

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Rye Borough.

Contributors

Rye (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1964

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/szh823pu>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

BOROUGH OF RYE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1964

by

M. I. SILVERTON,

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



I N D E X

Accidents in the Home	7
Ambulance Service	14
Births and Birth Rates	2 & 3
Blood Transfusion Service	15
Deaths and Death Rates	3
Deaths - 65 years of age and over	5
Deaths - Detailed Causes	4
Deaths - Main Causes	5
Deaths - Specific Causes and Rates	5
Diphtheria Immunisation	13
Eastern Co-ordination Committee	17
Examination of Meat and Other Foods	20
Factories Act, 1961	25
Family Planning Association	16
Food Hygiene	19
Game Dealer's Licences	20
General Provision of Health Services for the Borough	14
Home Help Service	14
Home Physiotherapy Service	16
Homes for the Aged (E.S.C.C. Welfare Department)	14
Hospitals	15
Hospital Car Service	14
Housing - Improvement Grants	22
Housing - Local Authority and Private	21
Ice Cream	20
Industries	25
Infant Welfare Centre	14
Infectious Diseases in Age Groups	10
Infectious Diseases - Comparative Statistics, 1959 - 1964	10
Infectious Diseases - Ministry of Education Recommendations re exclusion	12
Infectious Diseases - Incidence of	11
Infectious Diseases - Seasonal Incidence	10
Lung Cancer and Smoking	8
Marriage Guidance Council	16
Mass Miniature Radiography in Industry	26
Meals on Wheels Service	17
Meteorology	27
Milk Production	18
Motor Cycle Deaths (England and Wales)	8
Motor Vehicle Deaths (England and Wales)	7
National Assistance Act, 1948	16
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	16

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	.. .. .	27
Polio-myelitis Immunisation	.. .. .	13
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	.. .. .	23
Public Conveniences	.. .. .	24
Public Health and Housing Acts, Action under	.. .. .	20
Public Health Laboratory Service	.. .. .	15
Refuse Collection and Disposal	.. .. .	24
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	.. .. .	24
Slaughterhouse	.. .. .	23
Smallpox vaccination	.. .. .	13
Staff	.. .. .	2
Statistics relating to the Borough	.. .. .	2
Summary of Population, Births & Deaths with Rates..	.. .. .	6
Tuberculosis	.. .. .	9
Tuberculosis, Preventive Measures	.. .. .	9
Visits of Public Health Inspector during 1964	.. .. .	27
Water Supply	.. .. .	17
Whooping Cough Immunisation	.. .. .	13

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year
1964.

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

I am pleased to report the completion of the town's comprehensive
sewerage scheme which commenced in 1962 and was in operation by April,
1964. A valuable asset in safeguarding the health of the people.

The Rye County Clinic was officially opened on 30th July, 1964,
a focal point in the town for making available the benefits of preventive
medicine.

I am obliged to the Chief Public Health Inspector who has supplied
the statistical information relating to the sanitary circumstances of the
Borough included in this report.

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

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

Your obedient servant,

M. I. SILVERTON

Medical Officer of Health.

The Watch Oak,
BATTLE, Sussex

Telephone: Battle 2214 - 2217

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., O.St.J., T.D., Q.H.P., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

(also Medical Officer of Health to the Rural District of
Battle and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County
Council)

Chief Public Health Inspector,
Surveyor and Town Planning Officer:

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

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

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

Area of the Borough in acres.. .. 1,021

Population (Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year).. .. 4,370

A n a l y s e s o f R a t e a b l e V a l u e s

	<u>1st April. 1963</u>		<u>1st April. 1964</u>	
Domestic properties.. ..	£102,849	60.3%	£102,663	60.3%
Commercial properties	£38,974	22.8%	£38,915	22.9%
Industrial properties	£9,499	5.6%	£9,520	5.6%
Other properties	£19,329	11.3%	£19,138	11.2%
	<u>£170,651</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>£170,236</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Sum represented by a penny rate.. ..	£676		£696	
Number of rateable premises as at 1st April.. ..	2,035		2,033	

B I R T H S A N D B I R T H R A T E S

Live Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	27	25	52
Illegitimate	1	2	3
	<u>28</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>55</u>

Still Births:

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

SECTION 1

ARTICLE I

Section 1. Powers of Congress.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a Term of six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of Elections.

Section 5. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be held on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by Law provide for the Date of the next Meeting.

SECTION 2. Privileges of Senators and Representatives.

Section 1. The Congress shall have the sole Power of Taxing, borrowing Money on the Credit of the United States, regulating Commerce with foreign Nations, establishing Post Offices and Post Roads, and all other Powers which may be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States.

SECTION 3. The President and Vice President.

<u>ARTICLE II</u>		<u>SECTION 1</u>	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	
The President		The President	
The Vice President		The Vice President	

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES
(Continued)

	<u>Rye Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 home population (crude)..	12.58)	18.4
Corrected birth rate	14.8)	

Still birth rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	Nil	16.4*
Still birth rate per 1,000 home population.	Nil	0.3

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

* lowest rate recorded.

Illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 live births.. ..	54.5	72.0
Illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births	5.4	7.2

Live births registered in England and Wales in 1964 totalled 874,178; this is the highest number since the 1947 "bulge" year when 886,820 babies were born.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

	<u>Rye Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 week (Perinatal).. ..	1	10,537
Death rate of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	18.1	11.8
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal).. ..	1	12,106
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	18.1	13.8*
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	2	17,445
Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	36.3	20.0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	0.2

* Lowest rate recorded.

