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BOROUGH OF RYE



Same

ANNUAL REPORT

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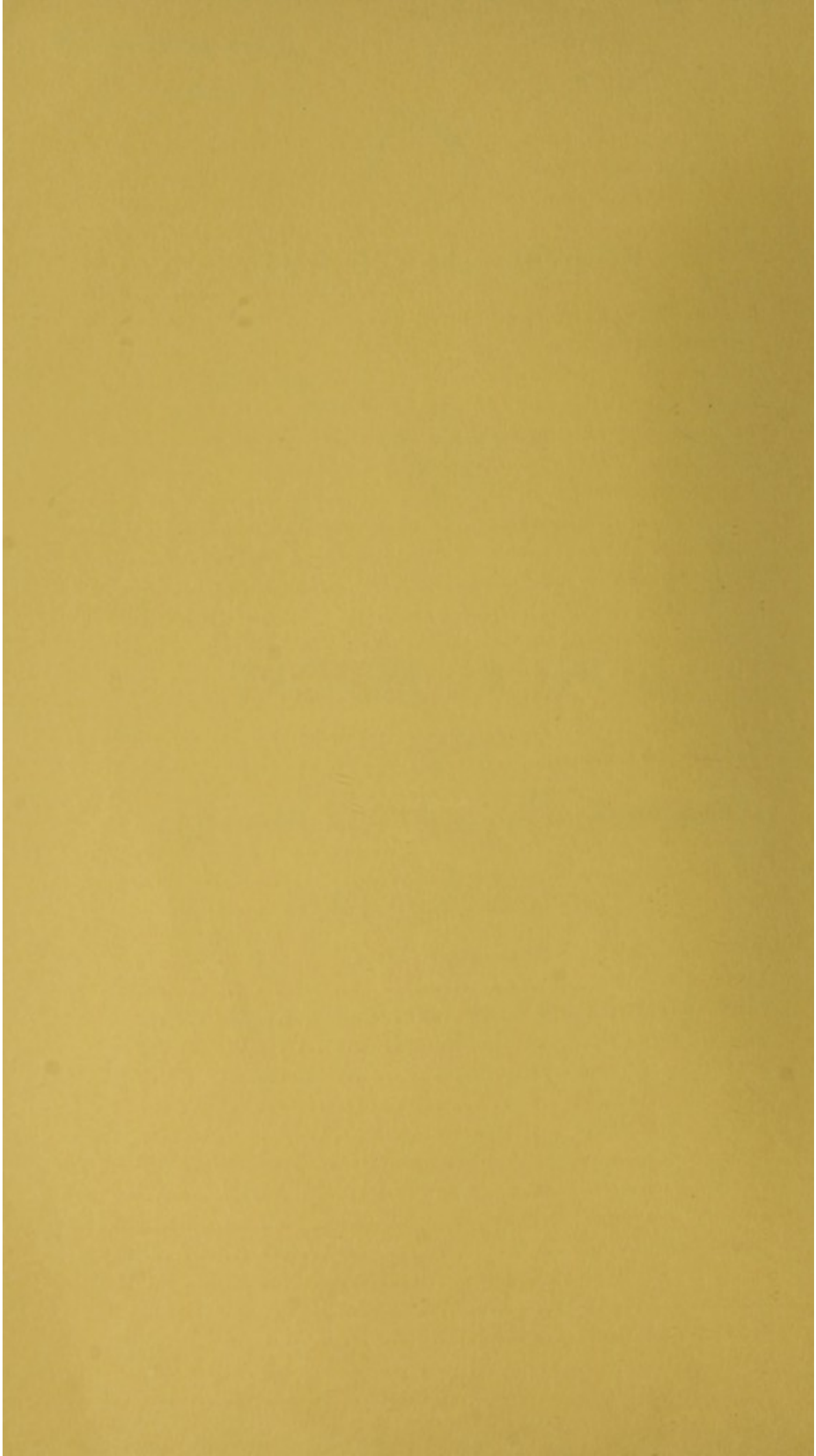
Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1958

By

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

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1958.

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

It is most satisfactory to note the increased activity with regard to the elimination of slum properties in the Borough.

Rehousing of these tenants has been made possible by the completion of the seventy-two Unity houses on the Tilling Green Estate.

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

This will be the last full year that I shall report on the Diphtheria Immunisation Service, as despite the good response obtained by the delegation of this duty, it is to be administered centrally by the County Medical Officer of Health at Lewes. This Council was unanimous in its wish that delegation should remain but the County Council felt that they could introduce economies if centrally administered, and in addition, not fall below the present acceptance rate. One sincerely hopes that the numbers protected will not drop and that this dread disease will continue to be kept at bay. The success of the Immunisation Campaign owes much to the careful work of the local Immunisation Clerk (Miss Hearnshaw).

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

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

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

M. I. SILVERTON

The Watch Oak,
BATTLE, Sussex

Medical Officer of Health.

Telephone: Battle 214 - 217.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

The question presented is whether the proposed amendment is within the scope of the power of the Legislature to amend the Constitution. It is well settled that the Legislature has no power to amend the Constitution in matters of substance, but only in matters of form. The proposed amendment, in my opinion, is within the scope of the power of the Legislature to amend the Constitution in matters of form.

I am satisfied that the proposed amendment is within the scope of the power of the Legislature to amend the Constitution in matters of form. It is a mere change in the mode of electing the members of the Legislature, and does not affect the substance of the Constitution.

This will be the last time that I shall report on the proposed amendment. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. The question presented is whether the proposed amendment is within the scope of the power of the Legislature to amend the Constitution. It is well settled that the Legislature has no power to amend the Constitution in matters of substance, but only in matters of form. The proposed amendment, in my opinion, is within the scope of the power of the Legislature to amend the Constitution in matters of form.

The proposed amendment is within the scope of the power of the Legislature to amend the Constitution in matters of form. It is a mere change in the mode of electing the members of the Legislature, and does not affect the substance of the Constitution.

I am satisfied that the proposed amendment is within the scope of the power of the Legislature to amend the Constitution in matters of form. It is a mere change in the mode of electing the members of the Legislature, and does not affect the substance of the Constitution.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Very respectfully,
J. J. [Signature]
Attorney General
The State House
Boston, Mass.
Telephone: 2-1111

(2)

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

S 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., F.R.S.H.

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

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

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>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Area of the Borough in acres	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year)	4,570	4,550	4,520	4,470
Rateable Value..	£46,617	£70,800	£55,374	£67,083
Number of inhabited houses	1,569	1,569	1,568	1,612
Number of rateable premises	1,938	1,897	1,902	1,953
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£183	£278	£252	£256

SECTION IBIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births</u>						
	Legitimate			24	27	51
	Illegitimate			1	1	2
				25	28	53
<u>Stillbirths</u>	Legitimate			0	1	1

					<u>Borough of Rye</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Live birth rate per 1,000 home population					11.8	16.4
Comparability factor					1.02	
Corrected birth rate					12.09	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births (live and still)					18.5	21.6
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 home population					0.22	0.36

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

					<u>Borough of Rye</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Death rate per 1,000 of resident population					14.5	11.7
Corrected death rate					12.4	
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks					Nil	11,969
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births					Nil	16.2
Deaths of infants under 1 year					1	16,684
Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births					18.8	22.6
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births					Nil	0.42

SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1949-1958

Year	Estimated Population	Total Live Births			Corrected Birth Rate	Birth Rate England & Wales	Total Deaths			Corrected Death Rate	Death Rate England & Wales	Natural Increase or Decrease
		M	F	Total			M	F	Total			
1949	4,398	37	32	69	15.6	16.7	33	33	66	11.7	11.7	+ 3
1950	4,506	34	45	79	18.6	15.8	21	38	59	9.9	11.6	+ 20
1951	4,442	44	58	102	24.7	15.5	20	31	51	8.8	12.5	+ 51
1952	4,517	37	35	72	17.2	15.3	29	33	62	10.5	11.3	+ 10
1953	4,570	37	38	75	17.7	15.5	37	29	66	11.1	11.4	+ 9
1954	4,600	34	47	81	18.1	15.2	29	37	66	11.3	11.3	+ 15
1955	4,570	22	30	52	11.6	15.0	30	26	56	9.6	11.7	- 4
1956	4,550	29	27	56	12.6	15.6	29	21	50	9.4	11.7	+ 6
1957	4,520	28	32	60	13.5	16.1	31	27	58	11.0	11.5	+ 2
1958	4,470	25	28	53	12.0	16.4	30	35	65	12.4	11.7	- 12

The increased proportion of aged retired people in the population of this Borough will account for the decreased birth rate as compared with England and Wales.

