis	Nil	Nil	4	0.00
Coronary and arterio-sclerotic heart disease ..	12	2.72	114,766	2.38
Cancer of the lung, trachea and bronchus	5	1.13	27,025	0.56
Cancer, all forms	18	4.09	108,158	2.24
Motor vehicle accidents.. ..	Nil	Nil	7,459	0.15
All other accidents.. .. .	1	0.23	11,603	0.23

DEATHS - 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Borough of Rye			London (England and Wales not available)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Total deaths	61	52	57	35,056	87,524*	87,992*
No. of deaths 65 years and over	45	45	42	23,099	59,356	60,122
Percentage of total deaths	73.7	86.5	73.7	65.9	67.8	68.3

* Apparent increase due to formation of Greater London Council.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

1966	1965	1964	
15 (21.0%) 7 (12.2%)	16 (20.8%) 7 (12.1%)	17 (21.8%) 10 (16.3%)	(i) Diseases of the heart and respiratory system (Coronary disease)
10 (13.2%)	6 (7.7%)	12 (15.6%)	(ii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system
18 (21.2%) 2 (2.7%)	12 (15.3%) 3 (3.7%)	13 (16.7%) 4 (6.2%)	(iii) Malignant neoplasms (Cancer) (Cancer of lung and breast)
7 (9.2%)	1 (1.3%)	3 (3.9%)	(iv) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

England and Wales	Borough of Hve		
	No. of deaths	No. of per 1,000 population	
0.04	2,000	NI	Tuberculosis (respiratory) ..
0.66	31,862	0.43
0.00	4	NI
2.38	114,766	2.12
0.56	67,022	1.13
2.24	108,128	1.09
0.12	7,422	NI
0.23	11,603	0.23

DEATHS - 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

London (England and Wales not available)	Borough of Hve				
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
87,492	87,224*	86,026	87	85	81
60.12	59.35	57.99	42	42	42
68.3	67.8	67.3	73.7	66.2	73.7

* Represents increase due to formation of Greater London Council.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS WITH RATES, 1956-1966

Year	Estimated Population	Total Live Births			Standardised Birth Rate	Birth Rate England & Wales	Total Deaths			Standardised Death Rate	Death Rate England & Wales	Natural Variation
		M	F	Total			M	F	Total			
1956	4,550	29	27	56	12.6	15.6	29	21	50	9.4	11.7	+ 6
1957	4,520	28	32	60	13.5	16.1	31	27	58	11.0	11.5	+ 2
1958	4,470	25	28	53	12.0	16.4	30	35	65	12.4	11.7	- 12
1959	4,470	31	27	58	13.2	16.5	31	33	64	12.3	11.6	- 6
1960	4,480	34	23	57	12.9	17.1	30	28	58	11.1	11.5	- 1
1961	4,420	27	24	51	11.7	17.4	40	31	71	13.8	12.0	- 20
1962	4,360	26	29	55	12.8	18.0	30	26	56	11.0	11.9	- 1
1963	4,370	31	29	60	16.1	18.2	30	30	60	11.5	12.2	---
1964	4,370	28	27	55	14.8	18.4	28	33	61	11.7	11.3	- 6
1965	4,400	33	24	57	15.2	18.1	22	30	52	10.2	11.5	+ 5
1966	4,400	26	40	66	17.7	18.1	31	26	57	10.8	11.7	+ 9

Standardised 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.

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

SMOKING, CANCER AND DISEASELung Cancer deaths in England and Wales

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Males... ..	20,278	20,757	21,476	22,231	22,606
Females	<u>3,501</u>	<u>3,677</u>	<u>3,895</u>	<u>4,168</u>	<u>4,413</u>
	<u>23,779</u>	<u>24,434</u>	<u>25,371</u>	<u>26,399</u>	<u>27,019</u>

In 1965 tobacco consumption fell by 9.6% reaching the lowest level since 1954/55, due one hoped to the impact of health education coupled with the more likely effect of increased taxation in the 1965 Budget.

Unfortunately, this trend was reversed in 1966 when sales went up by 4%. This increase arose despite the cessation of television advertising in August, 1965, agreement with tobacco firms not to renew contracts in cinemas and on radio, and the spending of £120,000 by the Ministry of Health on publicity directed to all sections of the population but mainly the young. Advertising by Press and posters ceased from 1st June but unfortunately this measure may have been countered by the introduction of gift coupons at about the same time.

The Tobacco Research Council, organised and financed by the tobacco industry, has published the results of a survey in Northern Ireland. The relevant figures are as follows:-

Of 803 men who died from lung cancer,
 84% had been habitual smokers
 12% were ex-smokers
 4% were non-smokers.

It was considered that about 9/10 of these deaths could have been prevented if those so afflicted had never smoked. A significant relationship was also established between chronic bronchitis and smoking.

Air pollution is known to be a prime factor in the causation and exacerbation of bronchitis. The low death rate for lung cancer amongst town dwellers who are non-smokers seems to indicate that in this particular context air pollution is not a significant factor.

Over 50% of male doctors in the United Kingdom are now non-smokers and their death rates from both lung cancer and coronary thrombosis have ceased to rise in contrast to the general population.

This drug addiction is a serious menace to the well-being of the nation having assumed epidemic proportions, being responsible for five times the number of deaths on the road, or put more simply, 500 deaths a week or one death in every 20 minutes. Can we afford this increasing rate of mass destruction in those in the prime of life, with no compensating factor except that of personal indulgence?

The adult has now been approached by mass media in all its guises, and has largely been made aware of the danger, thus the individual adult has, as is his right, made his decision regarding his future health. The only hope of some amelioration is health education focussed on the young in their formative years.

BRITISH CANNERS AND FISHERIES

Large Cancer Deaths in England and Wales

1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
20,218	20,151	21,416	22,531	22,600
7,301	7,611	7,827	8,166	8,481
23,779	24,434	25,311	26,399	27,011

In 1962 tobacco consumption fell by 2.6% reaching the lowest level since 1954. It has one factor to the impact of health education coupled with the more likely effect of increased taxation in the 1962 Budget.

Unfortunately, this trend was reversed in 1963 when sales went up 2.4%. This increase arose despite the cessation of television advertising in August, 1962, agreement with tobacco firms not to renew contracts in 1962 and on radio, and the spending of £150,000 by the Ministry of Health on publicity directed to all sections of the population but mainly the young. Advertising by press and posters ceased from 1st June but unfortunately this measure may have been counteracted by the introduction of gift coupons at about the same time.