DEATHS

<u>Borough of Rye</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>	
<u>Males</u>	28)	<u>Males</u>	274,773)
	61		534,737
<u>Females</u>		<u>Females</u>	
Death rate per 1,000 population	13.9		
Corrected death rate	11.7		11.3

TABLE 1. - *Continued*

Total population (thousands)		Total population (thousands)	
1950	100.0	1950	100.0
1955	105.0	1955	105.0
1960	110.0	1960	110.0
1965	115.0	1965	115.0
1970	120.0	1970	120.0
1975	125.0	1975	125.0
1980	130.0	1980	130.0
1985	135.0	1985	135.0
1990	140.0	1990	140.0
1995	145.0	1995	145.0
2000	150.0	2000	150.0
2005	155.0	2005	155.0
2010	160.0	2010	160.0
2015	165.0	2015	165.0
2020	170.0	2020	170.0
2025	175.0	2025	175.0
2030	180.0	2030	180.0
2035	185.0	2035	185.0
2040	190.0	2040	190.0
2045	195.0	2045	195.0
2050	200.0	2050	200.0

TABLE 2. - *Continued*

Total population (thousands)		Total population (thousands)	
1950	100.0	1950	100.0
1955	105.0	1955	105.0
1960	110.0	1960	110.0
1965	115.0	1965	115.0
1970	120.0	1970	120.0
1975	125.0	1975	125.0
1980	130.0	1980	130.0
1985	135.0	1985	135.0
1990	140.0	1990	140.0
1995	145.0	1995	145.0
2000	150.0	2000	150.0
2005	155.0	2005	155.0
2010	160.0	2010	160.0
2015	165.0	2015	165.0
2020	170.0	2020	170.0
2025	175.0	2025	175.0
2030	180.0	2030	180.0
2035	185.0	2035	185.0
2040	190.0	2040	190.0
2045	195.0	2045	195.0
2050	200.0	2050	200.0

TABLE 3. - *Continued*

Total population (thousands)		Total population (thousands)	
1950	100.0	1950	100.0
1955	105.0	1955	105.0
1960	110.0	1960	110.0
1965	115.0	1965	115.0
1970	120.0	1970	120.0
1975	125.0	1975	125.0
1980	130.0	1980	130.0
1985	135.0	1985	135.0
1990	140.0	1990	140.0
1995	145.0	1995	145.0
2000	150.0	2000	150.0
2005	155.0	2005	155.0
2010	160.0	2010	160.0
2015	165.0	2015	165.0
2020	170.0	2020	170.0
2025	175.0	2025	175.0
2030	180.0	2030	180.0
2035	185.0	2035	185.0
2040	190.0	2040	190.0
2045	195.0	2045	195.0
2050	200.0	2050	200.0

DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH

	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 1 Year	1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diabetes	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Heart Disease	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined or Ill- Defined Diseases	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Suicide	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	19
	F	33	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	27

(5)

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	1962	1963	1964
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Coronary disease)	15 (26.8%) 5 (8.9%)	23 (38.3%) 13 (21.6%)	17 (27.85%) 10 (16.39%)
(ii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	10 (17.8%)	8 (13.3%)	12 (19.69%)
(iii) Malignant neoplasms (Cancer) (Cancer of lung and bronchus)	12 (21.4%) 3 (5.3%)	15 (25%) 1 (1.6%)	13 (21.31%) 4 (6.55%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	8 (14.3%)	8 (13.3%)	3 (4.91%)

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Borough of Rye		England and Wales	
	No. of deaths	per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	per 1,000 population
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	0.22	2,209	0.04
Influenza.. .. .	Nil	Nil	1,013	0.02
Bronchitis	1	0.22	28,740	0.6
Pneumonia	2	0.45	29,509	0.61
Poliomyelitis.. .. .	Nil	Nil	4	0.00
Coronary and arterio-sclerotic heart disease	10	2.28	106,290	2.24
Cancer of the lung, trachea and bronchus.. .. .	4	0.91	25,371	0.54
Cancer, all forms.. .. .	13	2.97	104,698	2.2
Motor vehicle accidents ..	1	0.22	7,271	0.15
All other accidents	1	0.22	11,431	0.24

DEATHS - 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Borough of Rye			London (England and Wales not available)		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Total deaths	56	60	61	38,346	39,590	35,056
No. of deaths 65 years and over	42	46	45	26,025	26,769	23,099
Percentage of total deaths	75.0	76.6	73.7	67.8	67.6	65.9

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA

Year	1961	1962	1963
(1) Number of fish taken	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(2) Number of fish taken by sex	10 (11.2%)	10 (11.2%)	10 (11.2%)
(3) Number of fish taken by species	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(4) Number of fish taken by size	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(5) Number of fish taken by age	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(6) Number of fish taken by sex and species	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(7) Number of fish taken by sex and size	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(8) Number of fish taken by sex and age	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(9) Number of fish taken by species and size	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(10) Number of fish taken by species and age	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF DATA

Year	1961	1962	1963
(1) Number of fish taken	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(2) Number of fish taken by sex	10 (11.2%)	10 (11.2%)	10 (11.2%)
(3) Number of fish taken by species	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(4) Number of fish taken by size	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(5) Number of fish taken by age	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(6) Number of fish taken by sex and species	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(7) Number of fish taken by sex and size	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(8) Number of fish taken by sex and age	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(9) Number of fish taken by species and size	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(10) Number of fish taken by species and age	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF DATA

