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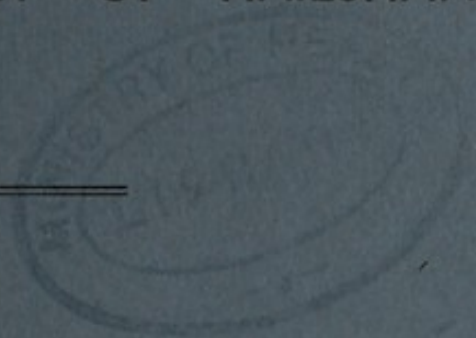


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RURAL DISTRICT OF HAILSHAM



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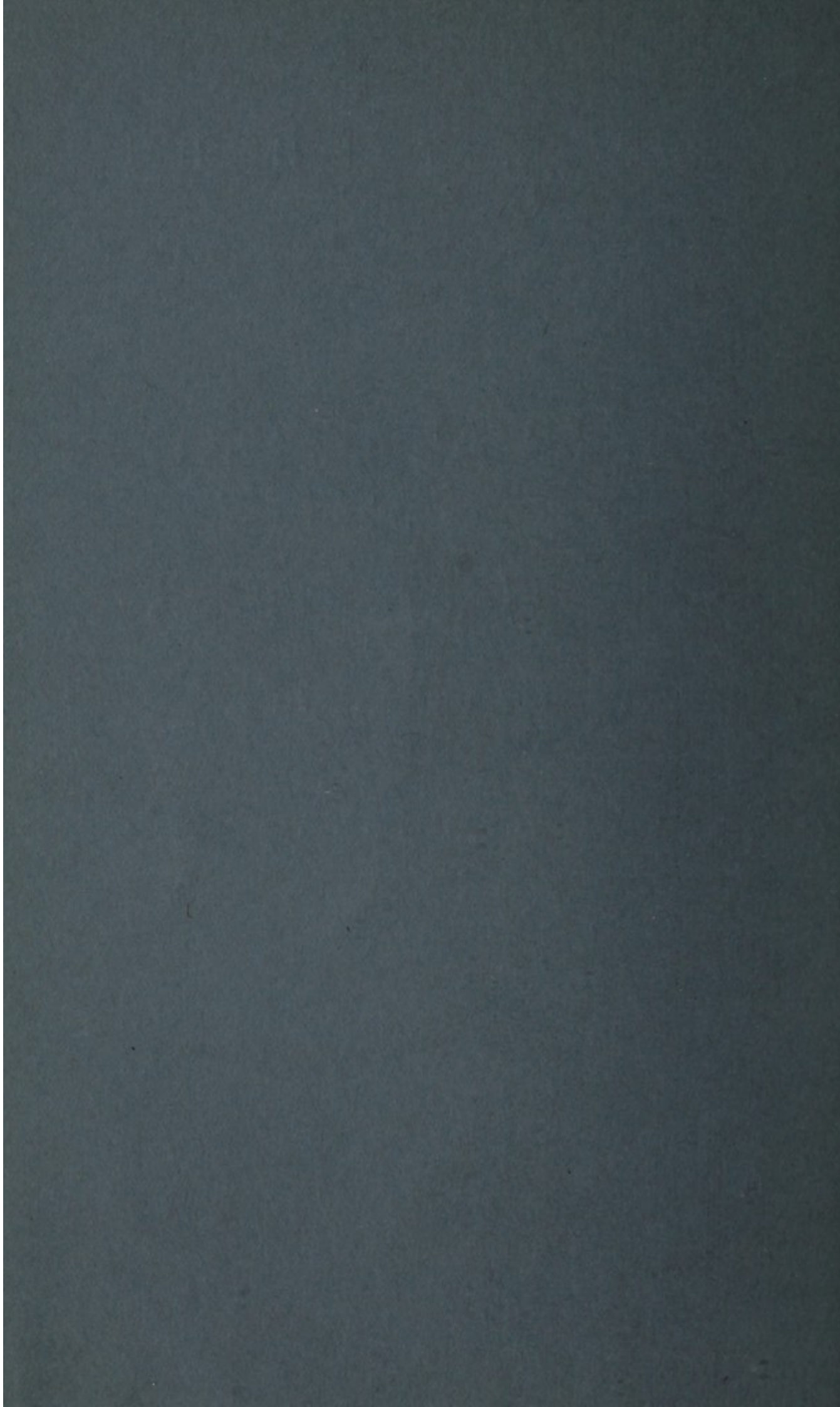
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1949

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L. A. COLLINS, M.B., B.CH., D.P.M., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
TO THE  
HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
1949

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*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Hailsham Rural District Council*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1949.

To report that the year was a very satisfactory one from the public health point of view is to introduce a subject of little news value. Supposing large epidemics of Smallpox, Typhoid, Diphtheria or other plagues had broken out in the district then these would have made headline news in the daily press. When such dangers arise immediate action can be taken to limit the risk to the population. But all the time a slow war against disease is being waged to improve the positive health of the community. Progress in this is slow and not dramatic; it is necessarily slow because all improvements must be related to the potential resources available. Nevertheless, I feel confident that there is a steady progress in the standard of health in this district.

