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BOROUGH OF RYE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

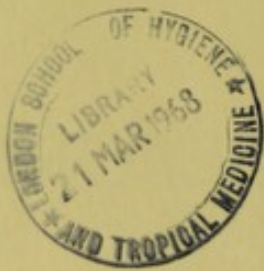
Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1956

By

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

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I N D E X

Ambulance Service...	13
Analysis of Inspections by Public Health Inspectors ...	21
Births and Birth Rates ...	3
Council Housing ...	28
Deaths and Death Rates ...	4
Deaths - 65 years of age and over...	5
Deaths - Detailed Causes ...	5
Deaths - Main Causes ...	5
Diphtheria Immunisation ...	11
Drainage and Sewerage ...	27
Factories Act, 1937 ...	22
Food Premises ...	23
General Provision of Health Services for the Borough ...	13
Home Physiotherapy Service ...	16
Hospitals ...	14
Hospital Car Service ...	14
Housing ...	18
Housing Act, 1936...	24
Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants ...	28
Ice Cream ...	21
Industries ...	17
Infant Welfare Centre...	14
Infectious Diseases - Age Groups ...	9
Infectious Diseases - Incidence ...	8
Infectious Diseases - Ministry of Education Recommendations re Exclusion ...	10
Infectious Diseases - Seasonal Incidence ...	9
Lung Cancer and Smoking ...	7
Meat and Other Foods, Examination of ...	23
Milk and Dairies Regulations ...	23
Milk Production ...	16
National Assistance Act, 1948...	16
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children ...	16
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	22
Public Health Laboratory Service ...	15
Rainfall ...	27
Refuse Collection...	27
Staff ...	2
Statistics ...	2
Tuberculosis ...	6
Vaccination ...	13
Water Supply ...	26

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Rye.

I have the honour to Present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer
of Health for the year 1956.

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

It is satisfactory to record that arrangements were made to build 72
new houses on the Tilling Green Estate. This should go far to satisfy the
needs of those who have been waiting for many dreary years.

During the year Sanitary Inspectors became Public Health Inspectors, a
more apt description of their many duties covering the vast field of public
health.

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

This Borough is enjoying the benefit of its vigorous immunisation campaign
against diphtheria and I am happy to record that there have not been any cases
of this dread disease during the past 12 years.

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

I am grateful to you all for your stimulating interest and support.

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

M. I. SILVERTON

Medical Officer of Health.

The Watch Oak,
BATTLE,
Sussex.

B O R O U G H O F R Y ES T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

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

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

R. C. GREEN, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. T. REES, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
(resigned 20.10.1956)

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)

S T A T I S T I C S R E L A T I N G T O T H E B O R O U G H O F R Y E

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Area of the Borough in acres	1,021	1,021	1,021
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year)	4,600	4,570	4,550
Rateable Value	£46,544	£46,617	£70,800
Number of inhabited houses	1,549	1,569	1,569
Number of rateable premises	1,911	1,938	1,897
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£180	£183	£278

FOREIGN OF THESTATE

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector,
New Zealand Department of Health.

M. J. KENNEDY, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

M. J. KENNEDY, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(assigned to duty)The staff of the Public Health Department consists of
Public Health Inspectors and all the other
staff of the Medical Officer of Health.M. J. KENNEDY, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
and Associates (Pty.) Ltd.

* (Public Health Inspector)

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE MOUNTAIN OF THE

Year	1955	1956	Area of the Mountain in acres
1	1,000	1,000	
2	1,000	1,000	Population (including General's quarters for 1955-56)
3	1,000	1,000	Population value
4	1,000	1,000	Number of inhabited houses
5	1,000	1,000	Number of vehicles registered
6	1,000	1,000	Area represented by a 1000 ft. base

(3)

SECTION IBIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births</u>						
Legitimate	..	..	..	28	27	55
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	-	1
				<u>29</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Stillbirths</u>						
Legitimate	..	..	..	-	2	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	-	1
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
				<u>Borough of</u>	<u>England</u>	
				<u>Rye</u>	<u>and Wales</u>	
Live birth rate per 1,000 home						
population	..	..		12.3		15.7
Comparability Factor	..	..	..	1.03		-
Corrected birth rate	..	..	..	15.9		-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births						
(Live and still)	..	..		50.8		23.0
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 home						
population	..	..		0.65		0.34

Live Births

Year	M A L E		F E M A L E		Total
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	
1948	40	5	38	1	84
1949	35	2	31	1	69
1950	32	2	42	3	79
1951	39	5	58	0	102
1952	37	0	35	0	72
1953	35	2	37	1	75
1954	34	0	45	2	81
1955	22	0	30	0	52
1956	28	1	27	0	56

DEATHS AND DEATH RATESDeaths

Year	Male	Female	Total
1948	23	33	56
1949	33	33	66
1950	21	38	59
1951	20	31	51
1952	29	33	62
1953	37	29	66
1954	29	37	66
1955	30	26	56
1956	29	21	50

Death Rates:

		<u>Borough of Rye</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Death rate per 1,000 of resident population	.. ..	10.98	11.7
Corrected death rate	.. ..	9.45	-
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks	.. ..	1	11,870
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	.. ..	17.8	16.9
Deaths of infants under 1 year	.. ..	1	16,471
Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	.. ..	17.8	23.8
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	.. ..	nil	0.56

It is well known that this Borough is particularly favoured by those persons retiring from active life and is thus heavily weighted for age as compared with England and Wales as a whole, and so we get an apparently increased death rate. The Registrar General is aware of this and has given us a method of overcoming this bias by introducing a "comparability factor" of 0.86 for this Borough, thus giving a Corrected Death Rate of 9.45 which compares with 11.7 for England and Wales.