The corrected Death Rate pays due regard to the aged population.

The Estimated Population figures are received from the Registrar General and the Natural Increase or Decrease is calculated by comparing the deaths with the births. It is therefore not understood why the Registrar-General's figure does not vary proportionately. The reason may be one of removals from the Borough but this does not appear evident when one considers the amount of new building and the very few empty properties.

Table 1. Data for the first two years of the study.

Year	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mode	Range	Skewness	Kurtosis	Shapiro-Wilk	Normality
1997	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
1998	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
1999	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2000	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2001	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2002	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2003	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2004	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2005	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2006	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2007	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2008	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2009	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2010	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2011	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2012	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2013	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2014	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2015	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2016	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2017	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2018	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2019	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99
2020	1.11 (0.11)	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.11	1.00-1.22	0.00	3.00	0.99	0.99

Table 1. Data for the first two years of the study.

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DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	6	10
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	6	8	14
Coronary disease, angina	6	4	10
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart diseases	1	7	8
Other circulatory diseases	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Bronchitis	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	0	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	1	3	4
Accidents other than motor vehicle	4	1	5
Suicide	1	0	1
	30	35	65

It is most satisfactory to note that there were no deaths from tuberculosis (respiratory or non-respiratory).

Respiratory tuberculosis can be eradicated if local unknown reservoirs of infection are eliminated. Mass Miniature Radiography is a potent preventive measure designed to discover the early case before spread takes place. Parents and grandparents may be the unwitting agents in infecting their children and workmates, and they have an obligation to make sure that they are free from infection. All adults should therefore take advantage of this service when it makes its periodic visit.

Chronic coughs, whether in the aged or the young, are suspect and Mass Miniature Radiography will give the answer, not only disclosing early tuberculosis lesions but other abnormal conditions in the heart and lungs which may be amenable to treatment.

In all health investigations it is vitally important to treat any deviation from health as soon as possible; early discovery makes successful treatment more likely. Modern therapeutic measures can be relied upon to effect a cure if early diagnosis is made.

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND RATES
PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<u>Borough of Rye</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>	
	No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	Nil	-	4,000)	0.10
Tuberculosis (other)	Nil	-	480)	
Influenza	Nil	-	2,402	0.05
Pneumonia	1	0.22	24,577	0.54
Bronchitis	2	0.44	29,392	0.65
Poliomyelitis	Nil	-	130	0.00
Coronary and arteriosclerotic heart disease	10	2.23	84,048	1.86
Cancer of the lung, trachea and bronchus	1	0.22	19,809	0.44
Motor vehicle accidents	Nil	-	5,438	0.12

(6)
MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	1955	1956	1957	1958
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	27 (48.2%)	15 (30.0%)	23 (39.6%)	22 (33.8%)
* (Coronary disease)	9 (16.0%)	2 (4.0%)	6 (10.3%)	10 (15.3%)
(ii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	8 (14.2%)	12 (24.0%)	11 (18.9%)	14 (21.5%)
(iii) Malignant neoplasms (Cancer)	7 (12.5%)	7 (14.0%)	13 (22.4%)	10 (15.3%)
(Cancer of lung and bronchus)	1 (1.7%)	1 (2.0%)	3 (5.2%)	1 (1.5%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	4 (7.1%)	5 (10.0%)	3 (5.2%)	5 (7.7%)

*Coronary disease - Research has not revealed a definite cause but it would appear that increased girth 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 from coronary heart disease in England and Wales are still mounting: 70,597 in 1955; 74,790 in 1956; 76,321 in 1957 and 84,048 in 1958.

DEATHS - 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Borough of Rye			London (England and Wales not available)		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Total deaths	50	58	65	38,317	37,078	38,026
No. of deaths 65 years and over	38	44	48	26,239	24,717	25,870
Percentage of total deaths	76.0	75.7	73.8	68.4	66.9	69.0

LUNG CANCER, BRONCHITIS AND SMOKING

Lung Cancer Deaths in England and Wales

1930 1,489
1957 19,127
1958 19,809

Bronchitis deaths in England and Wales

1930 19,125
1957 26,930
1958 29,392

The figures of deaths from these causes are mounting.

Smoking is considered to be a potent factor in this increase, but there may be other contributory causes emanating from increased pollution of the atmosphere by the internal combustion engine (petrol and diesel) and industrial waste gasses. These latter factors accentuate the severity of bronchitic conditions but have not definitely been accepted as factors in the causation of lung cancer.

Table 1 - Summary of Data

Year	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(a) Number of the ...	12 (1.1)	15 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)
(b) ...	10 (0.9)	12 (1.0)	15 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)
(c) ...	15 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)
(d) ...	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)
(e) ...	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)
(f) ...	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)
(g) ...	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)
(h) ...	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)
(i) ...	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)
(j) ...	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)
(k) ...	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)
(l) ...	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)
(m) ...	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)
(n) ...	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)
(o) ...	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)
(p) ...	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)
(q) ...	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)
(r) ...	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)
(s) ...	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)
(t) ...	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)
(u) ...	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)
(v) ...	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)
(w) ...	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)
(x) ...	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)	90 (6.2)
(y) ...	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)	90 (6.2)	93 (6.4)
(z) ...	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)	90 (6.2)	93 (6.4)	96 (6.6)

The data in this table are based on the results of the survey conducted in 1975. The data are presented in the following table:

Table 2 - Summary of Data

Year	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(a) ...	12 (1.1)	15 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)
(b) ...	10 (0.9)	12 (1.0)	15 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)
(c) ...	15 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)
(d) ...	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)
(e) ...	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)
(f) ...	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)
(g) ...	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)
(h) ...	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)
(i) ...	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)
(j) ...	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)
(k) ...	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)
(l) ...	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)
(m) ...	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)
(n) ...	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)
(o) ...	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)
(p) ...	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)
(q) ...	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)
(r) ...	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)
(s) ...	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)
(t) ...	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)
(u) ...	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)
(v) ...	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)
(w) ...	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)
(x) ...	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)	90 (6.2)
(y) ...	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)	90 (6.2)	93 (6.4)
(z) ...	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)	90 (6.2)	93 (6.4)	96 (6.6)

Table 3 - Summary of Data

Year	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
(a) ...	12 (1.1)	15 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)
(b) ...	10 (0.9)	12 (1.0)	15 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)
(c) ...	15 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)
(d) ...	18 (1.4)	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)
(e) ...	21 (1.6)	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)
(f) ...	24 (1.8)	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)
(g) ...	27 (2.0)	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)
(h) ...	30 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)
(i) ...	33 (2.4)	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)
(j) ...	36 (2.6)	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)
(k) ...	39 (2.8)	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)
(l) ...	42 (3.0)	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)
(m) ...	45 (3.2)	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)
(n) ...	48 (3.4)	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)
(o) ...	51 (3.6)	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)
(p) ...	54 (3.8)	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)
(q) ...	57 (4.0)	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)
(r) ...	60 (4.2)	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)
(s) ...	63 (4.4)	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)
(t) ...	66 (4.6)	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)
(u) ...	69 (4.8)	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)
(v) ...	72 (5.0)	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)
(w) ...	75 (5.2)	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)
(x) ...	78 (5.4)	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)	90 (6.2)
(y) ...	81 (5.6)	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)	90 (6.2)	93 (6.4)
(z) ...	84 (5.8)	87 (6.0)	90 (6.2)	93 (6.4)	96 (6.6)