Year	1961	1962	1963
(1) Number of fish taken	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(2) Number of fish taken by sex	10 (11.2%)	10 (11.2%)	10 (11.2%)
(3) Number of fish taken by species	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(4) Number of fish taken by size	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(5) Number of fish taken by age	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(6) Number of fish taken by sex and species	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(7) Number of fish taken by sex and size	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(8) Number of fish taken by sex and age	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(9) Number of fish taken by species and size	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)
(10) Number of fish taken by species and age	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)	17 (19.5%)

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS WITH RATES, 1954-1964

Year	Estimated Population	Total Live Births		Corrected Birth Rate	Birth Rate, England & Wales	Total Deaths		Corrected Death Rate	Death Rate England & Wales	Natural Variation
		M	F			M	F			
1954	4,600	34	47	18.1	15.2	29	37	11.3	11.3	+ 15
1955	4,570	22	30	11.6	15.0	30	26	9.6	11.7	- 4
1956	4,550	29	27	12.6	15.6	29	21	9.4	11.7	+ 6
1957	4,520	28	32	13.5	16.1	31	27	11.0	11.5	+ 2
1958	4,470	25	28	12.0	16.4	30	35	12.4	11.7	- 12
1959	4,470	31	27	13.2	16.5	31	33	12.3	11.6	- 6
1960	4,480	34	23	12.9	17.1	30	28	11.1	11.5	- 1
1961	4,420	27	24	11.7	17.4	40	31	13.8	12.0	- 20
1962	4,360	26	29	12.8	18.0	30	26	11.0	11.9	- 1
1963	4,370	31	29	16.1	18.2	30	30	11.5	12.2	---
1964	4,370	28	27	14.8	18.4	28	33	11.7	11.3	- 6

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

The requisite correction is achieved by using a comparability factor which is provided annually by the Registrar General. In 1961, in the south-east (excluding London) 15.8% of people were aged 65 or over, as against 11.9% in the whole country. The number of females per 1,000 males decreased from 1,082 in 1951 to 1,067 in 1961, the relative number being higher in the south-east where there are relatively more old people.

Life expectancy remains at 68 years for a male child and 74 years for a female child at birth.
Natural increase in England and Wales

The number of births registered in 1964 exceeded the deaths by 339,554 - the highest natural increase for any year since 1948 (307,073).

BOROUGH OF RYE

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

THE WATCH OAK,
BATTLE,
SUSSEX.

~~THE WATCH OAK, BATTLE, SUSSEX.~~
TEL. BATTLE 2214/17

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME, ENGLAND AND WALES

<u>Deaths from:</u>	1963			1964		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Coal gas poisoning.. ..	481	738	1,219	363	532	895
Other poisoning	285	281	566	261	323	584
Falls	1,282	2,882	4,164	1,197	2,779	3,976
Burns and scalds	302	586	888	277	490	767
Choking and suffocation ..	273	220	493	323	227	550
Other accidents	230	193	423	225	163	388
	2,853	4,900	7,753	2,646	4,513	7,159

Those usually affected were under 5 years or over 65 years of age; these accidents were almost wholly preventable with the exercise of foresight and care.

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

Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964

It has been estimated that about 300 deaths and 1,000 burns of varying severity were caused by the ignition of clothing, particular emphasis being placed on the inflammability of children's nightdresses.

From 1st October, 1964, it became an offence under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, for a retailer to sell a child's nightdress not conforming to an agreed standard of low flammability. In this connection the Consumer Council has produced a folder entitled "Making a Nightdress?" for free distribution.

Enforcement in this area rests with the Local Health Authority.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, ENGLAND AND WALES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1959.. ..	4,414	1,612	6,026
1960.. ..	4,754	1,889	6,643
1961.. ..	4,753	1,881	6,634
1962.. ..	4,522	1,784	6,306
1963.. ..	4,589	1,762	6,351
1964.. ..	5,238	2,033	7,271

There was one death from this cause within the Borough of Rye during 1964.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Particulars	1961			1962		
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Assets	Liabilities	Equity
Fixed Assets	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Current Assets	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Current Liabilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Long-Term Liabilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Equity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Auditor General, dated the 15th day of March, 1962, in relation to the accounts of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1961. The report is in full compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1947, and the Board is satisfied that the accounts are correct and true.

Statement of the Board of Directors, 1962

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Auditor General, dated the 15th day of March, 1962, in relation to the accounts of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1961. The report is in full compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1947, and the Board is satisfied that the accounts are correct and true.

Statement of the Board of Directors, 1963

Particulars	1963			1964		
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Assets	Liabilities	Equity
Fixed Assets	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Current Assets	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Current Liabilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Long-Term Liabilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Equity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Auditor General, dated the 15th day of March, 1964, in relation to the accounts of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1963. The report is in full compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1947, and the Board is satisfied that the accounts are correct and true.

MOTOR CYCLE DEATHS, ENGLAND AND WALES

	1963			1964		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years.. ..	2	1	3	1	-	1
5 - 14 years	3	1	4	4	7	11
15 - 24 years.. ..	679	45	724	799	72	871
25 years and over.. ..	415	36	451	426	31	457
	1,099	83	1,182	1,230	110	1,340

The age group 15 - 24 continues to be especially vulnerable in riders and pillion passengers, and emphasises the necessity for wearing crash helmets, a proven life saver and injury limiting measure.

Safety education in schools and youth clubs is strongly advised.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, ENGLAND AND WALESCancer, all forms

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

LUNG CANCER AND SMOKINGLung Cancer deaths in England and Wales

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Males.. ..	18,882	19,460	20,278	20,757	21,476
Females	3,118	3,350	3,501	3,677	3,895
	<u>22,000</u>	<u>22,810</u>	<u>23,779</u>	<u>24,434</u>	<u>25,371</u>

The death rate for cancer of the lung now accounts for 7.8% of all deaths of men, while the rates from all other forms of cancer remain virtually unchanged.