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<u>Borough of Rye</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>	
	<u>No. of deaths</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>No. of deaths</u>	<u>Rates</u>
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	0.21	4,849	0.10
Influenza	nil	nil	2,625	0.06
Pneumonia	3	0.65	23,173	0.52
Poliomyelitis	nil	nil	114	0.00
Coronary disease and angina	2	0.43	74,783	1.67
Cancer of the lung and bronchus	1	0.21	18,184	0.41
Motor vehicle accidents	nil	nil	5,031	0.11
Home accidents	1	0.21	6,908	0.15
All other accidents	1	0.21	4,372	0.09

TABLE

Year	1940	1941	Total
1940	10	10	20
1941	10	10	20
1942	10	10	20
1943	10	10	20
1944	10	10	20
1945	10	10	20
1946	10	10	20
1947	10	10	20
1948	10	10	20
1949	10	10	20

Continued

Year	1940	1941	Total
1940	10	10	20
1941	10	10	20
1942	10	10	20
1943	10	10	20
1944	10	10	20
1945	10	10	20
1946	10	10	20
1947	10	10	20
1948	10	10	20
1949	10	10	20

It is well known that the Bureau is continually growing in size and scope. The Bureau is now a part of the Federal Government and is one of the most important agencies in the Government. The Bureau is now a part of the Federal Government and is one of the most important agencies in the Government. The Bureau is now a part of the Federal Government and is one of the most important agencies in the Government.

TABLE NO. 11

Year	1940	1941	Total
1940	10	10	20
1941	10	10	20
1942	10	10	20
1943	10	10	20
1944	10	10	20
1945	10	10	20
1946	10	10	20
1947	10	10	20
1948	10	10	20
1949	10	10	20

DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	0	1
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	4	7
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	6	6	12
Coronary disease, angina	0	2	2
Other heart diseases	4	5	9
Other circulatory diseases	2	2	4
Pneumonia	3	0	3
Bronchitis	2	0	2
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	0	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	0	4
Congenital malformations	1	0	1
Accidents other than motor vehicle	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	1	0	1
	29	21	50

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	1953	1954	1955	1956
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	26(39.3%)	26(39.3%)	27(48.2%)	15(30.0%)
*(Coronary disease and angina)	4 (6.0%)	7(10.6%)	9(16.0%)	2 (4.0%)
(ii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	5 (7.5%)	6 (9.0%)	8(14.2%)	12(24.0%)
(iii) Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	12(18.1%)	13(19.6%)	7(12.5%)	7(14.0%)
(Cancer of lung and bronchus)	Nil	1 (1.5%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (2.0%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	4 (6.0%)	6 (9.0%)	4 (7.1%)	5(10.0%)

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

DEATHS - 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Borough of Rye			London*		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Total Deaths	66	56	50	34,469	37,877	38,317
No. of deaths 65 years and over	47	37	38	23,563	25,615	26,239
Percentage of total deaths	71.2	66.0	76.0	68.3	67.6	68.4

* England and Wales not available.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary cases			Non-pulmonary cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No. on Register at 1st January, 1956.	9	6	15	1	1	2	10	7	17
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Primary notifications received in 1956.	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
4. Cases moved into area as transfers during 1956.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	10	7	17	2	1	3	12	8	20
* 5. Cases removed from Register in 1956.	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
6. No. on Register at 31st December, 1956.	7	6	13	2	1	3	9	7	16

* Analysis of Removals in 1956
(See para. 5 in above table)

	Pulmonary cases		Non-pulmonary cases		Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Left the Borough	2	1	-	-	2	1	3
Died	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	3	1	-	-	3	1	4

Tabulated List in Age Groups of New Cases notified during 1956

Age	New Cases (Primary Notifications)			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
0 - 2	-	-	-	-
3 - 5	-	-	-	-
6 - 10	-	-	-	-
11 - 15	-	-	-	-
16 - 25	1	-	-	-
26 - 45	-	-	1	-
46 - 60	-	-	-	-
60 & over	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	1	-

LUNG CANCER AND SMOKING

The Medical Research Council has published the results of investigations into the relationship between lung cancer and smoking and has stated without any possibility of bias that cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung cancer.

Atmospheric pollution and consumption of alcohol have not been found to be significant factors in increasing the incidence of lung cancer.

In males 50-54 years of age the lung-cancer death rate was one half of the total cancer death rate and about one eighth of the total death rate from all causes in males.

Ratio of Death Rates among men and women is in accordance with what is known of the smoking habits of the two sexes.

At current death rates the proportion of lifelong heavy cigarette smokers who will die of lung cancer is about 1 in 8, the corresponding figure for non-smokers being 1 in 300.

Health education must start in the schools, a recent survey has shown that smoking may start as early as 8 years and be a confirmed habit by 13 years; unfortunately this practice is condoned by too many parents.

Parents mindful of the likelihood of their children wishing to emulate them will take care to smoke in private and not within the family circle. I can visualise a complete reversal where the addicted parent will retire to smoke by stealth in order not to offend the rest of the family and will guiltily remove all traces hoping that the tainted atmosphere will escape notice.

It is not many years ago that spitting was an accepted practice provided the spittoon was used and these were provided in most bars. All sorts of fines and sanctions were imposed upon those who were indiscriminate in disposal, nowadays the public have become sufficiently educated in hygiene to make this objectionable practice in public completely taboo.

Smoking during working hours by bakers and food shop assistants has been made an offence under Regulation 9 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, because of probable contamination of food and the dissemination of disease. Some cinemas are at present experimenting in banning smoking as being an atmospheric pollutant and objectionable to people sitting in nearby seats.

The future might quite easily see this addiction to smoking relegated to unpleasant practices of the past in common with spitting.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE

The National Research Council has published the results of its investigation into the relationship between the two groups and has found that there is no possibility of any other explanation for the results of the study.

The following factors are considered in the study of the case:

In the 30-40 years of the life of the group, the results of the study have been found to be consistent with the results of the study of the life of the group.