The multifarious duties of all the members of the public health staff have been carried out satisfactorily throughout the year and I am indebted to them for their enthusiasm and loyalty. In particular Mr. E. J. J. Chapman, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, has as usual shown keenness and energy in undertaking his responsible duties.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. A. COLLINS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### MEASLES

There was again a fairly large epidemic of Measles with most of the cases occurring in late spring and early summer. In all there was a total of 330 notifications, compared with 341 in the previous year. Only three cases were admitted to Hospital. There were no cases during the last four months of the year.

### WHOOPING COUGH

Seventy-one notifications were received, compared with 75 for the previous year.

### SCARLET FEVER

There were 24 cases, compared with 33 in the previous year. All the cases were fairly mild and only 11 cases were admitted to Hospital. It is doubtful whether removal to hospital is necessary in the treatment of Scarlet Fever, but in crowded homes with many children and with inadequate isolation facilities, it is certainly a useful preventive measure. Again although in recent years the disease has tended to be very mild, there is always the possibility that it may revert once again to a more virulent nature.

### DIPHTHERIA

For the second year in succession there was not one case of Diphtheria in the district.

It has been the policy to admit any suspicious case to hospital for observation pending the receipt of the results of bacteriological investigations. Five such cases were admitted to hospital and all proved not to be cases of Diphtheria.

It is interesting at this stage to consider the incidence of Diphtheria in the District in recent years and the figures (on the opposite page) have been collected from past reports.

I have drawn a line on either side of the year 1941 as I consider this was probably about the time when the immunisation campaign started to be really effective.

In the eight years previous to 1941 there were 61 cases with four deaths.

In the eight years since 1941 there have been 11 cases with no deaths.



## INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1933	10	—
1934	5	1
1935	9	—
1936	2	—
1937	6	2
1938	5	—
1939	15	1
1940	9	—
1941	2	—
1942	3	—
1943	1	—
1944	2	—
1945	1	—
1946	2	—
1947	2	—
1948	Nil	—
1949	Nil	—

### TYPHOID

There was one case of Typhoid Fever in May, a child of two years old from Horam. Despite extensive investigations it was not possible to discover the source. The family had returned to England from the Middle East the previous year, but bacteriological examinations failed to reveal the presence of a carrier in the family.

There was also a suspected case of Paratyphoid fever in Horam in February, but laboratory investigation proved this not to be a case.

### FOOD POISONING

There were four cases of Food Poisoning during the year. All cases were confirmed bacteriologically, the type of organism concerned being *Salmonella Typhi-murium*, which is a fairly frequent cause of outbreaks of Food Poisoning.



Two cases occurred in June from one establishment in Ninfield. Despite full investigations their origin was not discovered, although at one time a member of the kitchen staff was suspected, but subsequent investigations failed to show that this person was the cause of the two cases.

The other two cases were two children aged three years and one year from one household in Polegate. Although inadequately cooked ducks' eggs were considered to be a probable cause of the infection, this point could not be proved.

It should be understood that mild food poisoning infections are probably more frequent than appears from the notifications received, but unless they give rise to an outbreak in an institution they are frequently overlooked.

#### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

There was one case of Polio-encephalitis and three cases of Poliomyelitis during the year. In addition one other suspected case was removed to hospital, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

At the request of general practitioners I saw several other suspected cases in their homes which proved not to be Poliomyelitis.

The first case in January was a man aged twenty-three years from Heathfield suffering from Polio-encephalitis. He was admitted to the Isolation Hospital and discharged with the diagnosis confirmed. However, on learning further developments of the case from the man's own doctor several months later, I am of the opinion that this case was probably not a true case of Polio-encephalitis.

The second case occurring in July was a woman aged thirty-one from Horam.

The third case in October was a man aged thirty-six from Herstmonceux.

The fourth case in October was a child aged two years from Pevensy Bay. This was a rather severe case and it is feared the residual paralyses may be fairly extensive.

There were no deaths from Poliomyelitis during the year.

No connection could be discovered between any of the cases and despite the number of contacts which were followed up there was no evidence of any cases arising from these contacts.



## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council is responsible for the Vaccination and Immunisation services. The arrangement by which the local administration of these services has been delegated by the County Medical Officer of Health to the District Medical Officers is working very satisfactorily in this district.

During the year a total of 356 children received a complete course of immunisation and 607 Refresher Doses were given.

Slightly more immunisations are now carried out by private doctors under the National Health Service Act, but the attendance at special Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics still remains satisfactory.

I have personally conducted regular clinics at Hailsham, Polegate and Heathfield during the year and occasional clinics at Alfriston, Arlington, Bodle Street, Chiddingly, Cross-in-Hand, East Hoathly, Hankham, Herstmonceux, Hooe, Maynards Green, Ninfield, Pevensey, Punnetts Town, Waldron and Willingdon. Most of these latter have been held at schools for the purpose of giving Refresher Doses, but mothers with infants living near are also invited to attend these clinics. In all I have held a total of 50 clinics during the year.