Table 4 - Summary of Data

The data in this table are based on the results of the survey conducted in 1975. The data are presented in the following table:

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, 1958	9	2	11	1	3	4	10	5	15
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Primary notifications received in 1958	1	-	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
4. Cases moved into Borough as transfers in 1958	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
TOTALS	13	2	15	3	4	7	16	6	22
5. Cases removed from Register in 1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. No. on Register at 31st December, 1958	13	2	15	3	4	7	16	6	22

Tabulated List in age groups of new cases
(primary notifications) in 1958

Age	Pulmonary cases		Non-pulmonary cases	
	M	F	M	F
0-2 years	-	-	-	-
3-5 years	-	-	-	-
6-10 years	-	-	-	-
11-15 years	-	-	-	-
16-25 years	-	-	1	-
26-45 years	1	-	-	1
46-60 years	-	-	-	-
over 60 years	-	-	1	-
Totals	1	-	2	1

New Cases notified giving age groups, occupations and housing states.

<u>Age</u>	<u>New Cases</u> (Primary Notifications)				<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Housing</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>			
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>		
0 - 2	-	-	-	-	Ex-Army	Tenant (parent)
3 - 5	-	-	-	-		
6 - 10	-	-	-	-		
11 - 15	-	-	-	-		
16 - 25	-	-	1	-		
26 - 35	-	-	-	-	Engineer Housewife	Council house Owner/occupier
36 - 45	1	-	-	1		
46 - 60	-	-	-	-	Retired Cobbler	Council house.
Over 60	-	-	1	-		

TABLE 1

Year	1950				1951				Total (all years)
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1. Total number of cases	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	40
2. Cases previously reported and re-reported in 1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Primary infections reported in 1950	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
4. Cases were later reported as infections in 1950	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
5. Cases were later reported as infections in 1951	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	40
6. Cases were later reported as infections in 1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Total number of cases	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	48

Notes: 1. In the case of the total number of infections in 1950.

Age	1950				1951			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0-4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-29 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-39 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-59 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60-64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-69 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70-74 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75-79 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80-84 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85-89 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90-94 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95-99 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1. In the case of the total number of infections in 1950.

Age	1950				1951			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0-4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-29 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-39 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-59 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60-64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-69 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70-74 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75-79 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80-84 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85-89 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90-94 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95-99 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASESComparative Statistics for the Years 1953 - 19581st January - 31st December

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet fever	2	3	7	-	1	3
Measles	156	-	74	16	-	115
Pneumonia	10	11	12	16	18	8
Erysipelas	2	1	3	5	3	2
Whooping cough	26	5	66	2	1	23
Dysentery	-	-	-	62	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1

Poliomyelitis

It is most heartening to record that there were no cases of poliomyelitis in this Borough during 1958.

One hopes that this is the result of vaccination but it is too early to come to a definite conclusion. The numbers being vaccinated are not high enough and an increased response would be a worthwhile safety measure.

Measles

Measles was widespread within the Borough, particularly in the month of August. Although this was unfortunate from the point of view of school holidays, school attendance did not suffer and the children had fully recuperated before the commencement of the autumn term.

Fortunately there were no complications necessitating admission to hospital.

Over 90% of the population have suffered from this infection and it is usually less severe in school children. Measles in an adult can be quite serious, apart from the loss of working days.

Whooping cough

This continued to be notified, but diagnosis is difficult. No complications of note were recorded.

The Immunisation Campaign is having a definite effect in lessening the severity of attacks in those who having been immunised are still susceptible in a minor degree.

Scarlet fever

Mild in character and of no special significance, the usual

(1)

REVIEW OF JOURNAL LITERATURE
Geographic Statistics of the Year 1921 - 1922
1921-1922 - 1922-1923

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Geographic Statistics	1	-	-	-	-
Physical Geography	-	-	-	-	-
Human Geography	1	1	1	1	1
Regional Geography	1	1	1	1	1
Urban Geography	1	1	1	1	1
Rural Geography	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation	1	1	1	1	1
Population	1	1	1	1	1
Political Geography	1	1	1	1	1
Historical Geography	1	1	1	1	1
General	1	1	1	1	1

Conclusions

It is most interesting to find that there was no change in the number of articles published in this branch during 1922.

The paper that this is the result of geographical work as far as the number of articles is concerned, the number of articles published was not high.

There was no increase in the number of articles published in 1922.

Notes

There was no change in the number of articles published in 1922.

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References

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Index

This is a list of the names of the authors of the articles.

Scarlet fever (continued)

investigations were made in each case regarding the possibility of food handlers being involved, and where indicated, alternative work was advised and accepted.

Food Poisoning

Although no cases were notified it is essential that there should be no relaxation in personal hygiene.

Influenza

Unlike 1957 there was no evidence of any widespread influenza epidemic.

There were a number of localised outbreaks of respiratory infection at the end of January but no marked rise in notifications of death from influenza.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1958

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Scarlet fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Pneumonia	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	8
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Whooping cough	5	1	6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Measles	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	91	11	-	1	-	115
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	8	3	6	8	7	-	10	92	13	1	2	2	152

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

	Scarlet fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Whooping cough	Measles	Puerperal pyrexia	TOTAL
Under 1 yr	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1-2 years	-	1	-	3	14	-	18
3-4 years	-	1	-	5	23	-	29
5-9 years	2	-	-	7	69	-	78
10-14 years	1	-	-	5	9	-	15
15-44 years	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
45-64 years	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
65 and over	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	3	8	2	23	115	1	152

General Survey (continued)

Investigation was made in each case regarding the possibility of food
beverages being furnished, and where indicated, attention was given to
and recorded.

Food Habits

Although no cases were noted to be associated with food habits in
connection with the present epidemic.

Drugs

During 1917 there was no evidence of any widespread infectious epidemic.
There were a number of localized outbreaks of respiratory infection, the
end of which was not noted due to notification of this epidemic.

General Summary of Respiratory Epidemics During 1917

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Measles	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Parotitis	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	13
Polio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	6	2	2	2	2	-	20	21	-	-	-	-	53