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INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASESComparative Statistics for the years 1951 - 19561st January - 31st December.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Scarlet fever	10	22	2	3	7	-
Measles	116	8	156	-	74	16
Pneumonia	12	12	10	11	12	16
Erysipelas	3	1	2	1	3	5
Whooping cough	54	1	26	5	66	2
Poliomyelitis	2	16	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	62

Poliomyelitis

I am happy to record that there have been no cases of poliomyelitis in this Borough during the past four years.

Measles

It will be observed that measles followed the biennial trend of a high incidence in 1955 followed by a lesser incidence in the present year.

Whooping cough

It is hoped that the Immunisation Campaign against this condition is now having some effect, hence the lowered incidence.

Dysentery

A notification of Sonne Dysentery was received on 15th June, 1956, from St.Helen's Hospital, Hastings, where a boy aet 8 years had been admitted on 14.6.1956. Investigation revealed that he was a pupil at Tilling Green School, Rye (catering for children aet 5 - 8 years) although he lived in a neighbouring parish in Battle Rural District.

Members of this family were sampled with positive results.

It was then found that there were many absentees at Tilling Green School, the presenting symptom being diarrhoea.

Arrangements were made for strict attention to personal hygiene in all schools e.g.meticulous hand-washing after the use of the lavatory.

/Eighty-one samples

INVESTIGATION OF THE PROSECUTION

INVESTIGATION OF THE PROSECUTION FOR THE YEARS 1951 - 1952

1st Quarter - 1st Quarter

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
10	25	8	3	5
115	6	125	-	75
12	10	10	11	12
3	7	3	1	2
24	1	25	2	60
2	10	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

INVESTIGATION

I am sorry to report that there have been no cases of polio in this country during the past year.

INVESTIGATION

It will be observed that measles followed the seasonal trend of a decline in 1955 followed by a lower incidence in the present year.

INVESTIGATION

It is hoped that the International Campaign against the condition is having some effect, since the incidence is declining.

INVESTIGATION

A notification of some persons was received on 15th Jan. 1956, from Dr. Nelson's Hospital, London, stating a boy aged 5 years had been admitted on 12.6.1956. Investigation revealed that he was a pupil at St. John's School, York (standing for admission on 5 - 6 years) although he lived in a village parish in North Yorks. District.

None of this family were subject to the condition previously. It was then found that there were very few cases at St. John's School, the preceding year being 1955.

Investigations were made for other children at various schools in the schools of the district and it was found that the case of the boy was the only one.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.Dysentery (Continued).

Eighty-one samples were taken and thirty-nine were found to be positive for Sonne Dysentery.

All food handlers employed in schools within the Borough of Rye were sampled, one carrier was found and excluded until three negative specimens were obtained.

All doctors practising in the Rye area were notified of the presence of this organism. Copies of reports received on all cases sampled were immediately forwarded to the medical practitioners concerned.

Nearby coastal resorts had recently been heavily infected and it is likely that the infection was conveyed to the Rye area from this source.

The outbreak had subsided towards the end of August.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1956

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
Measles	7	2	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Pneumonia	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	16
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	5
Whooping cough	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	29	31	-	-	-	2		62
TOTALS	11	5	7	2	4	31	31	1	1	-	6	2	101

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

	Measles	Pneu- monia	Erysi- pelas	Whooping cough	Dysentery	TOTALS
Under 1 year	1	1	-	-	4	6
1 - 2 years	4	-	-	1	5	10
3 - 4 years	4	-	-	-	5	9
5 - 9 years	7	4	-	1	33	45
10-14 years	-	-	-	-	4	4
15-24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	-	3	1	-	10	14
45-64 years	-	4	2	-	1	7
65 and over	-	4	2	-	-	6
TOTALS	16	16	5	2	62	101

PERIODS OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASESMINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

	Usual Incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	Period of Exclusion	
			Patients	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER & STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT.	1-7	1-2	Exclude from school for 3 weeks. Not allowed back if discharge from the nose or ear, sore throat or septic spots be present	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.
DIPHTHERIA	2-7	-	Until pronounced by a medical practitioner to be free from infection.	At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permitted until bacteriological examination has proved negative.
MEASLES	7-14	3-4	10 days after the appearance of the rash if the child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age who have not had the disease should be excluded for 14 days from the date of the appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	5-21	0-2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.
WHOOPIING 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.
MUMPS	12-28	-	7 days from the subsidence of the swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11-21	0-2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
INFLUENZA AND THE COMMON COLD	1-2	-	Exclude immediately for 7 days or until recovery is complete.	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.			

STATE OF NEW YORK

Name of the land	Location of the land	Date of purchase	Amount of purchase money	Remarks
The land is situated in the town of ...	The land is situated in the town of ...	The land was purchased on ...	The purchase money was ...	The land is situated in the town of ...
The land is situated in the town of ...	The land is situated in the town of ...	The land was purchased on ...	The purchase money was ...	The land is situated in the town of ...
The land is situated in the town of ...	The land is situated in the town of ...	The land was purchased on ...	The purchase money was ...	The land is situated in the town of ...
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The land is situated in the town of ...	The land is situated in the town of ...	The land was purchased on ...	The purchase money was ...	The land is situated in the town of ...
The land is situated in the town of ...	The land is situated in the town of ...	The land was purchased on ...	The purchase money was ...	The land is situated in the town of ...
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The land is situated in the town of ...	The land is situated in the town of ...	The land was purchased on ...	The purchase money was ...	The land is situated in the town of ...
The land is situated in the town of ...	The land is situated in the town of ...	The land was purchased on ...	The purchase money was ...	The land is situated in the town of ...
The land is situated in the town of ...	The land is situated in the town of ...	The land was purchased on ...	The purchase money was ...	The land is situated in the town of ...
The land is situated in the town of ...	The land is situated in the town of ...	The land was purchased on ...	The purchase money was ...	The land is situated in the town of ...