The annual return for 1949 showed that a total of 1,416 children under five years and 4,460 children from five to fifteen years had completed a full course of immunisation at 31st December, 1949. Expressed as a percentage of the estimated mid-year population this works out at 51.3 per cent. for children under five years and 98.2 per cent. for children between five and fifteen years.

A number of late records from private doctors were not received until 1950, so that it is expected that the percentage for children under five years will be increased. The figure of 98.2 per cent. for children from five to fifteen years is probably swollen by the number of new children arriving in the district to whom I give Refresher Doses, whereas a proportionately less number of records are abstracted from our files in respect of children leaving the district.

As evidence for the success of the Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign is the fact that for the second year running there has been no case of Diphtheria in this district.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

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



## VITAL STATISTICS

It is said that statistics can be made to prove anything. Nevertheless, it is interesting to glance at the Comparative Vital Statistics of Hailsham Rural District and the whole of England and Wales.

It should be noted that Hailsham Rural District contains a relatively high number of retired and older people in its population so that it is natural that the birth rate should be lower at 14.45 than the rate of 16.7 for England and Wales.

For the same reason it would be expected the crude death rate should be high at 12.26, but when this figure is corrected by use of the Comparability Factor, which takes into account the different age structures of the population, then the figure of 9.07 compares favourably with that of 11.7 for England and Wales.

Most satisfactory of all is the low Infant Mortality of 15.1 in the Hailsham Rural District, compared with that of 32.0 for England and Wales.

In fact these dry as dust statistics are at least some indication of the satisfactory healthy state of this district.

STATISTICS				
Area in Acres	..	..	..	94,629
Census Population (1931)	..	..	..	30,392
No. of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	11,218
Rateable Value	..	..	..	£288,729
Sum Represented by Penny Rate	..	..	..	£1,159-10-3
Population estimated to middle of year	..	..	..	36,470
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	14.45
Deaths under one year per 1,000 Registered Live Births	..	..	..	15.18
Total Death Rate per 1,000 (not corrected)	..	..	..	12.26
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000	..	..	..	9.07
Senile Mortality as percentage of Total Deaths (65 and over)	..	..	..	74.27

BIRTHS			
Legitimate :	Total, 496.	Males, 255.	Females, 241.
Illegitimate :	Total, 31.	Males, 19.	Females, 12.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS				
		<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
Hailsham Rural..	..	14.45	15.18	9.07
England and Wales	..	16.7	32.0	11.7







PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health (Part time). Also Assistant School Medical Officer for East Sussex County Council	Dr. L. A. Collins, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary and Meat and Food Inspector	E. J. J. Chapman, F.G.S., M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors	M. F. Warman, L. E. Scott, R. R. Creasey
Sanitary Assistant and Rodent Operator	J. F. Stanford
Rodent Operator .. ..	R. Cousins
Clerical Assistants .. ..	Miss M. Catt, Miss M. O. Stanford, Miss R. Savage

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

<i>Notifiable Disease</i>	<i>Age not known</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-2 years</i>	<i>2-3 years</i>	<i>3-4 years</i>	<i>4-5 years</i>	<i>5-10 years</i>	<i>10-15 years</i>	<i>15-20 years</i>	<i>20-35 years</i>	<i>35-45 years</i>	<i>45-65 years</i>	<i>65 and upwards</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	15	4	—	—	2	—	—	24
Pneumonia ..	—	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	4	1	4	6	25
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Acute Polio-encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ..	1	3	17	23	22	26	195	30	3	6	2	2	—	330
Whooping Cough ..	—	4	13	11	9	7	24	2	—	1	—	—	—	71



CASES NOTIFIED OR ADMITTED TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL  
AND TOTAL DEATHS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total Notified</i>	<i>Admitted to I.D. Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths in I.D. Hosp.</i>
Scarlet Fever .. ..	24	11	—
Diphtheria (observation) ..	—	5*	—
Pneumonia .. ..	25	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever (observation) .. ..	—	2*	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	3	3	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis ..	1	2†	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	4	4	—
Typhoid Fever .. ..	1	1	—
Mumps .. ..	—	3	—
Measles .. ..	330	3	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	71	3	—

\* Suspected cases not confirmed  
† Includes one suspected case not confirmed

NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL  
EACH MONTH

<i>Disease</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>
Scarlet Fever .. ..	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	1
Diphtheria .. ..	1*	—	1*	—	—	2*	1*	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. ..	—	—	—	1*	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Suspected cases not confirmed

### TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	2	5	—	2	1	1	—	—
25-35 years	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
35-45 years	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
45-55 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

The results of chemical and bacteriological analyses of water supplied by Statutory Water Companies show that a safe water has been consistently supplied.

The area is covered by four Water Undertakings, but a piped supply has not yet been made available to all parishes. Negotiations have been continued, however, during the year with a view to a major scheme for the extension of mains to serve the North-Western parishes. The sources of these parishes and a small area in the North-Eastern part are confined to shallow wells and are consequently affected by drought.

The continuation of the prolonged and unusually dry weather of previous years, which in this district fell below the average rainfall, has proved the Council's Emergency Water Scheme to have been invaluable. During the summer months the tank vehicle was for weeks in use for 12-15 hours a day, whilst on three occasions when a village supply became prejudiced it was running day and night.