Summary of Respiratory Epidemics in the United States

Year	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Whooping cough	Measles	Parotitis	Polio	Total
1916	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1917	-	1	-	2	10	-	13
1918	-	1	-	2	11	-	14
1919	-	-	-	2	10	-	12
1920	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1921	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1922	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1923	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1924	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1925	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1926	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1927	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1928	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1929	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1930	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1931	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1932	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1933	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1934	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1935	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1936	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1937	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1938	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1939	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1940	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1941	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1942	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1943	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1944	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1945	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1946	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1947	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1948	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1949	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1950	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1951	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1952	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1953	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1954	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1955	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1956	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1957	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1958	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1959	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1960	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1961	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1962	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1963	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1964	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1965	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1966	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1967	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1968	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1969	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1970	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1971	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1972	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1973	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1974	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1975	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1976	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1977	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1978	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1979	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1980	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1981	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1982	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1983	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1984	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1985	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1986	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1987	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1988	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1989	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1990	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1991	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1992	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1993	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1994	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1995	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1996	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1997	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1998	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
1999	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2000	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2001	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2002	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2003	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2004	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2005	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2006	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2007	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2008	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2009	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2010	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2011	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2012	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2013	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2014	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2015	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2016	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2017	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2018	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2019	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2020	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2021	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2022	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2023	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2024	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2025	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2026	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2027	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2028	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2029	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2030	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2031	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2032	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2033	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2034	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2035	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2036	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2037	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2038	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2039	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2040	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2041	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2042	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2043	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2044	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2045	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2046	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2047	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2048	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2049	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2050	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2051	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2052	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2053	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2054	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2055	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2056	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2057	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2058	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2059	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2060	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2061	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2062	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2063	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2064	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2065	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2066	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2067	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2068	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2069	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2070	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2071	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2072	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2073	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2074	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2075	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2076	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2077	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2078	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2079	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2080	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2081	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2082	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2083	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2084	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2085	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2086	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2087	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2088	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2089	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2090	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2091	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2092	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2093	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2094	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2095	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2096	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2097	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2098	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2099	-	-	-	2	11	-	13
2100	-	-	-	2	11	-	13

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 AND STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT	1-7	1-2	Exclude from school 7 days after discharge from hospital or from home isolation. 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.
WHOOPING COUGH	6-18	-	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years who have not had the disease should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house.
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.			

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

Name of the person	Rank	Grade	Pay	Remarks
J. H.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

IMMUNISATION SERVICE

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

A review of the past ten years of the Diphtheria/^{Immunisation} Campaign revealed that the percentage of children immunised in the 1 to 5 age groups showed a gradual but increasingly satisfactory rise, with a plateau from 1952 to 1957 with a most encouraging rise to 81.41% in 1958 as per the accompanying table.

The comparable figure for 1958 in the 5 to 14 age groups being 94.32%.

Year	Percentage
1949	65.96
1950	66.66
1951	67.85
1952	69.11
1953	69.64
1954	70.00
1955	70.80
1956	69.28
1957	72.81
1958	81.41

This is due to the undiminished vigour with which this campaign has been pursued.

The table given below is self-explanatory with regard to the benefits which have been obtained in England and Wales.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Corrected Notifications</u>
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	53
1957	6	39
1958	8	78

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following is a summary of the results of the investigation conducted by the Department of Agriculture, and is intended to be a guide to the reader. A review of the past few years of the Department's work in this field shows that the results of the investigation conducted in the 1910's are of great value. The Department has been able to obtain a better understanding of the situation in the field, and has been able to make a better use of the resources available. The results of the investigation conducted in the 1910's are of great value. The Department has been able to obtain a better understanding of the situation in the field, and has been able to make a better use of the resources available.

Year	Percentage
1910	10.0
1911	10.0
1912	10.0
1913	10.0
1914	10.0
1915	10.0
1916	10.0
1917	10.0
1918	10.0
1919	10.0
1920	10.0

This is one of the most important factors in the investigation of the situation in the field. The results of the investigation conducted in the 1910's are of great value. The Department has been able to obtain a better understanding of the situation in the field, and has been able to make a better use of the resources available. The results of the investigation conducted in the 1910's are of great value. The Department has been able to obtain a better understanding of the situation in the field, and has been able to make a better use of the resources available.

Year	Percentage	Percentage
1910	10.0	10.0
1911	10.0	10.0
1912	10.0	10.0
1913	10.0	10.0
1914	10.0	10.0
1915	10.0	10.0
1916	10.0	10.0
1917	10.0	10.0
1918	10.0	10.0
1919	10.0	10.0
1920	10.0	10.0

IMMUNISATION SERVICE (Continued)

Number of children who received injections in 1958:-

<u>Primary Immunisation</u>	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>Total</u>
Against Diphtheria	-	-	6	1	7
Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Against Diphtheria, Whooping cough and Tetanus	42	10	3	-	55
	42	10	9	1	62
<u>Re-inforcing Injections</u>					
Against Diphtheria	-	13	28	101	142
Against Diphtheria and Whooping cough	-	1	1	1	3
Against Diphtheria, Whooping cough and Tetanus	-	3	4	1	8
	-	17	33	103	153

Total immunised during 1958:-

Under 5	52
5 - 14 (inc)	10
Re-inforcing	153

Total number of children under 15 years of age, resident in the Borough, who had been immunised by 31st December, 1958:-

Under 5	219
5 - 14 (inc)	731
	<u>950</u>

Comparative figures for the past three years:-

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number immunised under 5 years... .. .	212	217	219
Child population (under 5)	306	298	269
Percentage of child population immunised	69.28%	72.81%	81.41%
Number immunised 5 - 14 (inc)	731	735	731
Child population 5 - 14 (inc)	739	750	775
Percentage of child population immunised	98.91%	98.00%	94.32%

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

It is generally accepted that immunisations given more than five years previously confer a diminished immunity. The state of immunity of a child population at any given time is therefore more realistically expressed as the number immunised (primary or booster) within the previous five years. This figure is known as the Immunity Index.

TEMPERATURE RECORD (Continued)

Number of stations not recorded indicated in 1950

January				
1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31

Total recorded days 1950:

1-1 .. 31
 1-2 .. 31
 1-3 .. 31
 1-4 .. 31
 1-5 .. 31

Total number of stations within 5 miles of sea, included in the 1950-51
and from January 1 to January 31, 1950:

1-1 .. 31
 1-2 .. 31
 1-3 .. 31
 1-4 .. 31
 1-5 .. 31

Comparative figures for the years 1949-50:

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31

(Figures for 1950 and 1951 are preliminary - subject to final check)

It is generally accepted that the number of stations is the best

method of measuring the intensity of a storm.

The number of stations is the best method of measuring the intensity of a storm.

The number of stations is the best method of measuring the intensity of a storm.

Figure is based on the number of stations.

IMMUNISATION SERVICE
(Continued)

		Under 1 yr.	1-4	5-14	Total
Immunity Index expressed as a percentage of the child population	In 1956	46.15%	71.42%	80.78%	77.41%
	In 1957	44.11%	76.51%	75.60%	74.80%
	In 1958	70.00%	82.32%	72.90%	75.09%

Incidence of Whooping Cough in children who have been immunised.

	1954			1955			1956			1957			1958		
	Cases	Notified Cases Immunised	Immunisations performed	Cases	Notified Cases Immunised	Immunisations performed	Cases	Notified Cases Immunised	Immunisations performed	Cases	Notified Cases Immunised	Immunisations performed	Cases	Notified Cases Immunised	Immunisations performed
Under 1 year	1	-	25	3	-	44	-	-	37	-	-	39	1	-	42
1 - 2	3	-	16	5	1	23	1	-	8	-	-	12	3	2	10
3 - 4	1	-	1	24	2		-	-		-	-		5	3	
5 - 9	-	-	-	31	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	7	-	3
10 - 14	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Totals	5	-	42	65	4	68	2	-	45	1	1	52	23	5	55

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons were vaccinated in 1958:-

	Under 1 yr.	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Primary vaccination...	38	1	2	3	4	48
Re-vaccination ...	-	-	4	9	33	46

Travel abroad accounted for 3 primary vaccinations and 20 re-vaccinations.

Number of babies born in 1958 ...	53
Number of babies under 1 year vaccinated in 1958 ...	38
Percentage vaccinated, under 1 year...	71.7

Comparison with previous years:-

	1956	1957	1958
Total Primary vaccinations ...	43	58	48
Re-vaccinations...	31	26	46
Percentage vaccinated, under 1 year...	62.50%	80.00%	71.7

TABLE 1
POPULATION

Year	Total	Male	Female	Ratio
1925	10,000	5,000	5,000	1.00
1930	12,000	6,000	6,000	1.00
1935	15,000	7,500	7,500	1.00
1940	18,000	9,000	9,000	1.00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1940 Census of Population and Housing.