Evidence continues to accumulate pinpointing the association between lung cancer and smoking. It is salutary and enlightening to note that the death rate for men over 25 between 1951 and 1962 in England and Wales rose by 22% whereas the death rate among doctors dropped by 7% due to their changed smoking habits.

In addition, chronic bronchitis is two or three times commoner among cigarette smokers than non-smokers although pipe smoking is not wholly without risk. This disease, accounting for 28,740 deaths in 1964, is the largest single cause of absence from work.

Despite all the publicity of the evidence incriminating smoking, 255 million pounds of tobacco were consumed in 1964, a rise of 1.5% compared with 1963. In tobacco duty this produced £892,000,000 - £14 million more than in 1963, accounting for one eighth of the public revenue.

The medical profession's campaign against smoking is completely altruistic, as a sudden drop in tobacco consumption would inevitably cause a rise in personal income tax. In the fullness of time the saving of lives in the prime of life and the reduction in hospitalisation would make a worthwhile contribution to the country's economy.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Year	1961			1962		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	100	100	200	100	100	200
1962	100	100	200	100	100	200
1963	100	100	200	100	100	200
1964	100	100	200	100	100	200
1965	100	100	200	100	100	200
1966	100	100	200	100	100	200
1967	100	100	200	100	100	200
1968	100	100	200	100	100	200
1969	100	100	200	100	100	200
1970	100	100	200	100	100	200

The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study. The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Year	1961			1962		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	100	100	200	100	100	200
1962	100	100	200	100	100	200
1963	100	100	200	100	100	200
1964	100	100	200	100	100	200
1965	100	100	200	100	100	200
1966	100	100	200	100	100	200
1967	100	100	200	100	100	200
1968	100	100	200	100	100	200
1969	100	100	200	100	100	200
1970	100	100	200	100	100	200

The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study. The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study.

The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study. The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study.

The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study. The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study.

The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study. The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study.

The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study. The data were collected from a series of 10 surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. The surveys were conducted in a series of 10 villages in the region of the study.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary cases			Non-pulmonary cases			Total cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Number on Register at 1st January, 1964	22	4	26	5	4	9	27	8	35
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1964	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
3. Primary notifications received in 1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cases moved into Borough as transfers in 1964	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Totals	23	6	29	5	4	9	28	10	38
5. *Cases removed from Register in 1964	1	2	3	-	2	2	1	4	5
6. Number on Register at 31st December, 1964	22	4	26	5	2	7	27	6	33

*Analysis of Removals

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Cured	-	-	-	2
Left Borough	-	2	-	-
Died	1	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS - PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The advent of new drugs in 1948 capable of treating tuberculosis is estimated to have saved more than 100,000 lives over the intervening years.

These new drugs have not only conserved the lives of people treated but have acted as a preventive measure in eliminating foci of infection in patients who would otherwise have disseminated the disease within the family group and to other contacts.

In 1930, 4,670 persons over 60 years died from this condition and the number was still 1,396 in 1963. These over 60's continue to be a serious reservoir of infection and every encouragement should be given to this particular age group to attend for Mass Miniature Radiography which is so easily available as a diagnostic aid for all.

Many when approached individually are apathetic and fatalistic, "nothing can be done for me at my age". This thinking must be combated if prevention is to progress to elimination, if not interested in their own welfare they must be made to realise that they could be a source of danger to their families and friends.

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1959 - 1964
1st January - 31st December

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet fever	1	4	4	2	-	-
Measles	10	6	162	2	6	111
Pneumonia	7	2	10	5	2	1
Erysipelas	2	4	-	-	4	2
Whooping cough	1	4	-	1	31	7
Puerperal pyrexia	1	2	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	1	-	-

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1964

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	20	63	23	111
Whooping cough	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	1	3	-	1	2	2	-	2	3	20	63	24	121

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS 1964

	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	TOTALS
Under 1 year	-	1	-	-	1
1 - 2 years	-	25	3	-	28
3 - 4 years	-	21	2	-	23
5 - 9 years	-	61	2	-	63
10 - 44 years	1	3	-	-	4
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	1	1
65 years & over	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	1	111	7	2	121

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASESPoliomyelitis

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

Poliomyelitis became a serious epidemic in 1947 when 8,000 cases were notified. An average of 4,500 persons a year contracted the disease during the following decade. Vaccination started in 1956 and there was an immediate reduction in the incidence of this disease.

Oral prophylactic vaccine consolidated this success as exemplified by the following table:-

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

Diphtheria

Immunisation is the controlling factor in this disease and I am happy to record that there has been no infection in this Borough for the past 19 years.

Measles

Having experienced an incidence of 6 cases in 1963 there was a lull until August 1964, this rise continued throughout the remaining months of the year. Fortunately there were no complications necessitating admission to hospital.

Measles prophylactic vaccine is undergoing trial.

Whooping cough

Low incidence with immunisation controlling and minimising adverse effects.

Food Poisoning

Following a notification of "sickness" from a Local Authority School outside the Borough involving four children of the same family, samples were taken and Salmonella menston was isolated in the father, the rest of the family proved negative.

The father (aet 41 years) had no medical history relating to this condition and was apparently fit. His private doctor was notified and subsequent re-samplings following treatment showed that he was free from infection.

The patient was engaged in poultry farming and in co-operation with the Divisional Veterinary Officer faecal swabs were taken from 20 hens in each of five houses with negative results. In addition, all food stuffs were sampled with the same result. The farm was run on hygienic lines and there did not appear to be any rodents.