Some indication of the advantage which was taken of this service may be obtained from the fact that the tanker delivered 635,750 gallons during the year.

In the areas unserved by mains much time has been spent in chlorinating or otherwise treating sources of water, whilst advice has been given to owners on the cleansing of wells and repair or improvement works. Treatment plant has upon occasions to be installed for supplies which are exceptionally ferruginous in the greensand and iron sand strata.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

In areas which are outside those served by main drainage, approved types of cesspools and septic tanks have been installed.

No major extension or re-organisation of existing sewage works have been carried out during the year other than extensions of mains to serve newly acquired housing sites.

The situation regarding the disposal of waste waters in villages not appearing in the first four places of the priority order, is giving rise to increased concern from nuisance and pollution.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS

The prolonged dry periods during the spring and summer and autumn caused many householders and farmers to turn to



springs, ponds and streams as alternative sources in order to implement and conserve the drinking water supplies. This practice necessitated many inspections of potential sources and advice on protective or remedial works was followed in a number of cases. The enforced use of these alternatives has served to stress the need for precautions in the disposal of drainage effluents, for many of those responsible had thought it proper and unharmed to utilize the nearest ditch, pond or stream for the reception of domestic and farm sewage.

The main river systems, namely, those of the Cuckmere and tributaries of the Rother, as well as the smaller streams entering the low lying marshlands of the area of the Old Haven (Pevensey) and Bulverhythe Stream Catchment Board have received constant attention.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

It was necessary to continue the fortnightly and monthly collections of refuse throughout the year owing to delays in the delivery of additional vehicles. These were delivered, however, in December and in the following month the Council decided to resume the pre-war weekly collections in the parishes of Pevensey, Polegate, Westham and Willingdon and to serve the remainder of the district by a fortnightly service.

In July the Council took delivery of a Fordson Thames Dual Purpose vehicle, partly for use as a standby for the regular refuse lorries and partly to cope with salvage collection.

Refuse is disposed of at Tips at Berwick, Heathfield, Herstmonceux, Hellingly and Westham, where, owing to the reduced calls for salvage reclamation, some approximation to the standards of controlled tipping can be attained.

During the autumn the Council decided to install a mechanic, with the necessary equipment, at the Leap Cross Depot in order to economise on running repairs to all their vehicles. This step has justified itself in no uncertain manner now that the Council's fleet includes six refuse collection vehicles, two 750 gallon cesspool emptiers, one dual purpose vehicle and one water tanker.

#### CESSPOOL CLEANSING

On March 25th the Council's "Pay-as-we-Empty" scheme of cesspool emptying was inaugurated throughout the area, with the exception of the parishes of Heathfield and Waldron, where a service has operated for some years. To commence with the charges were 25s. for the first load and 17s. 6d. per load thereafter, but as it was found that they were being undercut by firms from



outside the district the charges were reviewed and lowered to 20s. and 12s. 6d. respectively, with the result that the number of orders have increased steadily. The service is meeting a much overdue need.

#### CESSPOOLS EMPTIED

District Scheme	578	880 Loads
Heathfield and District	1,195	1,425 Loads

#### REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL

The innumerable delays affecting the re-drainage of Alfriston village have necessitated the renewal of the contracts for this service, which it had been the earnest hope of the department for years past to replace.

#### DISTRICT SALVAGE SCHEME

Early in the year the collection of salvage from business premises was divorced from refuse collection in favour of a special collection and this proved to be a very profitable course until the autumn, when as a result of National drives for paper salvage the paper mills became overloaded, resulting for a period in the complete stoppage in disposal of baled paper. Fortunately this position improved at the end of the year and sales and collection of paper were resumed on a restricted smaller scale.

Credit must be given to the majority of the tradesmen and householders who set aside this salvage from refuse and thus enabled the Council's sales to reach 259 tons 18 cwts. 60 lbs., valued at £1,806 14s. 5d., bringing the totals since the commencement of the scheme to 3,760 tons 4 cwts. and £20,411 10s. 8d. respectively.

#### FACTORIES ACT

The post-war years produced a gradual increase in the number of factories within the area and details of the routine duties of inspection and supervision of these premises are shown in a summary.

It is pleasing to note an improving standard of hygiene in them and during the past year improved closet accommodation and facilities for washing have been voluntarily provided in a number of factories, as well as in workplaces such as market gardens and nurseries, which also receive attention. In one brickyard electric plant is being installed to replace manual operations.



## HOUSING

Upon the increasing of the limit of £100 free allowance before a licence is required, together with the freeing of many materials, it became easier for repair and improvement works to be put in hand and full advantage was taken by owners who were keen to maintain their premises in a habitable state.

The Department continued its practice of serving informal notices with beneficial results. In certain cases, however, it was necessary to issue Statutory Notices under the Housing Act, 1936.

In two instances where major repairs were necessary, the Council rehoused tenants for a short time whilst the notices were being complied with.

No formal undertakings were accepted under Section 11 of the Housing Act, but 20 Statutory Notices under Section 9 were served in respect of houses which were considered capable of repair at reasonable cost.

During the year Statutory Notices were complied with in 27 cases.