Year	Total	Male	Female	Ratio
1925	10,000	5,000	5,000	1.00
1930	12,000	6,000	6,000	1.00
1935	15,000	7,500	7,500	1.00
1940	18,000	9,000	9,000	1.00

TABLE 2
POPULATION

The following figures were estimated in 1940:

Year	Total	Male	Female	Ratio
1925	10,000	5,000	5,000	1.00
1930	12,000	6,000	6,000	1.00
1935	15,000	7,500	7,500	1.00
1940	18,000	9,000	9,000	1.00

	<u>Percentage of babies under 1 year vaccinated</u>
1949	23.18
1950	72.15
1951	45.09
1952	66.66
1953	70.66
1954	55.55
1955	84.61
1956	62.50
1957	80.00
1958	71.70

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1958, states "The smallpox infant vaccination rate has increased from an average of 36.8% of live births in the ten years 1937-1946 to 44.5% in 1958. While still not high enough this rate represents a considerable record of achievement on the part of Local Health Authorities and General Practitioners".

Fortunately, our figures are much better than those given for England and Wales as a whole but this is no reason for complacency.

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>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Mileage</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Mileage</u>
Illness	710)	18,590	640)	17,387	1,147)	23,052
Accident	116)		155)		214)	

The Rye Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade is staffed by three full-time members with one ambulance and one dual purpose ambulance with provision for six seats or one stretcher. The members give a first class service.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH (Continued)(4) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Continued).

(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 - 14.

(ix) Polio-myelitis Vaccination Service

In September, 1958, the vaccination offer was extended to those born in 1933 and persons at special risk including expectant mothers. Booster injections were also made available.

Regular clinics are held on the 3rd Monday in the month at the Further Education Centre, Lion Street, Rye, at 10.15 a.m.

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

(xi) Mental Health Service.

(xii) Registration of Nursing Homes.

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

(xiii) School Dental Service.

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

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

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH (Continued)(B) HOSPITALS

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

Darvell Hall Hospital, Robertsbridge.
 Battle Hospital, Battle.
 Memorial Hospital, Rye Foreign.
 Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings (including V. D. Clinic).
 Mount Pleasant Isolation Hospital, Hastings.
 St.Helen's Hospital, Hastings.
 Fernbank Maternity Home, Hastings.
 Buchanan Hospital, St.Leonards-on-Sea.
 Eversfield Chest Hospital, St.Leonards-on-Sea.
 Hellingly Hospital, Hellingly.
 Pembury Hospital, Pembury.
 Hill House, Rye Foreign.

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

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

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON THE EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(A) SUMMARY

The following are the main features of the epidemic of smallpox in the District of Columbia:

- 1. The epidemic began in the latter part of 1901.
- 2. It was characterized by a high mortality rate.
- 3. It was spread by direct contact with the infected person.
- 4. It was spread by contact with the clothing of the infected person.
- 5. It was spread by contact with the bedding of the infected person.
- 6. It was spread by contact with the food of the infected person.
- 7. It was spread by contact with the water of the infected person.
- 8. It was spread by contact with the air of the infected person.
- 9. It was spread by contact with the soil of the infected person.
- 10. It was spread by contact with the animals of the infected person.

It is estimated that the epidemic of smallpox in the District of Columbia cost the lives of about 1,000 persons.

It is estimated that the epidemic of smallpox in the District of Columbia cost the property of about \$1,000,000.

(B) THE EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The epidemic of smallpox in the District of Columbia is a very serious disease.

It is characterized by a high mortality rate.

It is spread by direct contact with the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the clothing of the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the bedding of the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the food of the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the water of the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the air of the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the soil of the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the animals of the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the blood of the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the sweat of the infected person.

It is spread by contact with the tears of the infected person.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

Gamma globulin (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> All ages 250 mg.
Rubella	Women exposed to infection in the first 4 months of pregnancy	1,500 mg.

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

Poliomyelitis	(i) Nurses and medical students who are to be closely associated with the care of early cases and who so far as is known have not been in contact with the infection previously. It is intended that only one injection should be given and that prior to their going on the poliomyelitis wards.	7 years and over 1.5 g. 1-6 years 1.0 g. Under 1 year 500 mg.
	(ii) Babies in a hospital or maternity home exposed to infection soon after birth.	
	(iii) Children in a hospital ward in which a case develops - especially children who have recently undergone tonsillectomy.	

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

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

(D) BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE.

The National Blood Transfusion Service visits Rye periodically.

I am informed that the numbers of donors have decreased latterly.

This is the one Service to the community which can literally be described as life-saving.

To be able to give one's blood to one's fellows when they are in dire need is surely the essence of charity. Without this timely help many lives of all ages would be lost.

There is no ill effect to the donor and no discomfort. In fact, if anything, the donor feels better, secure in the knowledge that one's contribution has at least eased suffering.

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

(E) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948(i) Section 47: Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

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

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

No action was necessary.

(F) HOME PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

This Service fulfils a worthwhile function by allowing patients to be treated in the comfort of their own homes, a great boon to the elderly and generally incapacitated. Additionally, much tedious waiting at draughty bus stops is eliminated and the Ambulance Service mileage in taking patients to hospital clinics is much reduced.

The Physiotherapy Service relies for its continuance on the voluntary efforts of its Committees and the goodwill of the public in supplying the necessary income.

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

Liaison has been maintained with mutual benefit.

MILK PRODUCTION

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

	<u>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>	
	<u>Farms</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Farms</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Farms</u>	<u>%</u>
Tuberculin tested milk	239	67.51	281	81.21	309	91.42
Non-designated milk	115	32.49	65	18.79	29	8.58

The production of Tuberculin Tested milk has continued to increase. I am reliably informed that most of this milk is pasteurised.

(7) BLOOD TYPING SERVICE

The National Blood Transfusion Service (N.B.T.S.) is the only body in the country which can identify blood donors and ensure that the blood is safe for transfusion. It is the only body which can identify blood donors and ensure that the blood is safe for transfusion. It is the only body which can identify blood donors and ensure that the blood is safe for transfusion.

Donors are selected on the basis of their blood group and their age. Donors are selected on the basis of their blood group and their age. Donors are selected on the basis of their blood group and their age.

(8) BLOOD TYPING SERVICE

(a) Blood typing is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public.

For example, I have been able to obtain my blood group.

(b) Blood typing is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public.

It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public.

(9) BLOOD TYPING SERVICE

This service is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public.

The N.B.T.S. is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public.

(10) BLOOD TYPING SERVICE

It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public. It is a service which is provided by the N.B.T.S. to the public.

BLOOD TYPING

The following is a list of the blood groups and their frequencies in the population of Great Britain.

Group	Frequency	Group	Frequency	Group	Frequency
A	35.0%	B	8.3%	AB	6.3%
O	38.7%				

The frequency of blood groups in the population of Great Britain is as follows:

MILK PRODUCTION
(Continued)

This is an important factor in the conservation of health within this Borough, there having been no deaths attributable to bovine tuberculosis during the past year.

Although Tuberculin Tested milk is considered by the layman to be safe and free from infection, this is not always borne out when samples have been submitted to the Laboratory. From time to time actual cases of bovine tuberculosis do appear in the best conducted herds and it may be some time before the case is discovered, in the interim the public, and in particular young children, are being exposed to the possibility of disease. It must be remembered that in drinking raw milk one is imbibing the natural secretion of an animal who may at any time become the victim of disease. Pasteurised milk will eliminate this element of danger without affecting the nutritive properties and must therefore be considered to be the only safe milk.