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria Immunisation is pursued with the utmost vigour and it is only by never "letting up" on an opportunity to point the necessity for continued protection from this erstwhile killing and disabling disease that these figures are achieved.

Immunisation against tetanus has been added to the combined injection against diphtheria and whooping cough. Tetanus is present in the soil, and any wound, scratch or abrasion, however small, may be sufficient to cause tetanus. Early immunisation against tetanus is advisable as although the incidence of the disease is low the mortality rate is high: two-thirds of the cases occur in children under fifteen years of age.

The report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health brought out in sharp contrast public reaction and clamour for a safe immunisation procedure against poliomyelitis, where in 1954 there were 1,300 odd cases of poliomyelitis associated with paralysis and 134 deaths in a total population of 44,000,000, compared with 18,500 cases of diphtheria and 722 deaths as recently as 1945.

In Diphtheria Immunisation we have a proven life-saving measure without reaction, yet parents dare to ignore the possible consequences of inaction.

One can only hope that the safe vaccine now perfected against poliomyelitis will give as solid an immunity.

During 1956 the following children received injections:

<u>Primary Immunisation.</u>	Under 1 yr.	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total
Against Diphtheria	-	1	8	1	10
Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	22	6	-	-	28
Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	15	2	-	-	17
	37	9	8	1	55
<u>Re-inforcing injections.</u>					
Against Diphtheria	-	8	37	93	138
Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	-	16	9	1	26
Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	-	2	-	-	2
	-	26	46	94	166

Total immunised during 1956:-

Under 5	46
5-14 (inc) ..	9
Re-inforcing	166

Total number of children under 15 years of age, resident in the Borough, who had been immunised by 31st December, 1956:-

Under 5	212
5-14 (inc) ..	731
	<u>943</u>

Comparative figures for the past three years:-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Number immunised under 5 years	252	245	212
Child population (under 5)	360	346	306
Percentage of child population immunised ...	70.00%	70.80%	69.28%
Number immunised 5-14 (inc)	649	681	731
Child population 5-14 (inc)	680	698	739
Percentage of child population immunised ...	95.44%	97.56%	98.91%

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

It is generally accepted that immunisations given more than five years previously have largely lost their effect. The state of immunity of a child population at any given time is therefore more realistically given as the numbers immunised (primary or booster) within the previous five years.

This figure is known as the Immunity Index.

		<u>Under</u>			
		<u>1 yr.</u>	<u>1 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	<u>Total</u>
Immunity Index expressed as a percentage of the child population.	In 1954	18.42%	76.08%	69.11%	69.42%
	In 1955	36.36%	73.14%	75.35%	73.85%
	In 1956	46.15%	71.42%	80.78%	77.41%

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons were vaccinated in 1956:-

	Under 1 yr.	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Primary vaccination	35	1	2	2	3	43
Re-vaccination	-	-	3	6	22	31

(Of the above numbers, 2 persons were vaccinated and 16 received re-vaccination before going abroad).

Number of babies born in 1956	56
Number of babies under 1 year vaccinated in 1956... ..	35
Percentage vaccinated in 1956	62.50%

Comparison with previous years:-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Total primary vaccinations	54	50	43
Re-vaccinations	24	28	31
Percentage vaccinated, under 1 year	55.55%	84.61%	62.50%

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

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH(A) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.*(i) Ambulance Service

	<u>1954</u>		<u>1955</u>		<u>1956</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Mileage</u>
Illness	741	16,166	701	16,996	710	17,104
Accident and Emergencies	<u>74</u>	<u>1,485</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>1,951</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>1,486</u>
	<u>815</u>	<u>17,651</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>18,947</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>18,590</u>

A third full time driver/attendant was appointed in June, 1956, which has relieved the almost intolerable strain on the permanent staff and volunteers.

/The service

PERCENTAGE OF VENTILATION

The following figures were reported in 1955:-

	Year			
	1951	1952	1953	1954
Primary ventilation	10	10	10	10
Re-ventilation	10	10	10	10

(Of the above figures, 1 percent was ventilation and 9 percent re-ventilation before being started.)

Number of birds from 1955
Number of birds from 1956
Percentage ventilation in 1955

Comparison with previous years:-

	1955	1956
Total primary ventilation	10	10
Re-ventilation	10	10
Percentage ventilation, under 1 year	10.00	10.00

The goal of the farm is to maintain the standard of the laboratory of
ventilation during the early months of their culture's life in order that
they may achieve full production as early as possible after the season of

GENERALIZATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

(a) PROOF OF THE FACT THAT VENTILATION IS THE KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT IN RESEARCH

Percentage Ventilation				
1955	1956	1957	1958	
Primary Ventilation	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Re-ventilation	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total Ventilation	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

A total of 100 birds were reported in 1955, and
has followed the above procedure since the beginning of the project
the results.

(i) Ambulance Service (Continued).

The service is now adequately manned and able to perpetuate their excellent record of service.

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

(iii) Contraceptive Advice.

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

(iv) District Nurses (Midwives) and Health Visitors.

(v) Home Help Service.

(vi) Hospital Car Service.

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

(vii) Infant Welfare Centres.

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

* (viii) Immunisation and Vaccination Service.

Please refer to pages 11 - 13.

(ix) Mental Health Service.

(x) Registration of Nursing Homes.

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

(xi) School Dental Service.

(xii) School Medical Service (*Routine medical examinations including the assessment of handicapped pupils).

* Delegated duties to the District Medical Officer of Health.

(B) HOSPITALS.

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

(1) General Principles
The purpose of this document is to provide a general overview of the principles and objectives of the project. It is intended to serve as a guide for the development of the project and to ensure that all participants are aware of the common goals and objectives.