The reconditioning of houses at a cost in excess of the original value of the property has continued, although this often means that they have no longer been available for the working classes as understood under the 1936 Act. A satisfactory feature, however, is that a home is provided for a family and occasionally enables an attractive old world cottage to be retained.

## OVERCROWDING

The number of families which are overcrowded either by reason of the number of children or the residence of several separate families under one roof is a source of concern and is aggravated where insanitary and defective premises form the accommodation. At the end of the year the waiting list for Council houses had grown by 300 names to just under 1,000.

Due in part to the liaison between the Health Department and the Selection of Tenants Sub-Committee all the Council's major housing schemes include a few two-roomed flats and four-bedroomed houses, as well as two and three-bedroomed houses. This often means that as a result of transfers of tenants among the Council's houses, cases of overcrowding in privately owned property can be abated. Unless more houses can be built in the future than are permitted at the present time, the end of overcrowding in this area is not in sight.



## MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926

Considerable attention was given to the inspection of farms and dairies and improvement obtained at a number of premises until the 1st October, when the supervision of farms and producer-retailers' premises was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

It is gratifying to record that liaison with the National Agricultural Advisory Service is good, as all matters relating to water supply and drainage disposal are referred to the Department. One could well be pardoned, however, for feeling a little envious of the N.A.A.S., whose powers under the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, are far greater than those ever allowed to a local authority in supervising milk production.

During the year five Statutory Notices were served requiring improvements in the construction and cleanliness of buildings.

### FOOD INSPECTION

A close watch is kept on food and food premises in the area, routine inspections being made throughout the year. The detailed list at the end of this paragraph will give some idea of the variety of foods dealt with.

Six pigs' carcasses and organs affected with generalised tuberculosis and unfit for human consumption were traced with reasonable certainty as the progeny of one sow. A report on the investigations was forwarded for information to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Four cases of food poisoning were reported during the year, the causative organisms being of the Salmonella group. These four cases were in two outbreaks, in one instance two adults were affected and in the other two children. No deaths were reported.



SUMMARY OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Killed . . . . .	—	—	8	10	570
No. Inspected . . . . .	—	—	6	7	552
<i>All diseases, except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned..	—	—	—	—	2
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	0.4
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned . . . . .	—	—	—	—	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned..	—	—	—	1	8
Percentage of No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis..	—	—	—	14.3	2.9



DETAILS OF MEAT FOUND UNFIT FOR  
HUMAN CONSUMPTION

<i>Total No. of Animals Inspected</i> .. .. .	571
(552 pigs, 7 sheep, 6 calves, 5 kids, 1 goat)	
	<i>lbs.</i> <i>lbs.</i>
<i>Total Weight of Carcasses Inspected</i> .. ..	133,261
<i>Total Weight of Unsound Meat Withheld</i> ..	2,397
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	
8 pigs' carcasses and organs .. ..	1,530
6 pigs' heads .. ..	62
4 pigs' plucks .. ..	34
1 ox head and tongue .. ..	34
	—      1,660
<i>Bone Taint and Putrefaction</i>	
Imported Beef .. ..	26
Hindquarter English Beef .. ..	26
Home Killed Beef .. ..	14
	—      66
<i>Bruising</i>	
Home Killed Beef .. ..	43
<i>Putrefaction</i>	
Venison .. ..	12
<i>Decomposition</i>	
Ox Sweetbreads .. ..	12
2 Ox Tongues .. ..	12
2 Ox Hearts .. ..	11
1 Ox Liver .. ..	14
	—      49
	<i>lbs.</i> <i>lbs.</i>
<i>Heart Attack</i>	
1 Pig's Carcase .. ..	256
<i>Distomatosis</i>	
1 Sheep's Liver .. ..	4
<i>Moribund</i>	
1 Pig's Carcase and Organs .. ..	224
<i>Congestion</i>	
1 Pig's Lungs .. ..	3
<i>Abscesses</i>	
Portion Argentine Hindquarters .. ..	80

MISCELLANEOUS UNSOUND FOOD DEALT WITH BY THIS  
DEPARTMENT

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Foodstuff</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>
1 box	Dried Haddock .. ..	28
1 box	Finnan Haddock .. ..	28
1 box	Dogfish .. ..	28
30 tins	Pilchards .. ..	28½
2 Boxes	Witches .. ..	98
4 tins	Salmon .. ..	3½
9 tins	Crawfish .. ..	4½
4 gals.	Shrimps .. ..	16
12 gals.	Whelks .. ..	48
7 tins	Silver Hake .. ..	7
1 tin	Scotch Broth .. ..	1
4 tins	Meat Lunch .. ..	3
10 tins	Beef Loaf .. ..	9¼
4 tins	Corned Beef .. ..	9
1 tin	Minced Beef .. ..	¾
1 tin	Jellied Veal .. ..	6
8 tins	Meat Soup .. ..	10
11 tins	Meat and Vegetable Stew .. ..	20½
Quantity	Home Cured Bacon .. ..	40
2 tins	Danish Pork .. ..	3¾
Quantity	Chitterlings .. ..	36
79 Pkts.	Soup Powders .. ..	10
3 cwts.	Sausage Rusks .. ..	336
1 tin	Sausages .. ..	1¾
2 tins	Sausage Meat .. ..	5½
2 tins	Pork Brawn .. ..	1¾
2 tins	Australian Ox Tongues .. ..	12
8 tins	French Brawn .. ..	24
7 tins	Belgian Brawn .. ..	32
3 tins	Luncheon Meat .. ..	12
2 tins	Veal Loaf .. ..	1½
4 tins	Jellied Maw .. ..	24
1 tin	Whalemeat Casserole .. ..	1
2 tins	Australian Rabbit .. ..	3
13 tins	Peas .. ..	16
30 tins	Sliced Carrot .. ..	52½
7 tins	Spaghetti .. ..	7
14 tins	Baked Beans .. ..	13¾
9 tins	Tomatoes .. ..	15¼
12 pkts.	Wheat Flakes .. ..	12
1 pkt.	All Bran .. ..	1