A bulk sample taken from a Tuberculin Tested herd in Battle Rural District revealed the presence of *Brucella Mellitensis*. The offending animals were taken out of the herd by informal arrangement with the owner who was most co-operative. Continued sampling of this herd has revealed other carriers and these have been similarly treated. The herd in question is being kept under close surveillance.

This finding once more serves to emphasise that raw milk, whether Tuberculin Tested or non-designated, can be a vehicle for other diseases in addition to tuberculosis.

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Rye Welfare Committee was formed as a Sub-Committee of the Bequests and Welfare Committee, the object being, primarily, to visit old persons who were in need of help with shopping, collection of pensions, and the "good neighbour" relationship. Suitable visitors were to be enrolled in order to achieve these objects. A further step envisaged for 1959 will be "Meals on Wheels".

No visits will be made unless requested by the Health Visitor.

This service should make a useful contribution to the easing of the perplexities of modern living for these old people.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

I have noted the comments of the Public Health Inspector on page 25 but am not satisfied with the progress made, and hope that next year will show more positive action in this respect.

LITTER ACT, 1958

Litter is the end result, in large measure, of wrapped ice cream, picnic meals, packaged foods and cigarette cartons, plus the internal combustion engine (in its varied guises) bringing the countryside to the doorstep of the people.

This combination has resulted in a universal scourge of filth which contaminates the most desirable grass verges, creating foci of infection for the breeding of disease and danger from broken bottles, etc.

An understandable urge to get out and enjoy the health-giving properties of seaside and country must not be discouraged in our efforts to eliminate this offensive habit of indiscriminate scattering of refuse.

Once again we are confronted with a problem analagous in some degree to other addictions. The adult who actively contributes to this problem is apparently impervious to exhortation, and leads his family blissfully and without any consciousness of guilt into copying his anti-social actions.

Litter bins, although obviously helpful, are not the sole solution. The rigour of the law is a deterrent but too difficult to administer. It would appear that once more we have to think in terms of education of the young at school, and so devise the indoctrination of litter-consciousness that anyone who indulges in this obnoxious practice will be considered to be socially inferior.

INDUSTRIES

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

INDUSTRIES
(Continued)

	As at 31st December, 1958			As at 31st December, 1957
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Aerated Water Manufacturers	4	4	8	9
Bakeries	17	32	49	57
Bedding Makers	4	1	5	5
Builders	106	1	107	99
Cinema	4	10	14	-
Corn Chandlers	20	3	23	24
Engineering Works	181	17	198	243
Furniture Removers	12	1	13	13
Hotels	9	19	28	-
Laundries	14	56	70	68
Nurserymen	3	-	3	-
Pottery Works	6	7	13	11
Printing Works	11	6	17	16
Sawmills	15	2	17	18
Ship Repairing	5	-	5	5
Toy Manufacturers	14	80	94	94
Wastepaper Sorters	3	-	3	4

Shop-keeping and Catering

Shop-keeping and catering are two mainstays which contribute greatly to the prosperity of this attractive town and emphasise 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 is not possible to give the numbers of agricultural workers in the Borough of Rye as a separate entity. In the area covered by Hastings County Borough, the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill, and Battle Rural District (excluding Burwash and Ticehurst), there were in June, 1958, 1,858 men and 451 women (total 2,309) engaged in agricultural work.

The comparable figures for 1957 were 2,160 men and 493 women (total 2,653).

This exemplifies the present trend of the drift from the land to industry which might have been accentuated by more versatile machinery in farming.

The following numbers of live stock sold in Rye Market during 1958 are indicative of the activity on Market days, when farmers from near and far gather in large numbers to buy and sell, the Romney Marsh sheep being world famous and the fat stock of excellent quality:-

Fat cattle...	2,175	Fat sheep and lambs...	21,184
Store cattle ...	10	Store sheep and lambs ...	7,736
Barren cows ...	320	Fat pigs ...	7,873
Calves ...	564	Store pigs ...	710

Summary of Results

As at 31st December, 1932	As at 31st December, 1931			As at 31st December, 1930
	Assets	Liabilities	Reserves	
Fixed Assets	100	100	100	100
Current Assets	100	100	100	100
Fixed Liabilities	100	100	100	100
Current Liabilities	100	100	100	100
Reserves	100	100	100	100
Profit and Loss	100	100	100	100
Dividends	100	100	100	100
Depreciation	100	100	100	100
Amortisation	100	100	100	100
Provisions	100	100	100	100
Contingencies	100	100	100	100
Other	100	100	100	100

Summary of Results

The following table shows the results of the operations of the company for the year ended 31st December 1932, compared with the results for the corresponding year ended 31st December 1931, and with the results for the corresponding year ended 31st December 1930.

Summary of Results

The following table shows the results of the operations of the company for the year ended 31st December 1932, compared with the results for the corresponding year ended 31st December 1931, and with the results for the corresponding year ended 31st December 1930.

It is not possible to give the results of the operations of the company for the year ended 31st December 1932, compared with the results for the corresponding year ended 31st December 1931, and with the results for the corresponding year ended 31st December 1930, as the results for the year ended 31st December 1932 are not yet available.

The company's revenue for 1932 was £1,100,000 and £1,000,000 for 1931 and 1930 respectively.

The company's expenses for 1932 were £1,100,000 and £1,000,000 for 1931 and 1930 respectively.

The following table shows the results of the operations of the company for the year ended 31st December 1932, compared with the results for the corresponding year ended 31st December 1931, and with the results for the corresponding year ended 31st December 1930.

The company's revenue for 1932 was £1,100,000 and £1,000,000 for 1931 and 1930 respectively.

INDUSTRIES
(Continued)Port of Rye

25 vessels are registered at the Port of Rye.

1 foreign ship brought four loads of timber.

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

It has been ascertained that there are 105 vessels engaged in fishing between Bexhill and Dungeness. They make use of the facilities available from time to time.

HOUSING

Where an applicant for rehousing is found to be living in a dwelling which is suspect the Public Health Inspector makes an inspection. If considered to be Section 16 (Housing Act, 1957) it is "represented" and the necessary action is taken to ensure demolition or an undertaking is accepted from the owner not to relet until made fit for human habitation according to the Council's standards.

A difficulty arises when a clear cut decision cannot be made and although the living conditions are not desirable the statutory requirements for "representation" cannot be fulfilled. If the Housing Committee were to rehouse, another family could enter into residence and be subject to the same undesirable influences that affected the former tenants. There is thus an understandable reluctance on the part of the Housing Committee to rehouse from this type of property, so these luckless but usually deserving tenants must continue to eke out their existences in substandard accommodation, without hope.

The Housing Act, 1957, Section 113(2) states: "The local authority shall secure that in the selection of their tenants a reasonable preference is given to persons who are occupying insanitary or overcrowded houses, have large families or are living under unsatisfactory housing conditions".

With the advent of the (1959) Standard improvement grant and the existing Discretionary grant it is hoped that some owners may agree, albeit informally, to do the necessary improvements before reletting. I feel strongly that this field should be explored and the opportunity grasped to bring these houses up to present day standards and requirements.

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE RECORD

Page of 2

It should be pointed out that the...

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It has been suggested that there are...

REMARKS

There are several points for reference...

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HOUSING
(Continued)

If administered with sympathy and intelligence, the improvement grant could be a great social measure making a potent contribution to the well-being of these sorely tried families particularly in the field of the preservation of mental health within the family unit. The frustration engendered by poor living conditions exert a cumulative strain on the stability of the housewife and mother with resultant unfortunate repercussions throughout the whole family.

Herewith definition of the two grants referred to above:-

- (1) The new (1959) Standard grant under which house owners and certain leaseholders can obtain, as a right, half the cost, up to a maximum of £155, of installing five basic improvements - a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water closet, a hot water system and a food store.
- (2) The existing Discretionary Grant, under which up to half the estimated cost of more extensive improvements may be paid, at the discretion of the local Council, subject to a maximum grant of £400. For conversion of houses into flats, the maximum grant will be £400 for each flat so provided.