The Tobacco Research Council, organized and financed by the tobacco industry, has published the results of a survey in Northern Ireland. The relevant figures are as follows:-

61 (60) men who died from lung cancer,
82 had been habitual smokers
15 were ex-smokers
24 were non-smokers.

It was considered that about 2/10 of these deaths could have been prevented if there had been no cigarette and never smoked. A significant relation ship was also established between chronic bronchitis and smoking.

Air pollution is known to be a prime factor in the causation and exacerbation of bronchitis. The low death rate for lung cancer amongst non-smokers who are non-smokers seems to indicate that in this particular context air pollution is not a significant factor.

Over 50% of male doctors in the United Kingdom are non-smokers and their death rates from both lung cancer and coronary thrombosis have ceased to rise in contrast to the general population.

This drug addiction is a serious menace to the well-being of the nation having caused epidemic proportions, being responsible for five times the number of deaths on the road, or put more simply, 500 deaths a week or one death in every 20 minutes. Can we afford this increasing rate of mass destruction in those in the prime of life, with no compensating factor except that of personal indulgence?

The adult has now been approached by mass media in all the English and has largely been made aware of the danger, thus the individual adult has, as is his right, made his decision regarding his future health. The only hope of some amelioration in health education is based on the young in their formative years.

ACCIDENTSAccidents in the Home - England and Wales

	1965			1966		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Coal gas poisoning.. .. .	342	447	789	334	451	785
Other poisoning.	281	313	594	338	373	711
Falls	1,162	2,760	3,922	1,189	2,872	4,061
Burns and scalds	269	482	751	306	491	797
Choking and suffocation ..	306	229	535	295	201	496
Other accidents	229	197	426	206	150	356
Total of Deaths	2,589	4,428	7,017	2,668	4,538	7,206

Many non-fatal accidents cause much hospitalisation and invalidism affecting the future of the victim and family. A child, badly burnt at about 5 years may be aged 20 years before remedial grafts and surgery are completed, apart from the co-incidental misery to all concerned.

A little forethought in the home could be a potent factor in prevention.

Mouth to Mouth Resuscitation

Instruction of the public on the "mouth-to-mouth" method of resuscitation continued throughout the year.

One Grammar School and one Secondary Modern School serving this area also received demonstrations. This programme will be continued.

I am 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 these demonstrations in his off duty time.

Motor Vehicle DeathsEngland and Wales

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
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	7,615
1966.. .. .	5,165	2,097	7,262

Pedestrians accounted for almost 40% of these deaths.

There were no deaths from this cause within the Borough of Rye during 1966.

ACCIDENTS

Accidents in the Home - Burns and Falls

1966	1967		1968		Total of Deaths
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
431	334	109	417	315	Coal gas poisoning.. .. .
313	238	294	373	281	Other poisoning
2,812	1,789	2,922	2,700	1,762	Poison
491	308	171	482	289	Burns and scalds
301	299	623	229	306	Choking and suffocation
130	208	426	191	229	Other accidents
4,238	2,665	1,017	4,438	2,529	

Many non-fatal accidents cause such hospitalization and disability affecting the future of the victim and family. A child, for example, who is injured may be aged 10 years before mental growth is complete. Accidents are prevented, apart from the so-called "accident-prone" persons, by the following measures:

A little forethought in the home could be a potent factor in preventing accidents.

North to North West

Instructions of the public on the "north-to-north" method of road construction continued throughout the year. The District Council and other secondary schools serving this area also received demonstrations. This programme will be continued in 1968. I am indebted to Mr. E. A. Walker, S.D.S.L., Station Officer, Division, for his valuable assistance, for his personal effort and interest in making himself available to give these demonstrations in all my areas.

Motor Vehicle Deaths

Burns and Falls

Year	Males	Females	Total
1961	4,133	1,681	5,814
1962	4,222	1,784	6,006
1963	4,299	1,762	6,061
1964	5,238	2,033	7,271
1965	5,708	2,217	7,925
1966	5,162	2,007	7,169

Deaths accounted for almost 45% of these deaths. There were no deaths from this cause within the borough of ... in the year 1966.

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, 1966	18	4	22	4	2	6	22	6	28
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Primary notifications received in 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cases moved into Borough as transfers in 1966	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	19	4	23	4	2	6	23	6	29
5. *Cases removed from Register in 1966	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
6. Number on Register at 31st December, 1966	18	4	22	4	2	6	22	6	28

* The one male pulmonary died from causes other than tuberculosis and therefore does not appear under this heading in "Detailed Causes of Death" on page 4.

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTIVE MEASURESMass Miniature Radiography

A survey was carried out in Rye during 1966 with the following result:-

	Male	Female	Total
Number of persons X-rayed	26	89	115

Abnormal films

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis requiring occasional Chest Clinic supervision.. ..	-	4	4
Other abnormalities	3	7	10
	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>

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

Doctors' patients are seen by the Mass Radiography Unit by arrangement, usually on the second or third Wednesday in the month.

RESULTS

1. Number on Register as 1st January, 1966	Males		Females		Total
	M	F	M	F	
1. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1966	-	-	-	-	-
2. Primary notifications received in 1966	-	-	-	-	-
3. Cases moved into borough as transients in 1966	1	-	-	-	1
Totals	10	4	4	2	16
4. Number on Register as 1st December 1966	10	4	4	2	16

* The one male patient died from causes other than tuberculosis and therefore does not appear under this heading in "Detailed Causes of Death" on page 4.

TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT RESULTSMale Patients

A survey was carried out in the district in 1966 with the following results:-

Number of persons treated	Males	Females	Total
	26	6	32

Summary TableMale Patients

Tuberculosis requiring treatment	Males	Females	Total
1. Cases notified in 1966	4	2	6
2. Cases notified in 1965	7	1	8
Total	11	3	14

Male patients notified in 1966 were not only notified early but also received treatment. The other patients notified in 1965 were also notified early and received treatment.

Doctors' patients are also notified early by the Health Authority. The results of the survey are shown in the following table.