(2) Objectives
The main objectives of the project are to:

- (a) Establish a framework for the project
- (b) Identify the key areas of research and development
- (c) Develop a plan of action for the project
- (d) Ensure that the project is carried out in a timely and efficient manner
- (e) Provide a basis for the evaluation of the project

(3) Methodology
The methodology of the project is based on the following principles:

- (a) The project is carried out in a systematic and organized manner
- (b) The project is carried out in a timely and efficient manner
- (c) The project is carried out in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of the project
- (d) The project is carried out in a manner that is consistent with the principles of the project
- (e) The project is carried out in a manner that is consistent with the objectives and principles of the project

(4) Results
The results of the project are as follows:

- (a) The project has been carried out in a systematic and organized manner
- (b) The project has been carried out in a timely and efficient manner
- (c) The project has been carried out in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of the project
- (d) The project has been carried out in a manner that is consistent with the principles of the project
- (e) The project has been carried out in a manner that is consistent with the objectives and principles of the project

(5) Conclusions
The conclusions of the project are as follows:

- (a) The project has been carried out in a systematic and organized manner
- (b) The project has been carried out in a timely and efficient manner
- (c) The project has been carried out in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of the project
- (d) The project has been carried out in a manner that is consistent with the principles of the project
- (e) The project has been carried out in a manner that is consistent with the objectives and principles of the project

(6) References
The references of the project are as follows:

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(B) HOSPITALS (Cont).

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,
 Fairlight Sanatorium, Fairlight,
 Hill House, Rye Foreign,

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

(C) 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 should be made to the director of the nearest constituent or associated laboratory of the Service. So far as supplies allow, it is issued for the protection of susceptible contacts of measles and rubella as shown below:-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Available for</u>	<u>Usual dosage</u> <u>Prevention</u>
Measles	(i) Control of hospital and institutional outbreaks.	3 years and over - 750 mg.
	(ii) Persons suffering from intercurrent illness or living in a poor environment for whom an attack of measles would be dangerous.	1 - 2 years - 500 mg. Under 1 year - 250 mg.
	(iii) Children under 3 years of age.	<u>Attenuation</u> 250 mg.
Rubella	Women exposed to infection in the first four months of pregnancy.	750 mg.

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

(D) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

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

Fortunately, it was not found necessary to invoke these provisions during the year.

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

No action was necessary under this Section.

(E) HOME PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

This service is generally much appreciated.

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

Liaison has been maintained.

MILK PRODUCTION

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

	<u>Farms</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Producing Tuberculin tested milk	239	67.51
Producing non-designated milks	115	32.49

/The continuous increase

MILK PRODUCTION
(Continued)

The continuous increase of both heat-treated milk and T.T herds has made a great contribution in conserving the health of the people. The virtual elimination of bovine tuberculosis as a cause of death is a direct result of these health measures.

I have repeatedly stressed in my Annual Reports that T.T raw milk is not wholly safe and may be a vehicle for transmitting diseases other than Tuberculosis. Pasteurised milk is safe and the nutritional value is not impaired by the process of pasteurisation.

INDUSTRIES

	1955			1956		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Aerated Water Manufacturers	4	4	8	4	3	7
Bakeries	16	22	38	21	26	47
Bedding Makers	4	3	7	3	2	5
Builders	82	2	84	89	2	91
Corn Chandlers	23	1	24	23	2	25
Engineering Works	142	13	155	179	19	198
Furniture Removers	12	1	13	11	1	12
Laundries	13	56	69	14	48	62
Pottery Works	6	8	14	6	8	14
Printing Works	10	6	16	9	5	14
Sawmills	7	2	9	8	2	10
Ship Repairing	5	-	5	5	-	5
Toy Manufacturers				14	39	53
Wastepaper Sorters	4	1	5	3	1	4

The numbers employed within the Borough are not significantly different from last year.

Shop-keeping and Catering.

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

Rye Market.

The Market occupies a prominent position in the life of Rye, it employs one permanent staff member plus casual labour as necessary.

/The following

INDUSTRIESRye Market (Continued).

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

Sheep 32,500

Pigs 7,000

Cattle... .. 2,450

Shipping

21 vessels are registered at the port of Rye

1 foreign ship brought a load of timber

19 yachts from overseas (pleasure craft) used Rye berthing facilities.

It has been ascertained that there are 106 vessels engaged in fishing between Bexhill and Dungeness. They make use of the facilities available from time to time.

HOUSINGLocal Authority Housing and Television.

There has been much mud slung at the families who buy television sets when their economic position does not warrant an expenditure of this magnitude.

This is fundamentally fair criticism although the purchasers are not wholly to be blamed. In these days of high wages the initial payment for hire purchase is not too difficult to achieve but the constant monthly drain is not so easy to visualise and is thrust into the background against the desirability of having such a novel form of entertainment in one's own home and emulating the next door neighbour. The possibility of future hardship is therefore glossed over. However, provided the hardship does not extend to restricting the intake of essential foods by children and adolescents, the end results may prove to have been of some benefit.

The advent of television in the home coincided with larger wage packets and more leisure. It is generally accepted that these two factors in themselves may have an adverse effect on adolescents unless this new found leisure can be utilised within the home or canalised elsewhere, as in Youth /Clubs

DISCUSSIONThe Market (Continued)

The following summary of the above and indicative of the results on which the above figures have been based and the figures in large numbers in the text. The summary shows that the market is not a static one.

Summary of Results

1930 ... 15,000

1931 ... 15,000

1932 ... 15,000

Summary

1. The market is not a static one.

2. The market is not a static one.

3. The market is not a static one.

4. The market is not a static one.

5. The market is not a static one.

6. The market is not a static one.

SummaryLocal Market in 1930 and 1931

There has been much talk about the market and the results of the market.

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There has been much talk about the market and the results of the market.

HOUSINGLocal Authority Housing and Television (continued).

Clubs, etc.

The educational aspect of some programmes could be a minor stimulant to the few. The general entertainment may not be of a high level but it is preferable to other avenues open to the headstrong adolescent with too much money.

There are adverse effects to be noted in families where the discipline is lax and children of school age stay up late and are too tired to benefit from school activities next day. These families need to be educated and informed of their responsibilities, in many cases it is over-indulgence engendered by ignorance.