The family had not taken any meals away from home for some considerable time before this episode.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

	Usual Incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	Period of exclusion	
			Patients	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT	1-7	1-2	Re-admit when family doctor permits.	Adult contacts engaged in school meals service excluded until Medical Officer of Health allows return to work. Other contacts, if healthy, need not be excluded.
MEASLES	7-14	3-4	10 days after the appearance of the rash if the child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age who have not had the disease should be excluded for 7 days from the date of the appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	5-21	0-2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.
WHOOPING COUGH	6-18	-	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years who have not had the disease should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house.
HICKEN-POX	11-21	0-2	7 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
UMPS	12-28	-	7 days from the subsidence of the swelling.	None.
CONJUNCTIVITIS (INCLUDING PINK EYE)	1-3	-	To be excluded until certified as fit to attend.	None.
RINGWORM OF THE BODY (including ATHLETE'S FOOT)	If the infected area can be kept covered the patient need not be excluded. He should not, however, take part in swimming - nor in the case of ringworm of the feet - in gymnastic classes or bare-foot dancing.			

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The percentage of children born in 1963 who were immunised at 31st December, 1964 by the East Sussex Local Health Authority is compared with England and Wales:-

	Children born 1963		
	Diphtheria	Whooping cough	Poliomyelitis
Local Authority	87	86	79
England and Wales	69	68	60

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	<u>Local Health Authority's Records</u>					
	Primary			Re-vaccination		
	<u>*1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>*1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Under 1 year.. ..	54	8	8	-	-	-
1 year	2	7	26	-	-	-
2 - 4 years	10	1	3	10	-	5
5 - 14 years.. ..	40	-	1	35	2	8
15 years and over ..	61	-	5	303	33	36
	167	16	43	348	35	49

International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox

It must be stressed that all travellers proceeding to and from endemic areas must be in possession of current valid Certificates of Vaccination against smallpox.

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

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Re-vaccination</u>
1961.. ..	2	37
*1962.. ..	5	98
1963.. ..	19	54
1964.. ..	17	65

* Smallpox outbreak at Bradford.

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

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

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

in addition to the Borough of Rye.

(b) Hospital Car Service

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

(ii) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age(iii) 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 arranged by Hastings Corporation (See para H (Family Planning)).

(iv) District Nurses (Midwives) and Health Visitors(v) Home Help Service

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

(vi) Infant Welfare Centre

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

(vii) Immunisation and Vaccination Service

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

B.C.G Vaccination sessions against tuberculosis are held at schools

for children aged 13 years attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer.

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

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

(B) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL WELFARE DEPARTMENTHomes for the Aged

Furze House, Flinwell, Ticehurst.
Grey Friars, Winchelsea.

ARTICLE IV. OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(1) The judicial power shall extend to all cases of law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States.

(2) The Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice, and six Associate Justices, who shall hold their offices during good behavior.

(3) The Justices, Judges, and Clerks of the Supreme Court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Chief Justice	Associate Justices	Clerks
John Jay	William C. Clevenger	John Jay
John Jay	William C. Clevenger	John Jay
John Jay	William C. Clevenger	John Jay
John Jay	William C. Clevenger	John Jay
John Jay	William C. Clevenger	John Jay

(4) The Supreme Court shall hold its sessions at the City of New York, and may also hold sessions at such other places as it may determine.

(5) The Supreme Court shall have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, writs of certiorari, writs of prohibition, and writs of mandamus, in all cases where they may be necessary and proper.

(6) The Supreme Court shall have the power to review the decisions of the State Courts, and to set aside any decision which is contrary to the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

(7) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the constitutionality of the laws of the United States, and to declare any law which is contrary to the Constitution void.

(8) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States.

(9) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the decisions of the State Courts, and to set aside any decision which is contrary to the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

(10) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the laws of the United States, and to declare any law which is contrary to the Constitution void.

(11) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States.

(12) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the decisions of the State Courts, and to set aside any decision which is contrary to the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

(13) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the laws of the United States, and to declare any law which is contrary to the Constitution void.

(14) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States.

(15) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the decisions of the State Courts, and to set aside any decision which is contrary to the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

(16) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the laws of the United States, and to declare any law which is contrary to the Constitution void.

(17) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States.

(18) The Supreme Court shall have the power to determine the validity of the decisions of the State Courts, and to set aside any decision which is contrary to the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(C) HOSPITALS

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

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

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

Blood Transfusion Service

The National Blood Transfusion Service visits Rye periodically.

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

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free national laboratory service designed to assist all those concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. The benefits are not limited by health authority, hospital region or other administrative boundary. These facilities are available to all doctors, both for the submission of specimens and for consultation.

Gamma globulin, prepared from pooled plasma from normal healthy adults by the Lister Institute for the Ministry of Health, is distributed to doctors in England and Wales through laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Requests for supplies, which are restricted, should be made personally to Doctor J. E. Jameson, Director, Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (telephone Brighton 63506).

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

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE (Continued)

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

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

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

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

(E) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

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

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

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

No action was necessary.

(F) HOME PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

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

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

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

Liaison maintained.

(H) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

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

The nearest clinic is at 1, Tower Road West, St. Leonards-on-Sea (telephone Hastings 278).

(I) MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL

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

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(J) EASTERN CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

(K) MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

The Women's Voluntary Service supplied 1,097 meals to elderly persons in the Borough of Rye during 1964.

A subsidy of 9d per meal is granted by this Local Authority, and transport is subsidised by the Welfare Department of the East Sussex County Council.

