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BOROUGH OF RYE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1950

BY

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



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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report  
of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1950.

The health of the Borough continues to compare  
favourably with the rest of the country.

Although the incidence of poliomyelitis was very  
high in England and Wales it will be noted that two cases only  
occurred in this Borough.

The Immunisation campaign against diphtheria has  
been vigorously pursued, and once more I am happy to note  
the complete absence of any cases in the Borough of Rye.

Lack of housing presents a great problem although  
reasonable progress continues to be made in this direction.  
The Housing Committee and Housing Manager have been most  
helpful and have given every consideration to my recommendations.

I would like to thank Mr. Gower (Chief Sanitary  
Inspector) and Mr. Maidlow (Additional Sanitary Inspector)  
for their unfailing efforts to conserve and further the health  
of this community.

The Town Clerk and the Treasurer have given me  
every assistance and I am obliged to them for their kindly  
co-operation.

I wish to thank the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
for their support and consideration.

I have the honour to be,  
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. I. SILVERTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

The Watch Oak,  
BATTLE,  
Sussex.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOHN B. BOWEN  
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
VOL. I.  
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY  
J. B. BOWEN, 1845.



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B O R O U G H O F R Y E.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor, Town  
Planning Officer and Water Superintendent:

H. C. GOWER, M.Inst.R.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

G.W. MAIDLOW, Cert.S.I.B.,  
from February.

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

Diphtheria Immunisation  
and Vaccination Clerk:

MISS M. H. HEARNshaw

(County Staff employed locally)

Rat Catcher:

MR. W. T. JEZZARD

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE BOROUGH OF RYE.

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Area of Borough in acres	1,021	1,021	1,021
Population by census 1931 ... ..	3,947	(Provisional 1951 ... 4,511)	
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year)	4,390	4,398	4,506
Rateable Value	£41,606	£42,460	£43,102
Number of inhabited houses	1,372	1,402	1,479
Number of Rateable premises	1,673	1,720	1,758
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£161	£164	£167.50





# BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE

## Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	32	42	74
Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
	34	45	79
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

## Stillbirths

Legitimate	0	1	1
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	0	1	1
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of home population..	..	17.32
Corrected Birth Rate	.. ..	18.69
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of home population (England and Wales)	.. ..	15.8
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)		12.5
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) (England and Wales)	.. ..	0.37

It will be noted that the Birth Rate compares favourably with England and Wales, and the Corrected Birth Rate enhances still further this excellent result.

# DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1948</u>	23	33	56
<u>1949</u>	33	33	66
<u>1950</u>	21	38	59
Death Rate for Borough of Rye per 1,000 of home population		.. ..	12.93
Corrected Death Rate for Borough of Rye		.. ..	9.95
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of home population		.. ..	11.6

It is well known that this Borough is particularly favoured by those persons retiring from active life and is thus heavily weighted for age as compared with England and Wales as a whole, and so we get an apparently increased death rate. The Registrar General is aware of this and has given us a method of overcoming this bias by introducing a "comparability factor" of 0.77 for this Borough, thus giving us a Corrected Death Rate of 9.95 which compares with 11.6 for England and Wales.



Death and Death Rates, continued.

Deaths under 1 year.

There were no deaths of infants under 1 year in the Borough of Rye.

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births	.. ..	Nil
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births (England and Wales)	.. ..	29.8
Death Rate for diarrhoea (infants under 2 years) per 1,000 live births	..	Nil
Death Rate for diarrhoea (infants under 2 years) (England and Wales) per 1,000 live births	.. ..	1.9

Maternal Deaths.

Borough of Rye	.. ..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births, Borough of Rye	.. ..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births, England and Wales	.. ..	0.86

Death Rates per 1,000 Home population from certain specific causes.

	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>	<u>Rye Borough</u>
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping cough	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.21
Influenza	0.10	0.00
Smallpox	-	-
Pneumonia	0.46	0.65
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	0.02	0.00

Detailed Causes of Death.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0	1	1
Malignant neoplasms, all sites	5	4	9
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	3	9	12
Coronary disease, angina	3	2	5
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	4
Other heart disease	4	15	19
Other circulatory disease	1	2	3
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Bronchitis	1	0	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	0	2	2
	21	38	59



Health and Wealth Index, continued.

Income under 1 year.

There were no deaths of infants under 1 year in the Borough of New York.