The lure of television in the home is such that many older children are kept off the streets some nights at least and perforce remain within the family circle. I think it is unanimously agreed that the family group should be nurtured and strengthened where possible, and when this era is studied in retrospect it may be considered on balance that this invention has been an influence for good.

Old People's Bungalows.

There are many elderly persons living in Council and privately owned properties too large and inconvenient to keep clean and heated. Many would be delighted to have small compact dwellings with modern amenities in the same area.

The lack of suitable dwellings of this type forces many of these old folk to seek accommodation in Old Age Homes, the cost to the County Council being £5. 1. 6d per week not including central office charges. Sick cases go into hospitals where they are rehabilitated but when fit for discharge must perforce stay on because there is no suitable accommodation to offer them. This is an expensive alternative, viz:- £10.18.0d per in-patient week at St.Helen's Hospital, Hastings.

The cost of the average Subsidy received from the Central Exchequer is 6/6d per week per dwelling. The cost to the Council may be nil but would not exceed 4/7d per week per dwelling depending on the amount of rent rebate.

/I visualise

REPORT

Local Authority Housing and Other Matters (continued)

Class, etc.

The statement of some progress could be a strong stimulus to the local authority. The statement of progress may not be at a high level but it is a step in the right direction. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority.

There are various efforts to be made in order to achieve the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority.

The law of taxation is the basis of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority.

Old People's Housing

There are many elderly people living in Council and private homes. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority.

The local authority is responsible for the housing of the elderly. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority.

The work of the local authority is to provide housing for the elderly. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority. It is a step towards the achievement of the aims of the local authority.

HOUSINGOld People's Bungalows (Continued).

I visualise that where these bungalows are built in sufficiently large blocks there will be a warden/nurse type who will keep a watching brief and be in a position to assist in acute illness of short duration not necessarily related to old age, e.g. "colds". Smaller units will rely on the District Nurse who normally lives on the Housing Estate.

Old people living alone in three-bedroomed Council houses should be requested by the Housing Committee to move to this smaller and more suitable accommodation, thus not only relieving themselves of a burden but doing a service to the community in making a house available for a family. The Council would probably think it right under these circumstances that they should both arrange and bear the cost of removal.

I am not in favour of moving old people about for the sake of administrative tidiness or solely because their hygienic standards are lowered. The old persons I have in mind are in a half-way category and are fit enough, both mentally and physically, to enjoy their own homes and are not in need of the extra care and attention given in an old aged home or the long-stay hospital.

This is a half-way house where they can spend their days in reasonable comfort doing their domestic chores themselves, a home help service being available when necessary, virtually independent but nevertheless close to relatives and friends without being an encumbrance to them or under a sense of obligation for domestic assistance.

They would still be able to lead a full communal life with a sense of belonging, content in the basic pleasures of having their own homes and being surrounded by their possessions which have, in the nature of things, become such a part of themselves.

I feel sure that under these ideal circumstances old people in general could still make a worthwhile contribution to family life and in so doing relieve much of the tension engendered by present methods involving painful, forced separation to institutions.

THE

THE

I believe that when these feelings are held in sufficiently
 those who will be a very happy type and will have a satisfying
 be in a position to make it more likely of being chosen for
 related to the age, age, "early" "early" "early" will help to the
 those who are living in the same house.

Old people living in the same house should
 repeated by the same person to have in the same and also
 communication, this not only includes themselves of a house but
 service to the community in order to have a better life. The
 would possibly think it might be a better life than they should
 average and have the best of both.

I am not in favor of making the people who are at the
 relative richness or poverty of their life. The people who are
 old people I have in mind are in a half-way position and are not
 really and physically, to enjoy their life and are not in need of
 extra care and attention. There is a half-way position of the half-way
 This is a half-way house where they are at the same time in need
 of help. They are not in need of help, a half-way position is
 available when necessary, physically independent and not in need of
 relative and physical being in need of help to have a
 satisfied for domestic life.

They would still be able to have a full amount of life and
 relative, content in the same position of having their own house and
 surrounded by their family and friends, in the same of life, who
 and a part of themselves.

I feel sure that when these feelings are held in sufficiently
 could still have a satisfying life and be in a position
 relative and of the same position of having their own house and
 surrounded by their family and friends, in the same of life, who

SECTION II

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports:-

The following table gives a general summary of the visits and work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1956:-

Visits to houses re housing defects...	527
" houses re other housing defects ...	191
Visits to Factories ...	34
" Farms ...	6
" Moveable Dwellings ...	15
" Streams and ditches ...	19
" Upholsterers ...	6
" Verminous Premises ...	21
" Unwholesome Premises ...	37
" Work Places ...	18
Visits to Bakehouses ...	14
" Butcher's Shops ...	32
" Dairies ...	12
" Ice Cream Premises ...	19
" Licensed Premises...	24
" Restaurants and Kitchens ...	69
" Other Food Premises ...	109
Visits to Infectious Diseases ...	79
" Insects and Pests ...	30
" Keeping of Animals ...	9
" Overcrowding ...	11
" Rats and/or mice infestations...	32
" Shops Act ...	24
" Smoke Nuisances ...	-
" Water Supply ...	17
Visits to Council owned properties ...	458
Interviews respecting properties ...	118
Houses disinfected ...	6
Premises disinfected ...	15
Smoke test to drains ...	6
Water test to drains ...	11
Informal notices served re houses ...	68
Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action ...	47
Formal notices served re houses...	10

ICE CREAM

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

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Informal Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	9	17	6	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority.	43	35	9	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were			
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness	4	3	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Inadequate drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation (offences)	5	5	3	-

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Number of properties inspected as a result of complaints	147
" " " by survey	168
" " found to be infested by rats... ..	197
" " treated by Council's operator for rats and mice	70
" " treated by occupier for rats	4
" visits by Rodent Operator	570

The part-time rodent operator employed has been actively engaged in the eradication of rats and mice and I am pleased to note that during the year under review the rat population has shown a marked decrease.