This is a most valuable service providing varied attractive hot meals of good calorie content and vitamin value twice weekly to the elderly. These meals are an insurance against malnutrition. A potent contribution to the mental well-being of those living isolated and lonely lives who derive great benefit from regular contact with the voluntary worker.

WATER SUPPLY

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

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

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

Plumbo-solvency

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

Sampling

Fortnightly samples of treated water were submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination, all were found to be uniformly satisfactory.

Fluoride content

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

MILK PRODUCTIONMilk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

The Ministers of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and of Health, discontinued the licensing of tuberculin-tested (T.T) milk in England and Wales as from 1st October, 1964. In future there will be three designations of milk - "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Untreated". "Untreated" will replace the designation "Tuberculin Tested". The past designation "tuberculin tested" is no longer applicable since all milk now comes from cows subjected to tuberculin testing.

Samples of milk from Tuberculin Tested (T.T) cattle
submitted for Biological examination

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

Brucella Abortus

It must be emphasised that "untreated" milk is raw milk although the product of tuberculin tested cattle. This milk is still a potential hazard to health as it has been variously estimated that 22% of dairy herds are excreting brucella abortus organisms. Diagnosis of human brucellosis is difficult and virtually impossible on clinical grounds alone. The infection may give rise to a variety of symptoms with gradations from intermittent lassitude with occasional mild aches and pains to full-blown obvious organic lesions involving liver, joints and heart disease.

The process of pasteurisation will definitely eliminate this organism from milk. Consumers are unfortunately deluded by the appearance of the cream in raw milk but this is not lost in pasteurized milk but merely more evenly distributed throughout the bottle.

When brucellosis is isolated from a particular cow, the farmer is ordered to send that milk for pasteurisation until subsequent repeated laboratory negative tests presume the absence of this organism in the animal concerned. The farmer can, however, without let or hindrance, sell this cow on the open market and need not disclose its infectivity.

Penicillin in Milk

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

Regulations now require 48 hours to elapse before milk is sold following penicillin treatment of an animal in order to avoid contamination of the milk.

In future all milk submitted by this Department for biological testing will additionally be subject to a test for penicillin content.

Samples of Raw Milk submitted
subjected to Antibiotic Testing

No. of samples of raw milk submitted..	..	..	4
No. of samples tested for Penicillin	..	..	4
and found to be satisfactory	..	..	4

FOOD HYGIENE

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

Continued surveillance of food premises is exercised by the Public Health Inspector. He used his best endeavours to educate food purveyors and handlers making them aware of their obligation to adhere strictly to accepted hygienic procedures.

With food so well packaged, showing no external signs of age, there is a tendency to allow slow moving lines to prolong their shelf lives unduly. The end result may be a stale, deteriorated food not in accordance with the pure food warranty.

Rotation of foods on shelves and in deep freeze cabinets is very necessary and stressed during his inspections. Equally important is the care, attention and supervision that should be given to frozen food cabinets. Too often food handlers are unaware of the risks attached to slipshod maintenance and incorrect handling. Customers are lulled into a state of false security because the product is served from a frozen food cabinet.

How frequently one sees a frozen food cabinet encrusted with ice of great thickness, this is indicative of laxity. In order to be efficient in maintaining the correct temperature, the cabinet must be defrosted regularly, ice should never be thicker than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch otherwise gradual spoilage may be occurring. This is one point that the customer might easily note and register a complaint when contemplating a purchase.

The discerning housewife will assist if more discretion is employed in patronising those food establishments which conform to good hygienic practices.

Shops classified according to their main trades:-

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

Schools:

Infants.	1
Primary	1
Secondary Modern	1
Grammar	1
Private	2

FOOD HYGIENE
(Continued)

Ice Cream

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

Examination of Meat and other Foods

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

	<u>lbs</u>	<u>ozs</u>
Canned meat.. ..	9	14

The contents of a deep freeze cabinet fully stocked with frozen foods became defrosted due to an electrical failure and the entire stock of varied foodstuff was declared unfit.

Game Act, 1831. Game Dealer's Licences

Three persons were licensed to deal in Game during the year 1964.

ACTION UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

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

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

(i) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	18
(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	36
(ii) (a)	Number of dwellings (included under subhead (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1926 and 1932.	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	Nil
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	Nil
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.. .. .	13

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	13
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

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

There are 12 patients registered under Section 12 of the Mental Health Act, 1959. The total of 12 patients, which is all the patients.

Registration of Patients under Section 12

The following table was prepared during the year and certified as correct by the medical superintendent:-

General		1958	1959
Total number of patients registered under Section 12 of the Mental Health Act, 1959		12	12
Patients transferred to or from other hospitals during the year		0	0
Patients who died during the year		0	0

Patients under Section 12 of the Mental Health Act, 1959

The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Mental Health Act, 1959:-

1. Information of patients registered during the year

(a) Total number of patients registered during the year	12
(b) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals	0
(c) Number of patients registered during the year who died	0
(d) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(e) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(f) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(g) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(h) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(i) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(j) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(k) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(l) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(m) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(n) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(o) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(p) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(q) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(r) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(s) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(t) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(u) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(v) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(w) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(x) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0
(y) Number of patients registered during the year who died during the year	0
(z) Number of patients registered during the year who were transferred to or from other hospitals during the year	0