Summary Table

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1961 - 1966

1st January - 31st December

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet fever.. .. .	4	2	-	-	4	-
Measles	162	2	6	111	15	32
Pneumonia.. .. .	10	5	2	1	3	4
Erysipelas	-	-	4	2	-	1
Whooping cough	-	1	31	7	1	-
Puerperal pyrexia.. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	1

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1966

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Measles	7	8	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	32
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	7	10	1	1	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	13	38

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS 1966

	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Measles	Ophthalmia neonatorum	TOTALS
Under 1 year	-	-	-	1	1
1 - 2 years	-	-	6	-	6
3 - 4 years	-	-	4	-	4
5 - 9 years	-	-	21	-	21
10 - 44 years	-	1	1	-	2
45 - 64 years	-	1	-	-	1
65 years & over	1	2	-	-	3
TOTALS	1	4	32	1	38

/INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1951 - 1955

for January - 31st December

1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	
4	-	-	2	4	Scarlet fever.. .. .
12	11	6	2	15	Diphtheria
3	1	2	2	10	Pneumonia.. .. .
-	2	4	-	-	Typhoid
1	2	2	1	-	Whooping cough
-	-	-	-	1	Respiratory pyrexia.. .. .
-	-	-	1	-	Optic atrophy

GENERAL FEATURES OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISEASES IN 1955

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Scarlet fever	1	0	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Optic atrophy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	1	0	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	10

CASES OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS 1955

Age Group	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Scarlet fever	Optic atrophy	TOTAL
Under 1 year	-	-	-	1	1
1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-	0
3 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	0
5 - 9 years	-	-	-	-	0
10 - 14 years	-	-	1	-	1
15 - 19 years	-	-	1	-	1
20 years & over	1	2	-	-	3
TOTAL	1	2	1	1	5

INCIDENTS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISEASES

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASESPoliomyelitis

No case of poliomyelitis has been recorded in this Borough for the past thirteen 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
1966	17	14	4

Diphtheria

I am happy to record that this Borough has been free from this infection for the past 21 years; a worthwhile coming of age.

It is salutary to reflect that there were 5 deaths from this cause in the United Kingdom in 1966 having been preceded by nil returns for the previous two years (1964 and 1965).

Immunisation is the controlling factor in the elimination of this disease.

Measles

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

Whooping cough

No incidence in 1966 in the Borough of Rye.

There were 23 deaths in the United Kingdom in 1966, this stresses the necessity for continued prophylaxis.

Typhoid fever

No incidence in 1966 in this Borough.

Prospective travellers abroad would be well advised to consult their General Practitioners regarding protective immunisation against this disease.

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	} one visit
3 months	Poliomyelitis Oral, second dose Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough second combined single injection	} one visit
4 months	Poliomyelitis Oral, third dose Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough third combined single injection	} one visit
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	} one visit
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.

Poliovirus

No case of poliovirus has been recorded in this Borough in the past fifteen years.

<u>England and Wales</u>			
Year	<u>Confirmed Notifications</u>		Deaths
	Total	Non-paralytic	
1955	5,976	1,571	138
1954	212	59	18
1953	17	14	4

Statistics

I am happy to report that this Borough has been free from this infection for the past 21 years; a worthwhile record of age.

It is interesting to note that there were 2 deaths from this infection in the United Kingdom in 1956 having been preceded by 11 deaths in the previous two years (1954 and 1955).

Immunity to the controlling factor in the elimination of this disease.

Measles

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

Whooping cough

No incidence in 1955 in the Borough of New.

There were 73 deaths in the United Kingdom in 1956, this stress the necessity for continued prophylaxis.

Typhoid fever

No incidence in 1955 in this Borough.

Preventive measures should be well advised to combat this disease. Their General Practitioners regarding protective immunisation against this disease.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

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

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>*Ages and</u>
Poliovirus Oral, first dose	1 month
Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough first combined single injection	2 months
Poliovirus Oral, second dose	3 months
Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough second combined single injection	4 months
Poliovirus Oral, third dose	15 - 24 months
Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping cough single re-injecting injection	18 - 24 months
Poliovirus Oral, re-injecting dose	3 years
Diphtheria - Tetanus single re-injecting injection	5 years
Poliovirus re-vaccination	10 years
Diphtheria - Tetanus single re-injecting injection	15 years

* The ages here are included only as a guide; other ages may be used.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION
(Continued)

Protective inoculations, persons under 16 years
of age in 1966
(Local Health Authority's Records)

	Completed Primary course	Completed re-inforcing course
Diphtheria	58	102
Whooping cough	57	65
Tetanus	70	101

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Local Health Authority's Records					
	Primary			Revaccination		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Under 1 year.. .. .	8	5	2	-	-	-
1 year	26	21	35	-	6	-
2 - 4 years	3	3	5	5	3	-
5 - 15 years.. .. .	1	8	1	8	7	3
	38	37	43	13	16	3

Smallpox

International certificates of vaccination against smallpox authenticated for travel abroad:-

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Revaccination</u>
1963.. .. .	19	54
1964.. .. .	17	65
1965.. .. .	16	98
1966.. .. .	20	305

Almost 70 per cent of all cases of smallpox reported in 1966 occurred in South-East Asia.

Travellers in their own interests, should not proceed to smallpox areas without making certain that they have obtained a successful result to vaccination or re-vaccination.

/PERIOD OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

(Continued)

Protective immunization against measles in 1964
of age in 1964
(Local Health Authority's Records)

Completed Primary course	Completed Primary course	Completed re-immunization course
20	20	102
27	27	102
10	10	101

MEASLES VACCINATION

Local Health Authority's Records	Primary Immunization				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Under 1 year.. ..	8	2	2	-	-
1 year	26	21	20	-	-
2 - 4 years	3	2	2	2	-
5 - 15 years.. ..	1	8	1	8	2
	38	31	43	13	2

1968

International certificates of vaccination against
measles introduced for travel abroad--

Primary Immunization

1967.. ..	19	24
1964.. ..	17	6
1965.. ..	16	30
1966.. ..	20	30

Approx 10 per cent of all cases of measles reported in 1964

occurred in North-East Wales.

Travelers in their own interests, should not proceed to well-
populated areas without making certain that they have obtained a successful
result to vaccination or re-vaccination.

REPORT OF INCIDENCE IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

	Usual Incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)		
			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.
MUMPS	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 barefoot dancing.			