<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Foodstuff</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>
12 jars	Country Squire Pickle .. ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 jars	Red Cabbage .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
5 jars	Piccalilli .. ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 jar	Clear Pickle .. ..	$\frac{3}{4}$
7 tins	Pickled Cabbage .. ..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 jars	Pickles .. ..	19
Sundry	Cheese .. ..	50
1 tin	Tomato Sauce .. ..	1
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bags	Potatoes .. ..	504
148 tins	Evaporated Milk .. ..	187 $\frac{3}{4}$
51 tins	Condensed Milk .. ..	76 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 tins	Cherries .. ..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 tins	Grapefruit Juice .. ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 tins	Grapefruit .. ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 tin	Pineapple Slices .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 tin	Mixed Fruit Pudding .. ..	1
13 tins	Apricots .. ..	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 tins	Golden Syrup .. ..	14
15 jars	Marmalade .. ..	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 jars	Jam .. ..	13
4 tins	Peaches .. ..	8
4 tins	Apple Sauce .. ..	8
1 tin	Grapes .. ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 tins	Rhubarb .. ..	5
Pt. Cases	Oranges .. ..	228
1 tin	Apple Jelly .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 tins	Apple Juice .. ..	5
2 tins	Orange Juice .. ..	3
5 pkts.	Sultanas .. ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 doz.	Chocolate Iced Cakes .. ..	44
		2,295

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS

(SECTION 57 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938)

There are twelve licensed Slaughterhouses in the area, mainly used for the killing of calves, pigs and sheep under the "Self-Supplier" Scheme.

There is one licensed Knackers Yard in the area and there have been no complaints regarding its use.

#### FOOD PREMISES

Food premises generally, including hotels and restaurants, are subject to periodic inspection. The demand for ice-cream



continues to increase, with the result that registrations under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act have been numerous. Most retailers are selling the pre-wrapped products of the well-known manufacturers, whilst the few who make their own use a "Cold Mix".

The local office of the Ministry of Food continues to co-operate closely with the Department regarding food premises of all types, new applications for Catering Licences being referred to this Department for observations.

#### RODENT CONTROL

The treatment of premises, food stores and warehouses which has been pursued vigorously wherever the pest is found, is somewhat disappointing, for in spite of the successful results which invariably follow a report of the prevalence of the rodents, nature seeks to balance up the losses, and in a few weeks fresh colonies are active everywhere block treatment has been adopted. It follows that from year to year there is little apparent diminution in rat population despite the activities of the controlling authorities. It is clear, however, that were such vigilance to be neglected, the effects would be alarming alike in the loss of foodstuffs and menace to health which these scavengers would cause.

The following details show the direction in which activity has been most marked and the large increase in the number of bodies recovered over last year is accounted for by the use of improved manufactured poisons, which were formerly giving indifferent results. For the same reason it is possible that the estimated kill for 1948 was in excess of the actual. Although requests for assistance have been numerous, the infestations were mainly of a minor character.

Treatment resulting from complaints or investigations	..	138
Treatment carried out at Refuse Tips	..	25
Treatment carried out at Sewage Disposal Works	..	15

#### ESTIMATED KILL

Rats, 3,552.

#### BODIES RECOVERED

Rats, 1,594. Mice, 367.