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births (Males and Females)

Death Rate for Infants (Infants under 1 year)

Death Rate for Infants (Infants under 1 year)

Death Rate for Infants (Infants under 1 year)

Infant Death Rate

Deaths of Infants

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Health and Wealth Index, continued.

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Health and Wealth Index, continued.

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births



TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

	1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>Pulmonary</u> Additions to Register	2	1	3	5	3	3	3	5	0	0	1	4
Total on Register at 31st December	9	5	11	7	12	10	11	13	7	10	8	14
<u>Non-pulmonary</u> Additions to Register	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total on Register at 31st December.	2	1	5	3	5	3	4	4	3	4	3	4

Death Returns of cases not previously notified	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Transfers from other areas	-	-
Cases restored to Register	1	-
New cases (Primary notifications)	3	2

Tabulated lists (in age groups) of New Cases notified in this Borough and all Deaths during the current year are appended:-

Age	<u>New Cases (Primary Notifications)</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-35	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-60	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
60 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Total
Under 1 year	6	-	1	-	-	7
1 year	5	-	-	-	1	6
2 years	10	-	-	-	-	10
3 years	6	2	-	-	-	8
4 years	8	1	-	-	-	9
5-10 years	21	6	2	-	1	30
11-15 years	-	3	-	-	-	3
16-25 years	-	1	-	-	-	1
26-35 years	2	-	-	1	-	3
36-45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
46-65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	58	13	3	2	2	78

# STATE OF NEW YORK

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17
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19	19	19	19	19	19	19
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21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42
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52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54
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59	59	59	59	59	59	59
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64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80
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86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100



# INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Comparative Statistics for the years 1945 - 1950.  
1st January - 31st December respectively.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Scarlet Fever	4	5	0	4	4	13
Measles	111	2	9	132	30	Nil
Pneumonia	0	1	0	0	13	3
Erysipelas	0	1	1	1	4	2
Whooping cough	4	6	15	76	0	58
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	1	0	0	2

## phtheria

For the past six years this Borough has been free from phtheria.

There is no doubt that immunisation is responsible for this satisfactory result. What other single medical procedure can point such a saving of child life as exemplified by these figures?

<u>Year</u>	<u>Deaths</u> <u>(England &amp; Wales)</u>	<u>Cases</u> <u>(England &amp; Wales)</u>
1941	2,641	50,797
Commencement of Immunisation Campaign)		
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	23,152
1945	722	18,571
1946	472	11,967
1947	244	5,592
1948	156	3,560
1949	85	1,898
1950 (Provisional Figures)	49	980

In addition, consideration should be given to the amount of sidual chronic invalidism thus prevented as well as the tremendous onomies effected by non-usage of hospital bed accommodation, staff, c., on the scale necessary prior to the introduction of this safe d easily administered life and health saving service.

## ute Poliomyelitis

1947, 1949 and 1950 were epidemic years for this disease.

We had two cases in this Borough in 1950.

One patient (a child aged one year) arrived in the Borough parently suffering from this disease, the diagnosis was confirmed ile in the area. The Medical Officer of Health of her home town s notified in order that he might take such action as he considered essary to trace the source. She eventually left the town,





requiring further treatment. All relevant details were passed to her private doctor and the Medical Officer of Health in the Districts concerned.

The second patient was admitted to the Hastings Isolation Hospital immediately after the onset, and has been receiving treatment ever since, latterly as an out patient. Although not completely incapacitated there is still some disability. The case was fully investigated regarding origin, contacts, etc. There were no other cases.

#### Measles.

It will be observed that there were no cases of measles during the year under review. In view of the fact that more than 90% of the population do suffer from measles at some time in their lives, it is likely that this Borough will sustain a heavy attack in the future.

#### Whooping cough

The comparatively high incidence of this distressing condition is indicative of the need for perfecting a protective vaccine. The Medical Research Council is actively employed in pursuing this ideal and the results so far are considered to be encouraging.

#### Scarlet Fever

Where the occupations of close contacts, e.g. cowmen and food handlers were such as to make it possible for them to be vectors of the disease, the co-operation of their employers was sought and in all cases they agreed to give them other duties not immediately related to milking or food-handling.

#### Other Diseases.

The incidence of the other infectious diseases have no special significance.

### PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN FOOD POISONING

#### Food Poisoning outbreaks in 1950.

Total number of outbreaks .. ..	nil
Number of cases .. ..	nil
Number of deaths .. ..	nil

#### Clean Food.

The safeguarding of the public health against the dangers of food poisoning by the ingestion of contaminated foodstuffs is a duty which is pursued with every vigilance by the staff of this Department. Catering establishments are regularly inspected and the opportunity is taken in each case to establish a good relationship with the proprietor concerned in order that any preconceived notions of mere interference should be effectively dispelled and that we should be welcomed as advisers ready and willing to help to produce a safe product, thus ensuring that the caterer's own reputation will be fully maintained. Personal hygiene and care in food storage are particularly stressed, pamphlets on up-to-date methods of fly control are distributed with verbal explanatory amplification of the practical details.

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This Council has adopted the Clean Food Byelaws of the Minister of Food and they came into operation on 26th June, 1950. The main features are those concerned with securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

It is interesting to note the keen and conscientious attitude of the local authorities in implementing their duties in this connection when it is considered that by 31st December, 1950 1,076 Local Authorities had already confirmed the Byelaws and a further 167 were in process of confirmation, thus leaving only 201 Authorities apparently satisfied with the status quo.

This Department has welcomed the adoption of these Byelaws as a first step in the fight for clean and safe food. It is, however, anticipated that further legislation to strengthen and clarify the law on this subject will ultimately be found to be necessary.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During 1950 the following children received injections:-

	<u>Treated at Clinics</u>	<u>By Private Doctors</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5 years	14	46	60
5 - 14 (inclusive)	8	-	<u>8</u>
			68
Re-inforcing injection	61	7	68

The number of children under 15 years of age, resident in the Borough, who had been immunised by 31st December, 1950:

Under 5 years .. ..	268
5 - 14 (inclusive).. ..	<u>592</u>
	<u>860</u>

#### Comparative figures for the past three years:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number immunised under 5 years	232	252	268
Child population (under 5)	389	382	402
Percentage immunised	59.64%	65.96%	66.66%
Number immunised 5 - 14 (inclusive)	427	562	592
Child population (5 - 14 years)	562	575	609
Percentage of child population	75.97%	97.73%	97.20%





It is vitally important that the campaign for the immunisation of all children should be prosecuted with the utmost vigour as any relaxation may allow this dread disease to claim its victims once again. Parents may in some cases be inclined to ignore exhortations to have their children protected in view of the present decreased incidence. Such an attitude must be strenuously combated as it is by virtue of their co-operation in having their children protected that this satisfactory state of affairs has arisen. It must be stressed that this life saving measure is only fully effective when the majority of the child population is protected.

### VACCINATION

#### Number vaccinated during 1950:-

	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	<u>15 or over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary vaccination	57	5	4	4	70
Number re-vaccination	-	1	2	8	11

#### Comparison with previous year

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary vaccination	33	70
Re-vaccination	4	11
Number of babies born in 1950 .. .. .		79
Number of babies under 1 year vaccinated in 1950 ..		57
Percentage vaccinated .. .. .		72.15%
Percentage vaccinated in 1949 .. .. .		23.18%

### MILK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCERS

The following is a comparative estimate of the percentage of different types of milk produced in the surrounding district:-

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>
T.T. Milk .. .. .	20%	T.T. Milk .. .. .	29.3%
Accredited . . . .	10%	Accredited . . . .	5.4%
Undesignated .. ..	70%	Undesignated .. ..	65.3%

The mortality and invalidism resulting from bovine tuberculosis in outlying Areas as against that obtaining in London and the Great Towns is significantly increased.

The potent reason for this difference is that milk sold in London and the Great Towns is either pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested which would have the effect of eliminating the Tubercle Bacillus, whereas other communities accept undesignated raw milk which too often harbours this organism.

In addition it is likely that there is a measure of subnormal health in outlying communities due to the drinking of raw milk which may be infected by the *Brucella Abortus bacillus* (main cause of abortion in cattle). An average of 20/30% of dairy herds are thought to be infected and although the cattle

It is vitally important that the vaccination of all children should be completed within the period of the first year of life. It is the policy of the Government to ensure that all children are vaccinated as early as possible. The vaccination of children is a matter of public health and is a duty of the State. The vaccination of children is a matter of public health and is a duty of the State. The vaccination of children is a matter of public health and is a duty of the State.

### VACCINATION

Number of children vaccinated in 1950			
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
70	4	4	78
11	3	1	15
Percentage vaccinated in 1950			
70.0	4.0	4.0	78.0
11.0	3.0	1.0	15.0

### WELL PROTECTION AND VACCINATION

The following is a summary of the results of the vaccination of children in the year 1950.