An excellent explanatory leaflet has been prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and may be obtained from the Council Offices on request.

I hope the greatest publicity will be given to making the existence of these grants known to interested persons within the Borough.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences with wash-basins are provided by the Council at:-

Strand Quay
Tower Street
Cricket Salts.

Public conveniences without washing facilities at:-

Gun Garden
Putting Green
Ypres Tower Steps.

REPLY
1950-1951

It is suggested that a separate and independent investigation be conducted into the activities of the various groups and individuals who are active in the field of the promotion of racial hatred and the incitement to violence. The investigation should be conducted by a body of persons who are not connected with the Government and who are not subject to any control or interference by the Government.

- (1) The Committee on the Prevention of Racism and the Promotion of Racial Harmony should be established as a permanent body, with a mandate to investigate and report on the activities of the various groups and individuals who are active in the field of the promotion of racial hatred and the incitement to violence.
- (2) The Committee on the Prevention of Racism and the Promotion of Racial Harmony should be established as a permanent body, with a mandate to investigate and report on the activities of the various groups and individuals who are active in the field of the promotion of racial hatred and the incitement to violence.

In connection with the above, it is suggested that the Government should consider the possibility of establishing a permanent body, with a mandate to investigate and report on the activities of the various groups and individuals who are active in the field of the promotion of racial hatred and the incitement to violence.

REPLY
1950-1951

Public authorities with responsibilities are provided by the Government.

Public authorities with responsibilities are provided by the Government.

Public authorities with responsibilities are provided by the Government.

SECTION II

The following table gives a general summary of the visits and work carried out by the Public Health Inspector during the year 1958:-

Visits to houses re housing defects	120
" " " " other than housing defects	12
Visits to Factories	4
" " Farms	2
" " Moveable Dwellings... ..	5
" " Streams and Ditches..	3
" " Upholsterers	-
" " Verminous Premises... ..	16
" " Unwholesome Premises	-
" " Work Places	3
Visits to Bakehouses	2
" " Butchers Shops... ..	2
" " Dairies	4
" " Ice Cream Premises... ..	8
" " Licensed Premises	20
" " Restaurants and Kitchens	2
" " Other Food Premises	6
Visits re Infectious Diseases	4
" " Insects and Pests	22
" " Keeping of Animals	2
" " Overcrowding	-
" " Rats and/or mice infestations	4
" " Shops Act	-
" " Smoke Nuisances	1
" " Water Supply	2
Visits to Council owned properties	450
Interviews respecting properties... ..	74
Houses disinfected	1
Premises disinfested... ..	4
Smoke test to drains... ..	1
Water test to drains... ..	3
Informal notices served re houses	9
Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	9
Formal notices served re houses	-

ICE CREAM

There are 20 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream which is all sold pre-packed.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough.

EXAMINATION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

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

	<u>Stones</u>	<u>Lbs</u>
Meat	6	8
Meat (canned)... ..	8	2
Fruit (canned)	3	0
Fish	2	0
Vegetables (canned)	2	0
	<u>21</u>	<u>10</u>

ANNEX II

The following table shows a general summary of the results and work carried out by the United States Department during the year 1950.

Results of research in various fields are shown in the following table.

Field of research	Number of projects	Number of reports
Physics	10	15
Chemistry	12	18
Biology	8	12
Medicine	6	10
Engineering	4	6
Mathematics	2	3
Other	1	2

Field of research	Number of projects	Number of reports
Physics	10	15
Chemistry	12	18
Biology	8	12
Medicine	6	10
Engineering	4	6
Mathematics	2	3
Other	1	2

Field of research	Number of projects	Number of reports
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Medicine	6	10
Engineering	4	6
Mathematics	2	3
Other	1	2

Field of research	Number of projects	Number of reports
Physics	10	15
Chemistry	12	18
Biology	8	12
Medicine	6	10
Engineering	4	6
Mathematics	2	3
Other	1	2

THE DATA

There are no significant changes in the data for the year 1950.

There are no significant changes in the data for the year 1950.

REMARKS ON THE DATA

The following table shows a general summary of the results and work carried out by the United States Department during the year 1950.

Field of research	Number of projects	Number of reports
Physics	10	15
Chemistry	12	18
Biology	8	12
Medicine	6	10
Engineering	4	6
Mathematics	2	3
Other	1	2

FOOD PREMISES

During the year the progress of inspection of premises has again been retarded due to pressure of work in other directions but it is again pleasing to note the improvements which have taken place in various shop premises, and the handling and display of foodstuffs.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The following are in operation:-

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

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

HOUSING

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)...	86
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose ...	107
(ii)(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (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...	54
(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...	9

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...	9
--	---

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

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

/(1) Number of dwelling-houses

REPORT

During the past few years the progress of research in the field of the control of the spread of infectious diseases has been rapid and the results of this research have been of great value in the control of the spread of these diseases. It is the purpose of this report to present a summary of the progress of research in this field during the past few years.

THE CONTROL OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTION

The following are the main points of the report:

1. The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.
2. The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.
3. The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.

It is the purpose of this report to present a summary of the progress of research in this field during the past few years.

CONCLUSION

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

1. CONTROL OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTION

- (a) The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.
- (b) The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.
- (c) The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.
- (d) The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.
- (e) The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.
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- (h) The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.
- (i) The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.
- (j) The control of the spread of infection is a complex problem which involves many factors.

2. CONTROL OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTION

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

3. CONTROL OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTION

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

HOUSING (Cont)

- (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs -
- (ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:-
- (a) By owners... .. -
- (b) By Local authority in default of owners -
- (iii) Number of dwelling-houses acquired and subsequently rendered fit by the Local Authority -
- (B) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-
- (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... .. 9
- (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-
- (a) By Owners -
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners -
- (C) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-
- (i) Number of Representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation.. ... 42
- (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 15
- (iv) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:-
- (a) To render the house fit for human habitation 17
- (b) As to usage other than for human habitation 1
- (v) Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1957 32
- (vi) Number of Houses dealt with under Housing Act, 1957, Section 17(3) -
- (D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.
- (i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made -
- (ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit -

HOUSING (Cont)4. Rye Corporation Houses.

Included in the aforementioned information is the following:-

- (i) Number of Representations made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation -
37-59, Military Road (Spring Crescent)... .. 12
- (ii) Dwelling houses demolished (on previous Representations) 13
79-103, Military Road.

The year under review has been one of pronounced activity and as a result of Closing Orders served and undertakings accepted the repair and improvement of many properties has and is now being effected. Accommodation for displaced occupiers has been provided in many cases by exchanges of tenancies and accommodation made available in the new housing development on the Council's Tilling Green Estate where the erection of 72 houses and flats was completed during the year.

RENT ACT, 1957 - CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Thirteen applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and twelve Certificates were issued.

FACTORIES ACT, 19371. 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	3	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	43	4	-	-

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	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Inadequate drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation (offences)	1	1	1	-

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

ANNEX (Cont)

The Committee House

Included in the aforementioned information is the following:-

- (1) House of Representatives (in session at 11-55, Military Road (Peking Government) ... 12
- (2) Standing Committee (in session at 11-55, Military Road (Peking Government) ... 13

The first session of the National People's Congress was held on September 21, 1954, in the Great Hall of the People, Beijing. The session was attended by 1,226 delegates from all over China. The session was the first of its kind in the history of the People's Republic of China. It was a historic event which marked the beginning of the new era of the People's Republic of China. The session was a great success and it was a great honor for the Chinese people. The session was a great success and it was a great honor for the Chinese people.