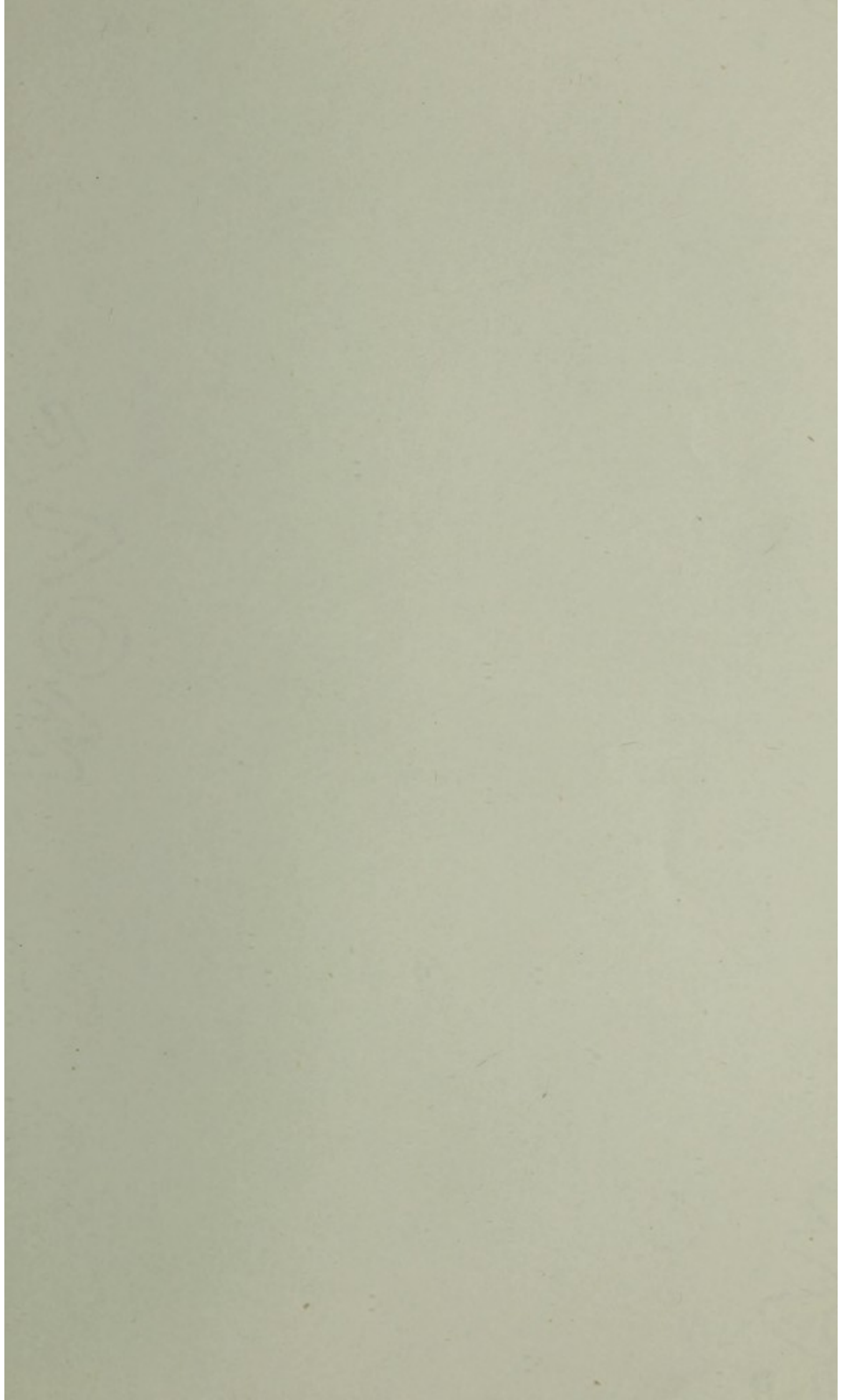
#### TREATMENT OF SEWERS

In conjunction with the Test Baiting of sewers, which means that 10 per cent. of all manholes have been tested, initial and maintenance treatments of affected sections have been successful. Except for a few sections the sewers were found to be singularly free from infestations.



SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NOTICES  
AND/OR IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