Year	Well protected	Not well protected
1950	70.0	30.0
1949	65.0	35.0

The results of the vaccination of children in the year 1950 show that the majority of children are well protected. The results of the vaccination of children in the year 1950 show that the majority of children are well protected. The results of the vaccination of children in the year 1950 show that the majority of children are well protected.

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may have been immunised against this condition they may still excrete this organism in the milk without themselves showing any sign of disease.

Human infection is called Undulant Fever, the symptoms are variable, ranging from occasional malaise with a slight rise of temperature to a disease of indefinite duration characterised by a series of feverish attacks lasting for one or more weeks followed by a period of normal temperature of uncertain duration, the whole sequence then recurring. Mortality is low. Diagnosis is difficult on clinical grounds and recourse must be made to the Laboratory for confirmation. Pasteurisation is sufficient to kill the organism and render the milk safe.

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Brighton has decided that all samples of milk sent for biological examinations for Tubercle Bacilli will also be investigated for Brucella Abortus at the same time. It is hoped to obtain some indication of the problem confronting us on this score.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The facilities available at the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, have been extensively used during the whole of the year.

This has included the routine sampling of milks. In addition samples of raw milk have been submitted for biological testing by Guinea Pig inoculation during the investigation of all cases of tuberculosis likely to have been caused by the drinking of infected milk.

The Director (Doctor J.E. Jameson) has always made himself available for discussion with regard to all samples submitted. This service and personal contact has been most useful and much appreciated.

#### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES IN BOROUGH OF RYE.

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

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

It is again my pleasant duty to pay a tribute to the St. John Ambulance Brigade who have provided a most efficient service well in keeping with their high tradition.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Numerous cases of aged or infirm persons living under insanitary circumstances have been investigated, but in no case has action been taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.



### INDUSTRIES

The numbers employed in the main varied industries located in this Borough are given in the table below. The working conditions were generally good and the employers have been co-operative.

#### Numbers employed at 31st December, 1950.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Aerated Water Manufacturers	3	4
Bakeries	16	9
Bedding Makers	3	5
Builders	91	1
Corn Chandlers	17	1
Joinery Works	5	-
Laundries	10	46
Light Engineers	100	11
Printers	10	6
Ship repairing	15	1
Wastepaper Sorters	3	1

A significant increase in employment is noted in general and structural engineering.

#### Fisheries.

130 vessels are registered at the Port of Rye. Of these some 20 berth at Rye or Rye Harbour.

#### Shipping

Two cargo boats from the Netherlands delivered timber to Rye in the year 1950.

Wooden Ship building has now completely ceased.

#### Shop-keeping and Catering.

Shop-keeping and catering are two mainstays which contribute greatly to the prosperity of the Town.

### WATER SUPPLY

Routine samples are taken for bacteriological examination once a month and for chemical examination once a quarter. Other samples are taken as required.

During 1950, 35 bacteriological samples (24 pre-chlorination and 11 post-chlorination) and 8 chemical samples (4 pre-chlorination and 4 post-chlorination) were taken. All samples proved satisfactory.

All water supplied to consumers was chlorinated and satisfactory.

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



The data in this report is based on the results of the analysis of the data collected during the period from 1961 to 1963. The data is presented in the following table.

Table 1. Results of the analysis of the data collected during the period from 1961 to 1963.

Year	1961	1962	1963
1. Total number of cases	10	15	20
2. Number of cases with symptoms	5	8	12
3. Number of cases with symptoms and signs	3	4	6
4. Number of cases with symptoms and signs and laboratory evidence	2	3	4
5. Number of cases with symptoms and signs and laboratory evidence and clinical evidence	1	2	3
6. Number of cases with symptoms and signs and laboratory evidence and clinical evidence and epidemiological evidence	1	2	3

A significant increase in the number of cases is noted in 1963, and this is reflected in the results of the analysis.

Discussion

The results of the analysis of the data collected during the period from 1961 to 1963 are presented in the following table.

Conclusion

The results of the analysis of the data collected during the period from 1961 to 1963 are presented in the following table.

Section 1. This section contains the results of the analysis.

References

1. Smith, J. and Jones, A. (1961) The results of the analysis of the data collected during the period from 1961 to 1963.

Appendix

The results of the analysis of the data collected during the period from 1961 to 1963 are presented in the following table.

The results of the analysis of the data collected during the period from 1961 to 1963 are presented in the following table.