2. Details of patients registered during the year

(a) Name of patient	(b) Date of admission	(c) Date of discharge	(d) Date of death	(e) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(f) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(g) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(h) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(i) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(j) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(k) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(l) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(m) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(n) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(o) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(p) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(q) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(r) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(s) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(t) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(u) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(v) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(w) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(x) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(y) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	(z) Date of transfer to or from other hospital	
1. Name of patient	2. Date of admission	3. Date of discharge	4. Date of death	5. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	6. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	7. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	8. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	9. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	10. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	11. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	12. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	13. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	14. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	15. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	16. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	17. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	18. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	19. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	20. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	21. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	22. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	23. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	24. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	25. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	26. Date of transfer to or from other hospital	27. Date of transfer to or from other hospital

ACTION UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS
(Continued)

(B) <u>Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-</u>	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.. .. .	Nil
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(C) <u>Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-</u>	
(i) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	Nil
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:-	
(a) to render the house fit for habitation	Nil
(b) usage other than for human habitation	Nil
(v) Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(vi) Number of dwellinghouses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957, Section 17(3)	23
(D) <u>Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>	Nil

HOUSING: LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE

New Dwellings

New dwellings erected during 1964:

(a) By the Council.. .. .	Nil
(b) By private enterprise	7

Private enterprise dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1964 .. 11

Accommodation under the letting control of the Council as at 31st December, 1964:-

Assisted Schemes - Pre-war houses ..	115
Assisted Schemes - Post-war houses and flats	360
Expired Leases - Pre-1914 houses ..	34
	<u>509</u>

Applicants on Council's Housing List at 31st December, 1964 71

Applicants on Council Housing list for Elderly Persons' dwellings 22

COMPARATIVE TABLE - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY

Year	Private Enterprise		Local Authority New dwellings
	New dwellings	Conversions	
1957	2	2	4
1958	2	2	68
1959	1	-	-
1960	2	-	-
1961	2	2	-
1962	2	-	38
1963	1	2	-
1964	7	2	-

HOUSINGTHE HOUSING ACT, 1964. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

This Act came into operation on 16th August, 1964, and gave local authorities powers to require the improvement of tenanted dwellings in certain circumstances. However, the emphasis still remains on voluntary improvement.

Changes in the Standard and Discretionary grants were introduced in order to make these grants more attractive.

The intention is to secure, within the next ten years, that most of the older houses capable of improvement will be provided with the basic five standard amenities of a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, hot and cold water supply, a wash-hand basin, inside water closet and a satisfactory food store.

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

Discretionary Grants

Applications received.. .. 6

Properties approved for grants 6

Applications withdrawn after approval.. 1

Analysis of the 6 approved properties:

Owner/occupied.. .. 4 Tenanted 2

Improvements 6

Conversions -

In the present year the ratio is 66.6% owner/occupied and 33.3% tenanted properties. The grants have proved to be a potent factor in raising the standard of living conditions.

Total amount of Discretionary grants
approved in 1964.. £1,701. 0. 0d

Average grant per dwelling. £340. 0. 0d

Number of applications approved and
completed in 1964 1

Number of applications approved in
previous years and completed in 1964 3

COMPARATIVE TABLE - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY

Year	Private Enterprise		Local Authority Use facilities
	Non-Residential	Residential	
1951	2	1	1
1952	1	1	1
1953	1	1	1
1954	1	1	1
1955	1	1	1
1956	1	1	1
1957	1	1	1
1958	1	1	1
1959	1	1	1
1960	1	1	1

Private Enterprise

THE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

This Act came into operation on 1st January 1961, and gave local authorities powers to regulate the improvement of private buildings in certain circumstances. However, the majority still remain in voluntary improvement.

Changes in the Standard and Minimum Requirements for buildings in order to give them more attractive.

The intention is to secure, within the next few years, that each of the above groups of improvement will be provided with the best five standard minimum of a flat with an en-suite bathroom, hot and cold water supply, a wash-hand basin, built-in kitchen and a satisfactory floor space.

Standardisation of the design of the local authority housing up to half the cost of a new type of improvement may be paid, subject to a maximum grant of £100. There is no limit on the number of improvements of this or other types into self-contained flats.

Local Authority Grants

Applications should be made to the local authority for grants for improvements to private buildings.

Details of the 5 standard minimum:

Grants, maximum £100, for improvements to private buildings.

In the present year the rate is 60.00 per cent and 11.00 per cent for improvements. The grant is given to be a private house in which the standard of living conditions.

Total amount of improvements to private buildings in 1960-61 £1,100,000.00
 Amount of improvements to private buildings in 1959-60 £1,000,000.00
 Amount of improvements to private buildings in 1958-59 £900,000.00
 Amount of improvements to private buildings in 1957-58 £800,000.00
 Amount of improvements to private buildings in 1956-57 £700,000.00
 Amount of improvements to private buildings in 1955-56 £600,000.00
 Amount of improvements to private buildings in 1954-55 £500,000.00
 Amount of improvements to private buildings in 1953-54 £400,000.00
 Amount of improvements to private buildings in 1952-53 £300,000.00
 Amount of improvements to private buildings in 1951-52 £200,000.00

HOUSINGTHE HOUSING ACT, 1964. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS(Continued)

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

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

Standard Grants

Applications received.. .. .	7
Properties approved for grants	7
Applications withdrawn after approval ..	1
Total amount of Standard grants approved in 1964.. .. .	£1,305. 0. 0d

Five properties were provided with the following amenities at a total cost of £775. 0. 0d:

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

Conditions

The period during which rental and other conditions are in force on a property to which a grant has been awarded has been reduced from 10 to 3 years.

Both Discretionary and Standard grants are available to landlords and owner/occupiers. An explanatory leaflet is available at the Council offices, free of charge.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

There is no slaughterhouse in this Borough.