MINISTRY OF HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS
PERIOD OF ISOLATION IN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Contact, i.e. the members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one household.	Patients	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	Usual incubation period (days)	
Adult contacts except in school cases except those excluded with Health Officer of Health. Other contacts, if healthy, need not be excluded.	No-adults other family & contacts	1-2	1-7	SCARLET FEVER AND RHEUMATISM
Children under 5 years of age who have not had the disease should be excluded for 7 days if the child appears well in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. In contact with the patient a cough, cold, or sore throat should be immediately excluded.	10 days after the appearance of the rash	7-14	7-14	MEASLES
None.	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	0-5	2-21	DIPHTHERIA
Children under 7 years who have not had the disease should be excluded for 14 days from the date of onset of the disease in the house.	14 days from the date of onset of the disease	-	4-18	SCARLET FEVER
None.	7 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	0-1	11-21	CHICKEN-POX
None.	7 days from the date of the rash.	-	12-21	MEASLES
None.	To be excluded for 14 days	-	1-7	SCARLET FEVER (INCLUDING THE EAR)
If the infected area can be kept covered the patient need not be excluded. In school cases, however, take part in activities - but in the case of infectious diseases - exclude from school or hospital admission.				KINDNESS OF THE BODY (INCLUDING ATHLETE'S FOOT)

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) employs 6 men and has 2 ambulances (including 1 dual purpose vehicle for sitting cases) serving the parishes of

Beckley	Icklesham	Rye Foreign
Camber	Northiam	Rye Harbour
East Guldeford	Peasmarsh	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 Women's Royal Voluntary Service, the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Area Transport Officer for this district is at 73a, London Road, Bexhill-on-Sea - 9 a.m to 6 p.m Monday to Friday (Telephone: 152). Emergency service at weekend through Ambulance Station.

(ii) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School(iii) District Nurses (Midwives) and Health Visitors Age(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 homes.

(v) Infant Welfare Centre

The Infant Welfare Centre is held on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in every month at the County 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 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).

MR. M. G. FORD, 19, Ghyllside Estate, Northiam
(Telephone: Northiam 2311).

The Bexhill Area Office is at 54, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, and the Officers meet there between 9 a.m and 10.0 a.m and the clerical staff stay until 1 p.m (Telephone: Bexhill 7071).

The Mental Health Welfare Officer on duty outside office hours, i.e. after 5 p.m., can be contacted through Hellingly Hospital (Telephone: Hellingly 391).

/(viii) Registration of Nursing Homes

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

(A) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE TERMS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH ACT 1931

(1)(a) Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Station, Goodrich Hill (Telephone No. 2333) employs

8 men and has 2 ambulances (including 1 for special purposes)

vehicles for sitting cases) serving the parishes of

Beckley	Wickham	Wickham
Chichester	Wickham	Wickham
East Gillingham	Wickham	Wickham
Itzehoe	Wickham	Wickham

In addition to the Borough of Wick.

(b) Hospital Car Service

The Hospital Car Service is provided by the Joint Organisation of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, the British Red Cross and the East Sussex Ambulance Brigade. The Area Transport Officer for this district is 17, London Road, Bexhill-on-Sea - 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday to Friday (Days 152). Emergency services at weekends through Ambulance Station. Phone: 152.

(11) Days of Hospital and District Nurses and Children under 16

(12) District Nurses (Night) and Health Visitors

(iv) Home Help Service

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

(v) Infant Welfare Centre

The Infant Welfare Centre is held on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursdays in every month at the County Office, Ferry Road, Wex.

(vi) Immunisation and Vaccination Service

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

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

(vii) Mental Health Officers maintain liaison with general practitioners

and are available at the following addresses:-

- MR. V. F. CANNON, 10, Kellingrove Park Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Telephone: Bexhill 6233).
- MR. R. C. KENNEDY, 4/5 St. Catherine's Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea (Telephone: Bexhill 6732).
- MR. S. F. LEE, Flat 1, 56, London Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Telephone: Bexhill 381).
- MR. M. G. KING, 19, Gifford's Parade, Bexhill (Telephone: Bexhill 2311).

The Bexhill Area Office is at 56, London Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, and the Officers meet there between 9 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. and the clinical work may start 1 p.m. (Telephone: Bexhill 7071).

The Mental Health Officers on duty outside office hours 1.0 after 5 p.m., can be contacted through Bexhill Hospital (Telephone: Bexhill 381).

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

- (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.

- (xi) Cervical Cytology

Clinics were arranged from October, 1966, at the following premises:-

Rye Clinic, Ferry Road, Rye (available for residents in the Borough of Rye and the Rural District of Battle)

Application forms to attend these clinics by appointment may be obtained at the Council Offices, Borough of Rye, Ferry Road, Rye, or from General Practitioners and Health Visitors.

- (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

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

(Continued)

(viii) Registration of Nursing Homes (NH) in the Borough of Hove

(ix) Home Care Services

(x) Special Medical Services (* routine medical examinations for the assessment of mental health)

* Delegates duties to your Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as Special Medical Officer.

(xi) General Practice

Clinics were arranged from October, 1966, at the following

premises:-

Eye Clinic, Ferry Road, Hove (available for residents in the Borough of Hove and the Rural District of Battle)
Application forms to attend these clinics by appointment may be obtained at the Council Offices, Borough of Hove, Ferry Road, Hove, or from General Practitioners and Health Visitors.

(b) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Wards for the Aged

Prize House, Pillevale, Ticehurst.
Grey Priory, Winchelsea.

(c) HOSPITALS

The following are the main hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents in the Borough of Hove:-

- Barwell Hall Hospital, Hove
- Battle Hospital, Battle
- General Hospital, Hove
- Hove East Sussex Hospital, Hastings (including V. D. Clinic)
- Mount Pleasant Hospital, Hastings
- St. Helen's Hospital, Hastings
- Forwood Maternity Home, Hastings
- St. Leonard's Hospital, St. Leonards-on-Sea
- Devonport General Hospital, St. Leonards-on-Sea
- Hellingly Hospital, Hellingly
- Ferry Hospital, Hove
- Hill House, Hove

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

Home Treatment Services

The National Home Treatment Service visits the periodically staged assessed facilities for voluntary home care available in the Council's area.

(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 service is 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.

Quinine Chloride, prepared from purified quinine from normal health units by the Water 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 A. R. Jackson.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE (Continued)

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. Protection is immediate providing symptoms have not yet appeared and last 2 - 3 weeks, no side effects. Optimum prevention is up to first week after exposure.	750 mg (intramuscularly) into buttock (no need for refrigeration)
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 & 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 East Sussex 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 for 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

GENERAL DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE PROVINCE

(Continued)

(3) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE (Continued)

be made personally to Doctor J. E. Jamieson, Director, Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (Telephone Brighton 63500).