ANNEX (Cont) - CHINESE

Chinese translation of the Committee House and Chinese translation of the Committee House.

ANNEX (Cont) - CHINESE

Institution	Address	Number of members	
		Chinese	English
1. National People's Congress	1. National People's Congress	1	1
2. Standing Committee	2. Standing Committee	1	1

3. House of Delegates (in session at 11-55, Military Road (Peking Government) ... 14

Institution	Address	Number of members	
		Chinese	English
1. National People's Congress	1. National People's Congress	1	1
2. Standing Committee	2. Standing Committee	1	1
3. House of Delegates	3. House of Delegates	1	1
4. National People's Congress	4. National People's Congress	1	1
5. Standing Committee	5. Standing Committee	1	1
6. House of Delegates	6. House of Delegates	1	1
7. National People's Congress	7. National People's Congress	1	1
8. Standing Committee	8. Standing Committee	1	1
9. House of Delegates	9. House of Delegates	1	1
10. National People's Congress	10. National People's Congress	1	1
11. Standing Committee	11. Standing Committee	1	1
12. House of Delegates	12. House of Delegates	1	1

Work carried out under The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Number of properties inspected as a result of complaints	173
Number of properties inspected by survey	128
Number of properties found to be infested by rats... ..	181
Number of properties treated by Council's Operator for rats	251
Number of properties treated by occupier for rats... ..	5
Number of visits by Rodent Operator	517

All infestations were of a minor character, no major infestations being found.

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

Sewer Treatment

Two maintenance treatments were carried out during the year, the methods employed being in accordance with the routine approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. An Officer of the Ministry paid visits during the course of the treatments and expressed himself as highly satisfied with the results of the work carried out and the obvious reduction of the number of rats in the sewers which also results in the reduction of surface infestations.

Water Supply

The yield from the public supply wells at the Cadborough Water Works and the springs at the Military Road pumping station was found to be adequate to meet all demands.

Fortnightly samples continue to be taken for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, and samples are submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratory, London, for chemical analysis.

During 1958, 73 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination of which 48 were chlorinated and 25 unchlorinated. Three samples were submitted for chemical analysis. All the samples examined were found to be satisfactory.

One complaint of mains water discolouring on being boiled was investigated, bacteriological and chemical examinations being carried out, and it was found that the results of the chemical analysis were "indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes".

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

From Cadborough Waterworks.. ..	73,184,000 gallons.
From Military Road Waterworks... ..	<u>12,675,750</u> gallons.
	<u>85,859,750</u> gallons.

This is an increase of 1,051,230 gallons over the previous year.

The distribution of water was as follows:-

<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>
72,699,110	Borough of Rye	75,618,830 gallons
4,351,000	Hastings C.B (Rye Harbour)	-----
7,712,000	Battle R.D.C (Playden)	10,229,000 gallons
<u>46,410</u>	Standpipe	<u>11,920</u> gallons
<u>84,808,520</u>		<u>85,859,750</u> gallons

Water supply and water use in the State of New York

Water of precipitation is reported as a source of supply for the State of New York in the following table:

Year	Water of precipitation reported as a source of supply for the State of New York
1900	1,000,000,000 gallons
1901	1,000,000,000 gallons
1902	1,000,000,000 gallons
1903	1,000,000,000 gallons
1904	1,000,000,000 gallons
1905	1,000,000,000 gallons
1906	1,000,000,000 gallons
1907	1,000,000,000 gallons
1908	1,000,000,000 gallons
1909	1,000,000,000 gallons
1910	1,000,000,000 gallons

All water used in the State of New York is reported as follows:

A table showing the water used in the State of New York in the following table:

Water supply and water use in the State of New York

The following table shows the water used in the State of New York in the following table:

Water supply and water use in the State of New York

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The following table shows the water used in the State of New York in the following table:

Year	Water supply	Water use
1900	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1901	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1902	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1903	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1904	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1905	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1906	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1907	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1908	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1909	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons
1910	1,000,000,000 gallons	1,000,000,000 gallons

Drainage and Sewerage

The automatic ejectors lifted the following amounts of sewage:-

Station A. Cadborough Marsh...	734,325 gallons.
Station B. Winchelsea Road ...	27,157,850 gallons.
Station C. New Winchelsea Road ...	2,277,750 gallons.
Station D. Kings Avenue...	2,917,660 gallons.
Station E. Mason Road ...	<u>10,009,698</u> gallons.
Total ...	<u>43,097,283</u> gallons

This is an increase of nearly 14 million gallons ($47\frac{3}{4}\%$) over the year 1957 when the rainfall was 22.874 inches and an increase of $10\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons ($32\frac{1}{2}\%$) over the year 1956 when the rainfall was 23.1 inches. The increase in the present year was in large measure due to the higher rainfall, 31.345 inches.

Rainfall

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Number of days on which rain fell	140	125
Longest period of drought ...	40 days	25 days
Periods of drought...	28th Mar-6th May (inclusive) 30th Sep-15th Oct	27th Feb-23rd March (inclusive) 14th Nov-8th December.
Rainfall ...	22.874 inches	31.345 inches.

<u>1958</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Notes</u>
<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall</u>		
	<u>inches</u>		
January	3.365	(22)	10th. 0.79"
February	2.845	(12)	
March	1.01	(23)	29th. 0.46"
April	1.20	(23)	16th. 0.48"
May	1.18	(23)	
June	3.345	(17)	20th, 0.46": 25th, 0.55": 26th, 1.5".
July	2.44	(22)	26th, 0.46".
August	4.02	(18)	8th, 0.48": 13th, 0.48": 25th, 0.84": 29th, 0.74".
September	2.86	(20)	15th, 0.57": 24th, 0.52".
October	3.16	(17)	6th, 0.47": 7th, 0.56".
November	1.68	(24)	3rd, 0.56".
December	4.24	(19)	14th, 1.04": 15th, 0.5": 30th, 0.67".

() indicate total number of days without measurable rainfall.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

6,661 cubic yards of refuse have been disposed of at the Camber Fields Tip, this comprised 4,655 cubic yards of domestic refuse and 2,006 cubic yards of builders refuse, excavated materials, etc.

SECTION III

Accommodation under the letting control of the Council at 31st December, 1958:-

Assisted Schemes - Pre-War Houses...	115
Assisted Schemes - Post War Houses & Flats..	322
Expired Leases, pre-1914 houses ...	76
	<hr/>
Total dwellings ...	<u>513</u>

Applicants on Council's Housing List at 31st December, 1958:-

Operative...	43
Deferred ...	<u>63</u>
	106
	<hr/>

Arrears of Rent

<u>Year ending</u>	<u>Total Rent Collectible</u>	<u>Arrears</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
31. 3. 1957	£33,812. 11. 4d	£10. 4. 2d	0.030
31. 3. 1958	£35,809. 10. 8d	£7.17.10d	0.022
31. 3. 1959	£39,904. 2. 10d	£27. 8. 5d	0.068

Improvement Grants

Applications received...	1
Applications approved...	1
Amount promised in grants for 1958..	£300

SECTION IV

Information under the heading of the Council of State
Executive, 1934-

Related to the - 1st-2nd Session... 1934
Related to the - 3rd-4th Session... 1935
Related to the - 5th-6th Session... 1936
Total... 1937

Information on Council's Working List of 1934-1935

General... 1934
Detailed... 1935
Total... 1936

<u>Amount of Fund</u>			
<u>Year ending</u>			
<u>1934-1935</u>			
1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938
4,010	4,010	4,010	4,010
0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

Summary of Funds

Amounts received... 1934-1935
Amounts expended... 1934-1935
Amount carried forward in 1935-1936