Two treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year and again several sections of the sewerage system were found to be free of rats.

EXAMINATION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

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

	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Stones</u>	<u>Lbs</u>
Fresh Meat	2	4	6
Offal		2	3
Fish (fresh)		3	-
Sausages		7	-
Bacon		5	9
Ham		3	4
Canned Fruit		5	-
Canned Meat		6	4
Canned Milk		2	11
Canned Vegetables		4	-
Canned Fish		1	2
Cereals		1	-
Miscellaneous		4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	2	6

FOOD PREMISES

The educational aspect of visiting food premises has become apparent in a number of small ways including improvement in the general cleanliness of premises and better care, handling and display of food stuffs. In addition structural improvements have been carried out including in one premises a complete repair and re-design of the premises. In others there has been marked improvement including the provision of better sanitary accommodation and hot water supplies. In a very congested town the installation of even a single W.C. can be a most expensive item and the ready acceptance by most shopkeepers of the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations has been most gratifying.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The following licences were issued during the year:-

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

11 samples were taken for laboratory examination. All passed the prescribed tests.

TABLE NO. 10. - SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The following table shows the results of the tests made on the various samples of material submitted for examination.

No.	Sample	Result
1	Sample 1	...
2	Sample 2	...
3	Sample 3	...
4	Sample 4	...
5	Sample 5	...
6	Sample 6	...
7	Sample 7	...
8	Sample 8	...
9	Sample 9	...
10	Sample 10	...
11	Sample 11	...
12	Sample 12	...
13	Sample 13	...
14	Sample 14	...
15	Sample 15	...
16	Sample 16	...
17	Sample 17	...
18	Sample 18	...
19	Sample 19	...
20	Sample 20	...
21	Sample 21	...
22	Sample 22	...
23	Sample 23	...
24	Sample 24	...
25	Sample 25	...
26	Sample 26	...
27	Sample 27	...
28	Sample 28	...
29	Sample 29	...
30	Sample 30	...
31	Sample 31	...
32	Sample 32	...
33	Sample 33	...
34	Sample 34	...
35	Sample 35	...
36	Sample 36	...
37	Sample 37	...
38	Sample 38	...
39	Sample 39	...
40	Sample 40	...
41	Sample 41	...
42	Sample 42	...
43	Sample 43	...
44	Sample 44	...
45	Sample 45	...
46	Sample 46	...
47	Sample 47	...
48	Sample 48	...
49	Sample 49	...
50	Sample 50	...
51	Sample 51	...
52	Sample 52	...
53	Sample 53	...
54	Sample 54	...
55	Sample 55	...
56	Sample 56	...
57	Sample 57	...
58	Sample 58	...
59	Sample 59	...
60	Sample 60	...
61	Sample 61	...
62	Sample 62	...
63	Sample 63	...
64	Sample 64	...
65	Sample 65	...
66	Sample 66	...
67	Sample 67	...
68	Sample 68	...
69	Sample 69	...
70	Sample 70	...
71	Sample 71	...
72	Sample 72	...
73	Sample 73	...
74	Sample 74	...
75	Sample 75	...
76	Sample 76	...
77	Sample 77	...
78	Sample 78	...
79	Sample 79	...
80	Sample 80	...
81	Sample 81	...
82	Sample 82	...
83	Sample 83	...
84	Sample 84	...
85	Sample 85	...
86	Sample 86	...
87	Sample 87	...
88	Sample 88	...
89	Sample 89	...
90	Sample 90	...
91	Sample 91	...
92	Sample 92	...
93	Sample 93	...
94	Sample 94	...
95	Sample 95	...
96	Sample 96	...
97	Sample 97	...
98	Sample 98	...
99	Sample 99	...
100	Sample 100	...

TABLE NO. 11. - SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The following table shows the results of the tests made on the various samples of material submitted for examination.

TABLE NO. 12. - SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The following table shows the results of the tests made on the various samples of material submitted for examination.

Milk and Dairies Regulations (Cont)

The Borough of Rye is included in the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955, which is now in force. This Order requires the compulsory use of special designations for all retail sales of milk within the Borough.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

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

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	231
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	527
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	-
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	-
(iii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	26
(iv) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	79

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	47
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	4
(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:-	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-
(iii) Number of dwelling houses acquired and subsequently rendered fit by the Local Authority	NIL

WILL AND TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITIONS

The purpose of this section is to provide for the disposal of property by will or testamentary disposition. This section applies to all property owned by a person at the time of his death, whether real or personal, and whether situated in this State or elsewhere.

WILL AND TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITIONS

The following provisions shall apply to wills and testamentary dispositions:

1. WILLS AND TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITIONS

- (1) A will is a declaration of the testator's intent to dispose of his property by will, and is subject to the provisions of this section.
- (2) A will must be in writing, signed by the testator, and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (3) A will must be executed in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (4) A will may be revoked or amended by a subsequent will or by a written declaration made by the testator.
- (5) A will may be proved by the testimony of two or more persons.
- (6) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (7) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (8) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (9) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (10) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.