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Available for</u>	<u>Usual charges</u>
Measles	Women who have not had measles, exposed to close infection (i.e. in the same room) during the first three months of pregnancy. Protection is immediate providing symptoms have not yet appeared and last 2 - 3 weeks, no side effects. Optimum prevention is up to first week after exposure. (1) Children at risk under 1 year (2) Other children subject to special conditions for whom an unmodified attack of measles would be dangerous*.	250 up to 150 up to 100 up to 50
		Prevention 1 - 2 years 3 years & over 150
		Attenuation All ages 250

* 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 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 generalised vaccinia, accidental vaccinia infection endangering the eye, and in special circumstances, for the prophylaxis of unvaccinated measles contacts.

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

(4) NATIONAL LABORATORY FOR

(1) Section 41: Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

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

(2) Section 42: Advice or Examination of the Dead

No action was necessary.

(3) HOME PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE

The West Sussex Home Psychiatry Service continues to provide qualified psychiatrists 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 psychiatry department. It provides treatment for those persons etc. in the opinion of their hospital consultants or general practitioners, would derive more benefit for delinquent activities but who cannot afford the services of a private psychiatrist.

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

Letters maintained.

(6) PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(H) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Designed to advise married people on the spacing and limitation of families, including involuntary sterility and minor gynaecological ailments.

Clinics are held at the following times:-

Arthur Blackman Clinic, London Road, St.Leonards-on-Sea.	Every Tuesday 2.15 to 3.45 p.m. First and third Wednesdays in month - 6 to 7.30 p.m. Telephone: Hastings 278.
The Clinic, The Avenue, Eastbourne.	Every Thursday 2.30 to 4.0 p.m and 5.30 to 7.0 p.m. Telephone: Eastbourne 26788.
Kent & Sussex Hospital, Out-patients Department, Tunbridge Wells.	Every Thursday 2.0 to 3.15 p.m and 6.0 to 7.30 p.m. <u>By appoint- ment only.</u> Telephone: Tunbridge Wells 20853.
East Sussex County Clinic, London Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.	First and Third Mondays in month 6.30 to 8.0 p.m. <u>By appointment only</u> Telephone: Cooden 3517 after 1.0 p.m or Bexhill 1996 while the Clinic is in session.

(I) MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCILS

Problems related to marital relationships.

Marriage Guidance Council, appointments Secretary - Telephone Eastbourne 25165.

The Catholic Marriage Advisory Council, 84, Queen's Road, Brighton 1 (Telephone: Brighton 25261) serves Roman Catholics and 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, by arrangement with the Children's Department, East Sussex County Council.

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

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

(K) 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 to co-ordinate all the voluntary agencies connected with the welfare of the elderly in those areas which include Women's Royal 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.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

Herewith short list of 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.

(L) MEALS ON WHEELS

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service supplied 1,638 meals (of which 1,297 ranked for subsidy) to the elderly in the Borough of Rye during 1966.

The basic charge to recipients was 1/3d per meal, the cost price being 2/0d. A subsidy of 9d per meal was granted by this Local Authority, and in December 1966 a grant of £10. 0. 0d was allowed towards the purchase of equipment.

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

These meals are an insurance against malnutrition, subsequent hospitalisation and institutionalism.

WATER SUPPLY

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

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

Bacteriological reports on the treated water were made available to this Authority, all of which were satisfactory with the exception of one which was doubtful.

Plumbo-solvency

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

Sampling

Fortnightly samples of treated water were submitted to the Public Health 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 young children.

MILK PRODUCTION

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGHS
(Continued)

Herewith about list of services offered by this organization:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Home Decorating. | 1. Home Decorating. |
| 2. Shopping. | 2. Shopping. |
| 3. Wood Shopping (Kindling). | 3. Wood Shopping (Kindling). |
| 4. Help with Filing in form. | 4. Help with Filing in form. |
| 5. Snow Clearance. | 5. Snow Clearance. |
| 6. Mail home repairs. | 6. Mail home repairs. |
| 7. Gardening. | 7. Gardening. |
| 8. Orthopedy Services. | 8. Orthopedy Services. |
| 9. Home Hospital Visiting Services. | 9. Home Hospital Visiting Services. |

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

(1) MEALS ON WHEELS

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service supplied 1,675 meals (of which 1,257 were for elderly) to the elderly in the Borough of the during 1961. The main charge to recipients was 1/6 per meal, the cost being 2/6. A subsidy of 9d per meal was granted by this local authority, and in December 1961 a grant of £10,000 was allowed towards the purchase of equipment.

Transport was subsidised by the Welfare Department of the East Essex County Council.

These meals are an incentive against neglect, subsequent hospitalisation and institutionalisation.

WATER SUPPLY

Health Corporation Water Undertaking supplies main water to the Borough of the. All water is treated and chlorinated to a high standard of purity and adequate quantity was maintained throughout the year. Bacteriological reports on the treated water were made available to this authority, all of which were satisfactory with the exception of one which was doubtful.

Plumbo-solvent

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

Sanitation

Periodically samples of treated water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, in addition to those submitted by Health Corporation Water Undertaking, 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 young children.

MILK PRODUCTION

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced in July, 1966, that he was initiating a two stage scheme for the eradication of Brucellosis from Britain.

In the first stage a register of Brucella-free herds would be built up by a voluntary scheme. Stage two would involve the selection of areas for eradication schemes with subsequent slaughter of reactors and the payment of compensation.

Progress will inevitably be slow but it is to be welcomed as an indication that at last this problem is receiving ministerial interest.

I would have hoped to have seen the following measures put into force at the same time:-

- (a) compulsory vaccination of all calves between the ages of 3 and 6 months:
- (b) the cessation of vaccination of all adult animals, in order that the blood picture would not be confused when future testing of reactors is undertaken.

Verbal assurance of vaccination with S.19 in calfhood is insufficient evidence of vaccination and no stock should be "bought in" unless Ministry of Agriculture tags or certificates are produced.

Samples of Untreated Milk (T.T) submitted for Biological examination

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

Antibiotic Testing of Milk

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 require 48 hours to elapse between the cessation of the treatment and the sale of milk.

DUNGENESS NUCLEAR POWER STATION, ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Reports were received at regular intervals covering the period from April, 1965 to December, 1966.