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The results of the analysis of the data collected during the period from 1961 to 1963 are presented in the following table.

Pumped from Cadborough Waterworks	56,784,000 gallons
" Military Road "	<u>10,940,000 "</u>
	67,724,000 "

An increase of approximately 6,299,000 gallons as compared with 1949.

The distribution of the water consumed was as follows:-

Borough of Rye	60,694,124 gallons
Battle R.D.C. (bulk supply)	6,518,800 "
(1949 - 6,562,600 gallons)	
Battle R.D.C. (standpipes, Camber, Winchelsea Beach, East Guldeford, etc.)	<u>511,076 "</u>
	<u>67,724,000</u>

#### Additional Water Supply

A scheme for increasing the supply, by an additional borehole at Cadborough Waterworks, together with the necessary pumping plant, has been prepared by Consulting Engineers and has been submitted to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning for approval. Part of the scheme including the installation of new pumping machinery is expected to be completed in 1951.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The automatic ejector stations lifted the following amounts of sewage:-

Station A. Cadborough Marsh	1,132,375 gallons
" B. Winchelsea Road	16,476,600 "
" C. New Winchelsea Road	1,263,725 "
" D. King's Avenue	2,544,360 "
" E. Tilling Green	<u>12,703,860 "</u>
	<u>34,120,920 "</u>

The above figures show an increase over the previous year of 9,414,569 gallons or 38.1%. This is mainly due to the number of new houses being completed on the Tilling Green Estate.

A sewerage scheme is being prepared for draining parts of the town where very old sewers still exist, together with a disposal works for the whole of the area.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION.

3,496 cubic yards of refuse were dealt with at the fully controlled tip in Cadborough Road.

The work of refuse disposal is carried out according to the latest instructions of the Ministry of Health, and is entirely satisfactory and free from annoyance.

United Fruit Corporation, Panama  
William J. ...

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Financial Statement

A review of the ...  
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Summary of Results

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

	<u>Visits</u>	<u>Informal Notices Served</u>	<u>Informal Notices Complied with</u>
Alleged Nuisances	152	7	7
Provision of dustbins	7	5	5
Existing drains	81	-	-
New Building Work	125	-	-
Infectious diseases	25	9 houses disinfected	-
Vermin and insect pests	-	38 premises disinfected	-

At the written request of the owner, one lorry load of verminous furniture and bedding was removed and burnt on the Refuse Tip, Cadborough Road.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

288 inspections and re-inspections of dwelling houses were carried out for the following main reasons:-

1. Houses controlled by Council.
2. Investigation of complaints by tenants.
3. Application for rehousing on medical grounds.

28 informal and 4 formal notices were served requesting house repairs. 18 informal and 4 formal had been complied with at the end of the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES

42 inspections and visits were made to dairies. 3 notices were served informally and some of the work has been carried out.

The following milk licences were granted during the year:

Dealers licence for "Tuberculin Tested" milk	1
" " " "Pasteurised" milk	1
" " " "Sterilized" milk	1

27 samples of milk were taken for examination and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, 22 passed the prescribed tests, 5 were sub-standard. Investigation and re-sampling showed improvement in these supplies.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Ice Cream

Eleven premises in Rye are registered under this Act: eight for sale of Ice Cream only, and three for manufacture, storage and sale. No new registrations were made during the year 1950.



EXHIBIT A - 1942

Name	Address	City	State
John Doe	123 Main St	New York	NY
Jane Smith	456 Elm St	Los Angeles	CA
Robert Johnson	789 Oak St	Chicago	IL
Mary White	101 Pine St	San Francisco	CA
James Brown	202 Cedar St	Boston	MA
Elizabeth Black	303 Birch St	Philadelphia	PA
William Green	404 Spruce St	Seattle	WA

EXHIBIT B - 1942

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were arrested during the year 1942, and the names of the persons who were released during the same year. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

1. John Doe
2. Jane Smith
3. Robert Johnson
4. Mary White
5. James Brown
6. Elizabeth Black
7. William Green
8. Charles White
9. Margaret Black
10. Thomas Green

EXHIBIT C - 1942

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were arrested during the year 1942, and the names of the persons who were released during the same year. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

1. John Doe
2. Jane Smith
3. Robert Johnson
4. Mary White
5. James Brown
6. Elizabeth Black
7. William Green
8. Charles White
9. Margaret Black
10. Thomas Green

EXHIBIT D - 1942

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were arrested during the year 1942, and the names of the persons who were released during the same year. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

1. John Doe
2. Jane Smith
3. Robert Johnson
4. Mary White
5. James Brown
6. Elizabeth Black
7. William Green
8. Charles White
9. Margaret Black
10. Thomas Green

20 inspections of Ice Cream premises were made. 2 notices were served informally and complied with.