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- (A) A will is a declaration of the testator's intent to dispose of his property by will, and is subject to the provisions of this section.
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- (2) A will must be executed in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (3) A will may be revoked or amended by a subsequent will or by a written declaration made by the testator.
- (4) A will may be proved by the testimony of two or more persons.
- (5) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (6) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (7) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (8) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (9) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.
- (10) A will may be proved by the testimony of one person if the will is subscribed by the testator and witnessed by two or more persons.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.(Cont).(B) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	7
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:-	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	Nil

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(i) Number of Representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation.	32
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
(iii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(iv) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:-	
(a) To render the house fit for human habitation	-
(b) As to usage other than for human habitation	1
(v) Closing Orders under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954	5
(vi) Number of Houses dealt with under Housing Act, 1949, Section 3	4

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

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	4

2. Section 101(a)(1) of the Act (1940)

(i) Information as to Section 101(a)(1) of the Act

- (1) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (2) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

- (3) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (4) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

(ii) Information as to Section 101(a)(2) of the Act

- (1) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (2) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (3) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (4) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

- (5) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (6) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

- (7) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (8) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

- (9) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (10) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

(iii) Information as to Section 101(a)(3) of the Act (1940)

- (1) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (2) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (3) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.
- (4) Number of persons who are citizens of the United States and who are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

During the year the tenants of the following two unfit houses were rehoused by the Council:-

- (a) St.Elloi, Winchelsea Road, Rye. The Council served a Demolition Order under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.
- (b) No.79, Winchelsea Road, Rye. The Council served a Closing Order under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954.

The following houses were either void at the time of representation or the tenants found their own accommodation before the notice became operative:-

No.7, Landgate Square
 No.75, Winchelsea Road
 Gas Works Cottage, Wish Street
 No.3, Cadborough Road.

The tenants of the following houses which are in the ownership of the Rye Borough Council and which were represented as being unfit for occupation, have been rehoused by the Council:-

Nos.79 - 85, Military Road
 Nos.87 - 103, Military Road.

WATER SUPPLY

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

During 1956, 31 Bacteriological samples (16 chlorinated and 15 unchlorinated) and 4 chemical samples (2 chlorinated and 2 unchlorinated) were taken. All the samples proved to be satisfactory. Samples of water taken after chlorination at all times proved satisfactory.

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

Pumped from Cadborough Waterworks	67,638,000 gallons
Pumped from Military Road Waterworks	<u>12,861,300 gallons</u>
	<u>80,499,300 gallons</u>

This represents an increase of 2,630,100 gallons.

The distribution of the water consumed was as follows:-

Borough of Rye	71,351,000 gallons
Hastings C.B (Rye Harbour)	5,111,000 gallons
Battle R.D.C (Playden)	3,913,000 gallons
Standpipe	<u>124,300 gallons</u>
	<u>80,499,300 gallons</u>

During the year the amount of the following two wells known
was returned by the Committee.

(a) Borehole, Borehole No. 10, The Council owned a
Borehole (under Borehole No. 10 of the Council
No. 10).

(b) Borehole, Borehole No. 10, The Council owned a
Borehole (under Borehole No. 10 of the Council
No. 10).

The following amount was returned by the Council in the year
of the Council's account of the Borehole under the Borehole
No. 10.

Borehole, Borehole No. 10
Borehole, Borehole No. 10
Borehole, Borehole No. 10
Borehole, Borehole No. 10

The amount of the Borehole under the Borehole No. 10
of the Council's account of the Borehole under the Borehole
No. 10.

Borehole, Borehole No. 10
Borehole, Borehole No. 10

REVENUE

The amount of the Borehole under the Borehole No. 10
of the Council's account of the Borehole under the Borehole
No. 10.

The amount of the Borehole under the Borehole No. 10
of the Council's account of the Borehole under the Borehole
No. 10.

The amount of the Borehole under the Borehole No. 10

Borehole, Borehole No. 10
Borehole, Borehole No. 10
Borehole, Borehole No. 10

The amount of the Borehole under the Borehole No. 10

The amount of the Borehole under the Borehole No. 10

Borehole, Borehole No. 10
Borehole, Borehole No. 10
Borehole, Borehole No. 10
Borehole, Borehole No. 10

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The automatic sewage ejectors lifted the following amounts of sewage:-

Station A. Cadborough Marsh	680,100 gallons
Station B. Winchelsea Road	18,372,450 gallons
Station C. New Winchelsea Road	1,271,825 gallons
Station D. Kings Avenue	2,413,250 gallons
Station E. Mason Road	<u>9,750,702 gallons</u>
	<u>32,488,327 gallons</u>

RAINFALL

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Rainfall inches</u>	<u>Notes</u>
January	4.95	10th - 13th. 2.30"
February	.49	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 18th. Snow.
March	.18	5th - 20th. Absolute drought.
April	.97	(24)
May	.58	(24)
June	1.69	(17)
July	2.69	19th. 0.82" (16)
August	3.985	30th. 1.38" (15)
September	2.31	4th. 0.58" (17)
October	1.14	17th. 0.46" (21)
November	0.69	(22)
December	3.42	15th. 0.64" (15)

() indicate total number of days without measurable rainfall.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

In all 5,784 cubic yards of refuse have been disposed of at Camber Fields Tip. Of this amount 4,110 cubic yards were collected as domestic refuse, the remaining 1,674 cubic yards being accounted for by builders' refuse, etc., deposited directly at the tip.

SECTION IIICOUNCIL HOUSING

ACCOMMODATION under the letting control of the Council at the 31st December, 1956:-

Assisted Schemes	-	Pre-war Houses	115
Assisted Schemes	-	Post-war Houses and Flats	250
Expired Leases, pre-1914 houses			79
Requisitioned houses and flats			-
Temporary hutments			24
			<hr/>
Total dwellings			- 468
			<hr/>

Applicants on Council's Housing List at 31st December, 1956:-

Operative	77
Deferred	<u>80</u>
	157
	<hr/>

ARREARS OF RENT

<u>Year ending</u>	<u>Total Rent Collectible</u>	<u>Arrears</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
31st March, 1955	£24,452. 6. 3d	£28. 4. 3	0.115
31st March, 1956	£25,164.14. 4d	£25.13. 0	0.102
31st March, 1957	£33,812.11. 1d	£10. 4. 2	0.030

HOUSING ACT, 1949 - SECTION 20Improvement Grants

Applications received 4

Applications approved 2

(One owner-occupied and one for agricultural worker)

The amount promised in grants for 1956 £560. 0. 0d.