The following comments were extracted:-

- (1) Radioactivity in fish and gamma radiation on the beach remain at levels which are not significantly different from those found at comparable sites remote from nuclear power stations.
- (2) The levels of strontium 90 in the milk sampled in the two zones were all substantially the same as those which might have been expected in comparable parts of the country where there are no nuclear power stations.
- (3) The departments responsible for controlling discharges of radioactive waste and direct radiation from the station considered that the position shown in these reports were satisfactory.

MILK VACCINATION

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced in July 1966, that he was instituting a two stage scheme for the eradication of Brucella from Britain.

In the first stage a register of Brucella-free herds would be built up by a voluntary scheme. Stage two would involve the selection of areas for eradication schemes with emphasis on slaughter of reservoirs and the payment of compensation.

Progress will inevitably be slow but it is to be welcomed as an indication that at last this problem is receiving ministerial interest. I would have hoped to have seen the following measures put into force at the same time:-

- (a) compulsory vaccination of all calves between the ages of 3 and 6 months.
- (b) the cessation of vaccination of all adult animals, in order that the blood picture would not be confused when future testing of reservoirs is undertaken.

Verbal assurance of vaccination with B.19 in calfhood is insufficient evidence of vaccination and no stock should be "bought in" unless Ministry of Agriculture tests or certificates are produced.

Results of Untreated Milk (T.T.) submitted for Biological Examination

Number of samples taken...	4
Number negative for tubercle bacilli	4
Number negative for Brucella abortus	4
<u>Antibiotic Test of Milk</u>	
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 also reactions in persons sensitive to this antibiotic. Bacillus pasteuris 48 hours to elapse between the cessation of the treatment and the sale of milk.

HEALTHY MILKING MACHINE MONITORING

Reports were received at regular intervals covering the period from April, 1965 to December, 1966.

The following comments were extracted:-

- (1) Radioactivity in fresh and pasteurized milk on the basis of counts at levels which are not significantly different from those found at comparable sites remote from nuclear power stations.
- (2) The levels of strontium 90 in the milk sampled in the two zones were all substantially the same as those which might have been expected in comparable parts of the country where there are no nuclear power stations.
- (3) The departments responsible for controlling discharges of radioactive waste and direct radiation from the station considered that the position shown in these reports was satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total number of food premises in Borough of Rye	105	104	102	103
Number fully inspected.. .. .	43	78	72	87
Number of informal notices served	5	18	3	3
Notices complied with by the end of the year ..	5	14	3	3

Quick-frozen food stocks and cabinets need careful supervision by the retailer if the quality is to be maintained.

Rotation of stocks is just as important in frozen food as in ordinary packaged foods where the product would suffer if the shelf life were unduly prolonged.

The cabinet should not be overfilled, i.e. above the load line; the temperature of 0°F or below cannot be guaranteed above this line.

The temperature should be checked daily in the area just below this line. Regular maintenance, including defrosting, should be meticulously adhered to in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions if deterioration of the product is to be avoided.

Once frozen food has been thawed, no attempt should be made to re-freeze, this would constitute a hazardous practice, as the keeping quality would in this event be approximated to that of ordinary food-stuffs. Chief

The Public Health Inspector uses his best endeavours to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations by giving guidance to food traders in all aspects of food hygiene and the foregoing is just one facet which demands his constant and helpful vigilance.

Shops classified according to their main trades:-

Grocers and General Provisions.. .. .	15
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>	19
<u>Canteens (industrial, etc)</u>	5

Schools:

Infants	1
Primary	1
Secondary Modern	1
Grammar	1
Private	2

103

Ice Cream

There are 32 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream, which is all sold pre-packed.

102	102	102	Total number of food premises in Borough of New York
78	78	43	Number fully inspected
3	18	2	Number of informal notices served
3	14	2	Notices complied with by the end of the year

Quick-frozen food stocks and cabinets need careful supervision. The retailer if the quality is to be maintained.

Rotation of stocks is just as important in frozen food as in ordinary packaged foods where the product would rotter if the shelf life were not fully protected.

The cabinet should not be overfilled, i.e. above the load line. The temperature of 0° F or below cannot be guaranteed above this line. The temperature should be checked daily in the area just below this line. Regular maintenance, including defrosting, should be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If deterioration of the product is to be avoided.

Once frozen food has been thawed, no attempt should be made to re-freeze, this would constitute a hazardous practice, as the packaging quality would in this event be approximated to that of ordinary food-stuffs.

The Public Health Inspector uses his best endeavours to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations by giving guidance to food traders in all aspects of food hygiene and the foregoing is just one facet which demands his constant and helpful vigilance.

Hours detailed according to their main trades:-

12	Grocers and General Provisioners
5	Bakers
3	Butcherers
4	Confectioners
2	Confectionery and sweets
7	Cater with cake shops
12	Ice cream parlours
4	Ice cream parlours (patrol and vans)
18	Hotels, Guest houses and Cafes
2	Restaurants (Industrial, etc)
<u>Hotels:</u>		
1	Infants
1	Primary
1	Secondary Schools
1	Grammar
2	Private

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.. .. .	11	0	0
Canned fruit	4	6	12
Cheese	5	0	0
Canned fish.. .. .	-	2	12
Cat and dog food (canned) ..	8 cans		
Milk	2 cans		

GAME ACT, 1831

Four persons were licensed to deal in Game during the year 1966.

CENTRAL ABATTOIR, HASTINGS

This is jointly owned and administered by the Borough of Rye and three neighbouring Authorities (Hastings County Borough, the Borough of Bexhill and the Rural District of Battle).

The average weekly throughput in the financial year ending 31st March, 1967 = 336 units.

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).. .. .	23
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for this purpose	42
(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.. .. .	2
(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.. .. .	12

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	9
--	---

/3. Action under Statutory Powers

FOOD HYGIENE
(Continued)

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

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

Quantity	Weight	Value	Description
11	0	0	Canned meat
4	6	12	Canned fruit
2	0	0	Cheese
2	12	12	Canned fish
1	8	8	Oat and dog food (canned)
2	5	5	Milk

DAIRY ACT, 1921

Your persons were licensed to deal in Dams during the year 1926

GENERAL ANALYSIS, HASTINGS

This is jointly owned and administered by the Borough of Hy and three neighbouring authorities (Hastings County Borough, the Borough of Bexhill and the Rural District of Battle).