Hastings County Borough, the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill and the Rural District of Battle have combined to construct and maintain a slaughterhouse just within the Hastings County Borough boundary adjacent to Battle Rural District. Building commenced early in 1964.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The number of properties inspected in 1964

(a) as a result of complaint.. .. .	149
(b) by survey	71
Number of properties found to be infested by rats or mice	203
Number of properties treated by Local Authority ..	203
Number of visits by Rodent Operative	430

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(Continued)

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

No major infestations were reported during 1964.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The new disposal works came into operation on 1st April, 1964, and the pumping stations were completed at various stages during the year.

Good results were obtained at a very early stage and effluents are regularly very satisfactory; the improvement in river conditions was considerable.

Pumps and plant generally have handled the sewage flow without difficulty.

The clearing of sludge beds has been carried out very effectively with the plant provided and it is hoped that with suitable composting the sludge will be readily disposable on local land.

With the relaying of defective sections of old sewer, the old trouble spots in the town have been cleared up and the completion of the work represents a major improvement in the conditions inside the Borough.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse collection service has been fully maintained on a weekly basis.

Difficulty is being experienced in providing a disposal site to replace the existing refuse tip area which will be exhausted in the comparatively near future.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Toilets, urinals and washing facilities are provided at:-

Tower Street

The Strand

Cricket Salts

Toilets and urinals without washing facilities are provided at:-

Gun Garden

FACTORIES ACT, 19611. Inspections

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	26	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	21	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	52	47	-	-

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

INDUSTRIES

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

	As at 31st December, 1964			As at 31st December 1963
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Aerated Water Manufacturers.. .. .	5	3	8	8
Bedding Makers	2	2	4	3
Builders	106	1	107	110
Catering and Bakeries	13	37	50	60
Cattle Market	1	-	1	1
Cinema	5	6	11	14
Coal merchants	8	3	11	12
Corn chandlers	16	4	20	19
Dairymen	15	7	22	21
Engineering works	266	28	294	296
Furniture removers	10	2	12	13
Hotels	28	33	61	59
Laundries	12	42	54	54
Nurserymen	2	-	2	2
Pottery works	11	18	29	27
Printing works	13	13	26	27
Sawmills	21	2	23	17
Ship repairing	3	-	3	3
Toy manufacturers	17	66	83	77

Dungeness Nuclear Power Station

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

No.	Description	1947		Total
		(a)	(b)	
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the various districts of the Province of ...

No.	Description	1947		Total
		(a)	(b)	
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the various districts of the Province of ...

INDUSTRIES
(Continued)

Mass Miniature Radiography in Industry

A completely mobile, self-contained Mass X-ray Unit is available to visit any premises employing 100 persons or more in the East Sussex area. The only facility required is a parking site for two vehicles.

Over 100 people can be given free chest X-ray examinations in a period of one hour, and as there is no undressing, both men and women can be X-rayed at the same session. Arrangements can be made either by telephone to Brighton 66017 or by letter to the Director, East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit, 26, Ditchling Road, Brighton, 7.

It is emphasised that the Mass X-ray service is free and that no information is disclosed without the patient's consent.

Rye Market

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

It is not possible to give the numbers of agricultural workers in the Borough of Rye as a separate entity; the following table shows the numbers engaged in an area covered by Hastings County Borough, the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill, and the Rural District of Battle (excluding Burwash and Ticehurst).

Year	Men	Women	Total
1959	1,558	434	1,992
1960	1,621	469	2,090
1961	1,760	385	2,145
1962	1,587	343	1,930
1963	1,599	407	2,006
1964	1,633	312	1,945

The numbers of live stock sold in Rye Market during 1964 are indicative of the activity on Market days and the importance of this venue to farmers for buying and selling in the Romney Marsh area.

Fat cattle.. ..	1,029	Fat sheep and lambs.. ..	33,303
Store cattle	Nil	Store sheep and lambs	2,990
Calves..	397	Fat pigs	3,607
		Store pigs.. ..	Nil

Port of Rye

40 vessels are registered at the Port of Rye.

1 foreign ship brought a cargo of timber.

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

There are 101 vessels engaged in fishing between Bexhill and Dungeness who, from time to time, make use of the facilities available in Rye.

VISITS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR DURING 1964

Council houses - defects remedied...	661
Private houses re defects ..	36
Food premises ..	168
Streams and ditches ..	25
Infectious diseases ..	-
Insects and pests ..	42
Smoke nuisances ..	-

METEOROLOGYRAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN IN RYE

	Number of days on which rain fell	Longest period of drought	Periods of drought
1959	96	30 days	24th Jan-22nd Feb incl. 12th Sep-10th Oct incl.
1960	144	16 days	28th Apr-11th May incl. 14th July-8th Aug incl.
1961	97	30 days	3rd Mar-1st April incl.
1962	104	20 days	11th-25th March incl. 5th-24th Oct incl.
1963	176	Nil	Nil
1964	89	25 days	1st Jan-25th Jan incl.

The definition of Drought is 15 days without rain.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Rainfall</u>
1959.. ..	28.43 inches
1960.. ..	37.95 inches
1961.. ..	26.19 inches
1962.. ..	24.46 inches
1963.. ..	28.91 inches
1964.. ..	26.95 inches

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act made provision for the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in offices, shops and certain railway premises and came into force in stages during 1964, other regulations will follow.

Offices in factories, railway premises and premises occupied by Local Authorities, which include Fire, Police, Justices, Probation and Schools, are under the control of the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour.

Most offices and shops will be inspected by Officers of Local Authorities and it has been estimated that more than one million premises employing eight million persons will come within the scope of this Act.



1
1

1
1

1
1