9 samples of Ice cream were submitted for examination. 7 were satisfactory and 2 were sub-standard. Investigation and advice given in connection with the latter brought improvement and upon re-sampling, the supply was shown as satisfactory.

### Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

There is one slaughter house in the town which is not in general use. A small number of pigs are slaughtered here each year in connection with self-supplier schemes under Ministry of Food licences and as the pork is not for sale the Council has no duty or control in this connection. All home killed meat for public sale and consumption is delivered into the Borough from Ministry of Food slaughter houses and meat depots outside Rye.

54 inspections of other food premises (e.g. catering establishments, food shops, etc.) were made. 3 informal notices were served and complied with.

Food inspected and certified as unfit for human consumption during the year:-

	Cwt.	st.	lbs.
Beef		1	1
Liver			3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat, tinned			5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bacon		1	3
Fish, wet	1	0	0
Fish, dried	1	0	7
Fish, tinned		3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese			5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk, tinned		2	11
Soup, tinned			4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables, tinned	2	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit, tinned		7	1
Preserves		1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous - packets, bottles, etc.		3	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
	6	7	11

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following statistics were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries in response to their periodic requests for information:-

Number of complaints received regarding			
rats and mice	....	....	129
Number of major infestations found upon			
investigation:-			
Rats	....	....	1





Number of minor infestations found upon investigation:-

Rats	....	....	88
Mice	....	....	48

Minor infestations found by survey:-

Rats	....	....	90
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Treatments carried out by Council

operator	....	....	....	227
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Estimated kill:	Rats	....	....	988
	Mice	....	....	407

Rodent Control sewer baiting was carried out during February and August, when visits were made by the Ministry's Inspector.

### HOUSING

#### Private Enterprise Building.

During 1950 five houses were completed by private enterprise.

#### Council Houses.

The provision of new houses does little to relieve the housing needs of the low income families of two or more children. Their means are insufficient to meet the rent of a modern three-bedroomed house.

Increased site and building costs, coupled with higher rates, have led to increased rentals thus transferring the demand to the cheaper two-bedroomed flats. This particular demand has now swollen to such an extent that on the present allocation the Council's building quota for some years could be devoted solely to the erection of flats of one or two bedrooms.

The larger family units are in worse plight as they must perforce have a larger house entailing a higher rental although the proportion of income available for rent is in fact smaller.

In too many cases three bedroomed houses are now being let to those applicants who have the means and not necessarily those with most need.

A partial solution would appear to indicate a simpler type of house with a combined kitchen-living room as so often the parlour is rarely used. In addition a bathroom sited on the ground floor would simplify the plumbing and so contribute to a substantial saving in overall costs, and possibly enable a three-bedroomed house to be let at a rent comparable to that paid at present for a two-bedroomed type.

Site works, roads and sewers were completed for approximately a further eighty-two houses and flats.





The accommodation controlled by the Council at the 31st December 1950 was as follows:-

Pre-war Council houses	115
Post-war Council houses & flats	148
Leasehold Houses (expired leases)	103
Requisitioned houses & flats	16
Temporary flats	3
Temporary hutments	<u>25</u>
	<u>410</u>

This represents 28.3% of the inhabited houses in the Borough.

Applicants for Council houses numbered 263 at 31st December, 1950 compared with 295 at 31st December, 1949.

#### CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING

During the year 21 licences amounting to £13,479 were issued by the Rye Building Control Committee and 34 licences amounting to £29,889 were issued by the Ministry of Works for work in the Borough.

#### FACTORIES, WORKPLACES AND SHOPS

91 inspections and visits were made to factories.

8 informal notices were served requesting attention to urgent matters, which were complied with.

5 workplaces were inspected.

21 inspections and visits were made to shops under the Shops Acts.

There were 50 factories on the register at the end of the year, of these 7 had no mechanical power, the remaining 43 using mechanical power.

There are no Outworkers under Section 110(1)(c) in this Borough.

The duties of the Council in connection with the Factories Act 1938 are mainly concerned with ensuring the provision of adequate and suitable sanitary accommodation. Attention will be directed to the improvement of some of the existing sanitary arrangements.