The average weekly throughput in the financial year ending 31st March, 1927 - 126 units.

ACTION UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND DRAINAGE ACTS

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

1. Inspection of dwellings during the year

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
23	42	111	121
Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	Number of dwellings included under subhead (1) above which were inspected and reported under the Housing (Sanitation) Regulations, 1925 and 1926	Number of inspections made for this purpose
2	2	2	2
Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation

2. Number of defects during the year without notices of formal notice

Number of defective dwellings numbered in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers
2

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.. .. Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. .. Nil
- (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 3
- (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. Nil
- (ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.. .. Nil
- (iii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil
- (iv) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:-
- (a) to render the house fit for habitation 1
- (b) usage other than for human habitation Nil
- (v) Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1957 4
- (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 1966:

- (a) By the Council 51
- (b) By private enterprise 12

Private enterprise dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1966: 14

Accommodation under the letting control of the Council as at 31st December, 1966:-

Assisted Schemes - Pre-war houses.. .. 115

Assisted Schemes - Post-war houses and flats 438

Expired leases - Pre-1914 houses 29

582

Applicants on Council's Housing List at 31st December, 1966.. .. 87

Applicants on Council Housing List for Elderly Persons' dwellings 6

ACTION UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

(Continued)

1. Action under Statutory Powers during the year
(A) Proceedings under Sections 12 & 13 of the
Housing Act, 1937:-

(i) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 111

(ii) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

- (a) By owners 111
- (b) By local authority in default of owners .. 111

(iii) Number of dwellings acquired and subsequently rendered fit by the local authority 111

(B) Proceedings under the Public Health Act:-

(i) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be remedied 111

(ii) Number of dwellings in which notices were rendered after service of formal notices:-

- (a) By owners 111
- (b) By local authority in default of owners .. 111

(C) Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the
Housing Act, 1937:-

(i) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellings unfit for habitation 111

(ii) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 111

(iii) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 111

(iv) Number of dwellings in respect of which alterations were accepted from owners:-

- (a) to meet the requirements for habitation .. 111
- (b) usage other than for human habitation .. 111

(v) Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1937 111

(vi) Number of dwellings bought after the Housing Act, 1937, Section 17(2) 111

(D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1937 .. 111

HOUSING LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE

NEW DWELLINGS

New dwellings erected during 1966:

- (a) By the Council 111
- (b) By private enterprise 111

Private enterprise dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1966: 111

Accommodation under the control of the Council
as at 31st December, 1966:-

Isolated houses - Two-bed houses 111

Isolated houses - Four-bed houses and flats .. 111

Isolated houses - Two- to four-bed houses 111

Isolated houses - Two- to four-bed houses 111

Isolated houses - Two- to four-bed houses 111

COMPARATIVE TABLE - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY

Year	Private Enterprise		Local Authority
	New dwellings	Conversions	New dwellings
1958	2	2	68
1959	1	-	-
1960	2	-	-
1961	2	2	-
1962	2	-	38
1963	1	2	-
1964	7	-	-
1965	9	1	9
1966	12	2	51

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

Analysis of the 2 approved properties:

Owner/occupied.. 1 Tenanted .. -
 Improvements 1
 Total amount of Discretionary grants approved in 1966 £305. 0. 0d
 Average grant per dwelling £305. 0. 0d
 Number of applications approved and completed in 1966 Nil
 Number of applications approved in previous years and completed in 1966.. .. 1

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 bathroom (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.

COMPARATIVE TABLE - PRIVATE DWELLINGS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Year	Private Dwellings		Local Authorities
	No. Dwellings	Conversions	
1958	12	2	21
1957	9	1	9
1956	7	-	5
1955	7	2	-
1954	1	-	2
1953	2	-	2
1952	2	-	-
1951	2	-	-
1950	2	-	-
1949	1	-	-
1948	2	-	2

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT, 1944 IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Improvement 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	2
Properties approved for grants	1
Applications refused (not eligible)	1
<u>Analysis of the 2 approved properties:</u>		
Grant/occupied	1
Granted	-
Improvements	1
Total amount of Discretionary Grants approved in 1958	£305.0.04
Average grant per dwelling	£305.0.04
Number of applications approved and completed in 1958	21
Number of applications approved in previous years and completed in 1958	1

Standard Grants enable private tenants and certain leaseholders to obtain grants, as a right, if the necessary conditions apply, of up to £150 to provide five basic amenities of bath or shower in a bathroom (or an addition or by the conversion of an existing), a wash-hand basin, a water closet (with separate tank drainage if no sewer is available), hot and cold water supply (extending 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, 1954, and may increase a standard grant up to a maximum of £150.

HOUSING
(Continued)

Standard Grants

Applications received.. .. .	8
Properties approved for grants	7
Application withdrawn before approval..	1
Total amount of Standard grants approved in 1966	£945. 0. Od.

Seven properties were provided with the following amenities at a total cost of £2,327. 17. Od:-

Baths or showers in bathrooms.. .. .	7
Wash-hand basins	6
Hot water systems.. .. .	7
Water closets	5
Food stores	4

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 1966.

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

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Number of properties inspected in 1966:-

(a) as a result of complaint.. .. .	71
(b) by survey	20
Number of properties found to be infested by rats or mice	81
Number of properties treated by Local Authority	81
Number of visits by Rodent Operative	280

The Council employs one Rodent Operative on a part-time basis. Arrangements were made for a firm of specialist contractors to carry out examinations and clearance work in the refuse tip area and to bait sewers as and when required. The improvement resulting from these measures has been considerable.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The second full year of operation of the new disposal works has effected further remarkable improvement in river conditions generally and the complete elimination of pollution has been welcomed over very large areas.

Effluents have continued to be excellent. It is obvious that the works are making a very worthwhile contribution to the amenity value of the neighbourhood under the supervision of the Engineer and his assistant.

The clearing and disposal of sludge will continue to be considerably affected by weather conditions but to date the problem is being dealt with adequately.