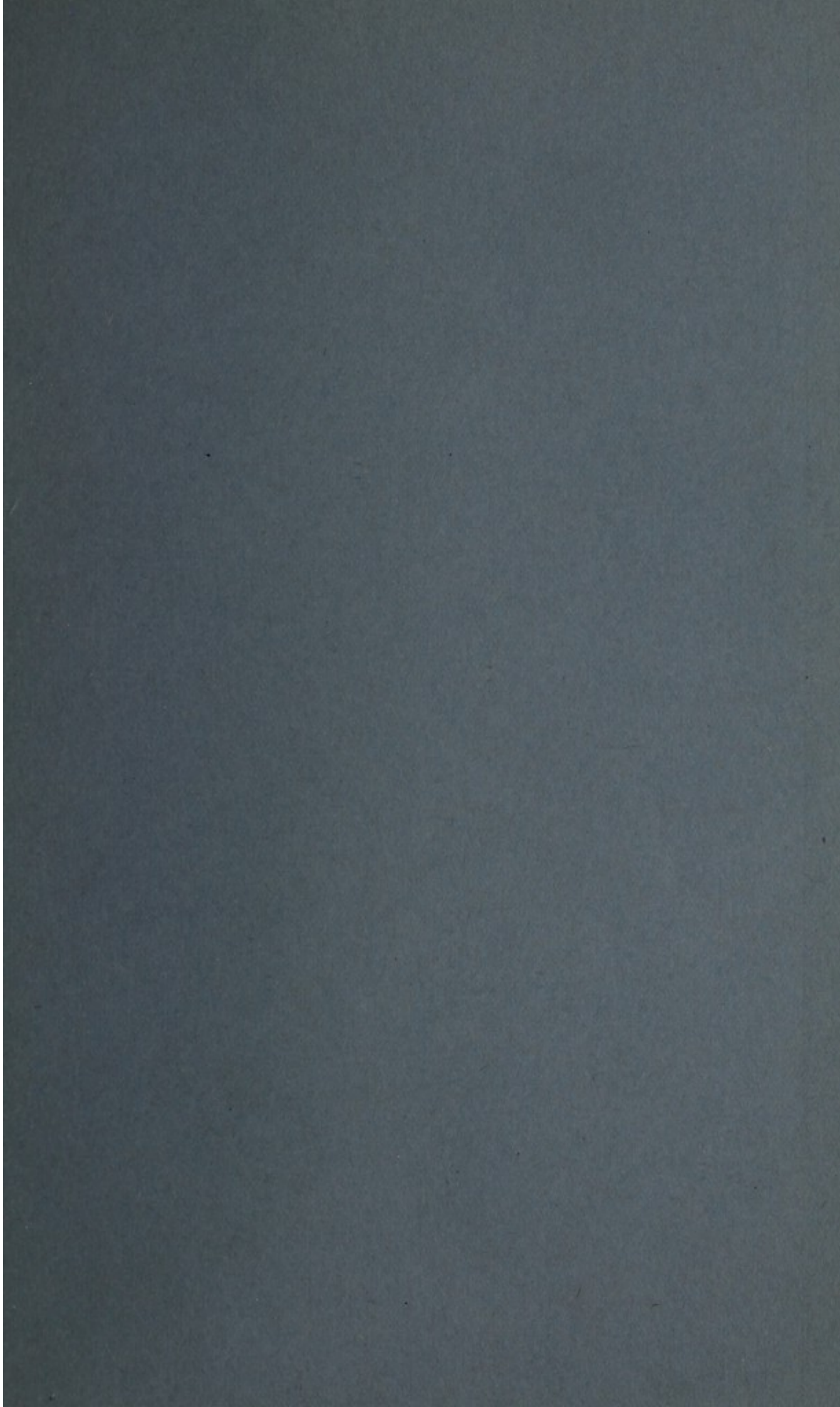
Public Health Nuisances and Inspections .. ..	664
Complaints recorded .. ..	123
Public Cleansing and Salvage .. ..	1,285
Drainage and re-drainage .. ..	280
Closet Accommodation .. ..	13
Milk and Dairies .. .. Inspections	273
Slaughterhouses, Shops, Foodstores .. ..	763
Bakehouses .. ..	37
Catering Establishments .. ..	105
Ice Cream Shops .. ..	66
Knackers Yards .. ..	25
Water Analyses : <i>Formal Chemical</i>	
Satisfactory .. ..	15
Unsatisfactory .. ..	25
<i>Bacteriological</i>	
Satisfactory .. ..	14
Unsatisfactory .. ..	24
	—
	78
Water Sources examined, protected and/or corrected, Investigations <i>re</i> sources and applications for mains .. ..	374
Emergency Scheme. Gallons delivered to consumers	635,750
Housing Inspections .. ..	490
Housing Re-inspections .. ..	1,697
Housing Requisitioning .. ..	38
Selection of Tenants for Council Houses .. Visits	1,099
Cesspool Emptying .. ..	171
Pollution of Streams and Watercourses .. ..	101
Accumulation of Refuse and Filth .. ..	20
Improper Keeping of Animals .. ..	30
Rooms disinfected or fumigated following Infectious Diseases .. ..	63
Infectious Diseases .. .. Inspections	107
Verminous Premises : Fleas, 7; Timber Beetle, 6; Wasps, 6; Lice, 3; Flies, 2; Cockroaches, 2; Entomobryia, 1	27
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. Inspections	186
Factories and Workshops .. ..	230
Schools .. ..	7
Markets .. ..	14
Laundries .. ..	3
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,118





SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NOTICES  
AND/OR IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Public Health Notices and Inspections	664
Complaints recorded	123
Public Cleansing and Salvage	1,285
Drainage and re-drainage	280
Closest Accommodation	113
Milk and Dairies	Inspections 275
Slaughterhouses, Shops, Foodstuffs	763
Bakery	17
Covering Establishments	403
Ice Cream Shops	66
Knacker's Yards	22
Water Analyses: <i>Formal Chemical</i>	
Satisfactory	15
Unsatisfactory	23
<i>Bacteriological</i>	
Satisfactory	14
Unsatisfactory	23
	78
Water Sources examined, protected and/or corrected	
Investigations re sources and applications for plans	174
Emergency Schemes: Gallons delivered to consumers	63,750
Housing Inspections	420
Housing Re-inspections	1,627
Housing Requisitioning	38
Selection of Tenants for Council Houses	Visits 1,009
Cesspits Emptying	171
Pollution of Streams and Watercourses	101
Accumulation of Refuse and Filth	26
Improper Keeping of Animals	30
Rooms disinfected or irrigated following Infectious Disease	63
Infectious Diseases	Inspections 707
Verminous Premises: Pigeons 7, Public Health 6, Wasps 6, Lice 1, Fleas 1, Cockroaches 2, Rats 1, etc. 1	27
Tents, Vans and Sheds	Inspections 185
Factories and Workshops	230
Schools	7
Alms-houses	14
Launderies	3
Miscellaneous	1,118





*Sumfield & Day Ltd.,  
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