Standard Grants

Applications received.....	5
Proposals approved for grants ..	7
Application withdrawn before approval..	1
Total amount of Standard Grants	
approved in 1966	£205,000

Seven properties were provided with the following amenities at a total cost of £2,327,17.00:-

Baths or showers in bedrooms..	7
Wash-hand basins	6
Hot water systems	7
Water closets	2
Food stores	4

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 1966. Grants are a helpful incentive to the improvement of existing housing.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Number of properties inspected in 1966:-	
(a) as a result of complaint	71
(b) by survey	20
Number of properties found to be infested	
by rats or mice	31
Number of properties treated by local authority ..	31
Number of visits by Robert Operative	282

The Council employ one Robert Operative on a part-time basis. Arrangements were made for a firm of specialist contractors to carry out examinations and clearance work in the refuse tip area and to halt sewer gas and when required. The improvement resulting from these measures has been considerable.

WINDMILL AND GREAT WINDMILL

The second full year of operation of the new disposal works has effected further remarkable improvement in river conditions generally and the complete elimination of pollution has been achieved over very large areas. Effluents have continued to be excellent. It is obvious that the works are making a very worthwhile contribution to the quality of the neighbourhood under the supervision of the Engineer and his assistants.

The clearing and disposal of sludge will continue to be considerably affected by weather conditions but so far the problem is being dealt with adequately.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961Inspections

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (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 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 Sections 133 and 134.

INDUSTRIES

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

	As at 31st December, 1966			As at 31st December 1965
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Aerated water manufacturers..	5	2	7	9
Bedding makers	2	1	3	2
Builders.	108	4	112	95
Catering and bakeries	13	37	50	49
Cattle market	1	-	1	1
Cinema	5	5	10	10
Coal merchants	10	2	12	12
Corn chandlers	14	3	17	20
Dairymen	15	6	21	23
Engineering works	275	49	324	296
Furniture removers	12	2	14	15
Hotels	23	23	46	59
Laundries	12	42	54	54
Nurserymen	1	1	2	2
Pottery works	10	19	29	29
Printing works	13	18	31	29
Sawmills.	17	2	19	23
Ship repairing	13	1	14	4
Toy manufacturers	10	73	83	72

Inspections

Number of inspected factories (1)	Number of written notices issued (2)		Number on Register (3)	Premises (4)
	Outworkers (a)	Others (b)		
25	-	-	9	(i) Premises in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities
21	-	-	43	(ii) Premises not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority
-	-	-	-	(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)
47	-	-	52	Totals

There are no outworkers under Sections 13 and 14.

INDUSTRIES

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

As at 31st December 1955 Total	As at 31st December, 1956			
	Total	Males	Females	
9	7	2	5	Asbestos water manufacturers..
2	3	1	2	Balancing machines
25	112	4	108	Balloon
49	20	27	43	Casting and beating
1	1	-	1	Cattle market
10	10	2	8	Cinema
12	12	2	10	Coal merchants
20	17	3	14	Corn crushers
23	21	6	15	Dairymen
206	204	49	255	Engineering works
15	14	2	12	Exhausts renovators
39	46	23	23	Hotels
34	24	42	12	Laundries
7	2	1	1	Messengers
29	29	19	10	Printing works
29	31	18	13	Printing works
23	19	2	17	Shedding
4	14	1	13	Ship repairing
15	23	13	10	Ty manufacturers

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 numbers of live stock sold in Rye Market during 1965 and 1966 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:-

	1965	1966
Fat cattle.. .. .	723	747
Fat sheep and lambs ...	36,682	41,636
Calves.. .. .	287	303
Rams (tegs)	365	310
Fat pigs	3,874	4,367

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

PORT OF RYE

	1964	1965	1966
Vessels registered at the Port of Rye	40	43	49
Foreign ships bringing cargoes of timber	1	1	2
Yachts from overseas (pleasure craft) using Rye berthing facilities	67	79	98
Vessels engaged in fishing between Bexhill and Dungeness, which make use of facilities in Rye	101	101	101

VISITS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR DURING 1966

Council houses - defects remedied.. .. .	780
Private houses re defects.. .. .	18
Food premises.. .. .	326
Streams and ditches	36
Infectious diseases	16
Insects and pests	31
Smoke and fume nuisances	21

METEOROLOGYRAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN IN RYE

Year	Number of days on which rain fell	Longest period of drought	Periods of drought
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.
1966	158	17 days 16 days	4th-20th January inclusive. 26th May-10th June 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>
1961	26.19 inches
1962	24.46 inches
1963	28.91 inches
1964	26.95 inches
1965	32.94 inches
1966	36.87 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 1966 the numbers of premises registered under this Act were:-

Offices.. .. .	32
Retail shops	70
Warehouses, wholesale shops.. .. .	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	8
Fuel storage depots.. .. .	Nil

/REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

WATERWORKS

RAINFALL RECORD TAKEN IN THE

Year	Number of days on which rain fell	longest period of drought	Periods of drought
1961	97	30 days	2nd March-1st April inclusive
1962	104	15 days	11th-25th March inclusive
1963	176	Nil	Nil
1964	89	32 days	1st-32nd January inclusive
1965	140	16 days	16th-31st October inclusive
1966	158	17 days	1st-17th January inclusive
		16 days	20th May-5th June inclusive

The definition of drought is 15 days without rain.

Comparison with previous years is given in the following table

Year	Total Rainfall
1961	26.19 inches
1962	24.46 inches
1963	28.91 inches
1964	26.97 inches
1965	32.94 inches
1966	36.87 inches

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1967

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

At the end of 1966 the numbers of premises registered under the

Act were:-

Offices	32
Retail shops	70
Wholesale shops	6
Detached establishments open to the public, containing	8
Rail storage depots	Nil

WORKING CONDITIONS AND MEDICAL

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A full weekly collection service has been maintained in 1966.

A considerable amount of excavation and levelling work was carried out during the year in the tip area and tipping ground is being regularly reclaimed for farming purposes.

The tip road is scheduled for further repairs.

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:-

The Gun Garden
Maidstone and District Bus Station (seasonal).

Revised plans for the proposed new block of toilets at the Salts were in an advanced stage by the end of the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A full weekly collection service has been maintained in 1966. A considerable amount of excavation and leveling work was carried out during the year in the tip area and tipping ground is being regularly reclaimed for farming purposes.

The tip road is scheduled for further repairs.

FIELD CONVENIENCES

Toilets, urinals and washing facilities are provided at:-

- Lower Street
- The Strand
- Clyde's Salts

Toilets and urinals without washing facilities are provided at:-

- The Gun Garden
- Widmore and District Bus Station (seasonal).

Revised plans for the proposed new block of toilets at the Dalrymple were in an advanced stage by the end of the year.



