

[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Christchurch Borough.

Contributors

Christchurch (Dorset, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1951

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mrputq9m>

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>

244150
LIBRARY

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year

1951





BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year

1951

HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE, 1951.

Councillor S. Kermode (Chairman).

Her Worship The Mayor (Councillor Mrs. E. Wallis Power).

Alderman T. S. Lander.

Councillor G. L. Cazalet.

Councillor D. Llewellyn.

Councillor W. E. Morgan.

Councillor Miss E. I. Padwick.

Councillor J. W. Richardson.

Councillor K. L. Smith.

Councillor R. W. Smith.

Councillor J. Vaughan.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

D. J. N. McNab, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Also Medical Officer of Health of the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge, and an Assistant County Medical Officer for the County of Hampshire).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

F. Le V. Friend, S.R.N., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

J. H. Stokes, M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.

A. F. Saunders, M.S.I.A.

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1951.

To The MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

of the BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH.

I submit for your information and consideration my fifth Annual Report on the health and circumstances of your Borough.

Appended to this report is that of your Chief Sanitary Inspector in which he deals with those sections of the work of the Health Department which are peculiarly his province.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

The Borough is an L shaped town sandwiched between the Avon and the Stour on the west, and between the railway and the sea towards the east. The western part is largely built up apart from low lying ground near the Avon, and future development must necessarily be between the old town and Highcliffe. The subsoil of the area is principally of sand and gravel which dries out rapidly after rain but in spite of this, because of the two rivers and the expanse of water in the land-locked harbour, the general atmosphere of the town tends to be damp in winter, and somewhat humid in hot weather.

This ancient town, formerly largely residential, has grown rapidly in recent years. Its population has doubled in the last twenty years, and the majority of its workers are now engaged in light industry of varied character. In addition, a considerable amount of labour is imported daily from outside the Borough.

RAINFALL FOR 1951:

January	...	...	2.83	July	...	...	1.33
February	...	...	5.00	August	...	...	4.06
March	...	...	3.54	September	...	...	2.82
April	...	...	2.25	October	...	...	1.59
May	...	...	2.58	November	...	...	8.58
June	...	...	1.14	December	...	...	2.39

Total: 38.11 inches.

GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area: 5,198 acres.

Population: Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year, 1951: 20,330.

Number of inhabited houses: 6,199.

Rateable Value, 31/3/51: £172,568.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £718 13s. 2d.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951 (as supplied by the Registrar-General):

Live Births.	Total	Male	Female
Total	340	165	175
Legitimate	315	155	160
Illegitimate	25	10	15

Still Births.

Total	4	4	—
Legitimate	4	4	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths.

Total	257	131	126
--------------	-----	-----	-----

Infant Mortality.

(Deaths of infants under 1 year of age):

Total	8	4	4
Legitimate	8	4	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—

(Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age):

Total	5	2	3
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from puerperal causes ...	1	—	1
----------------------------------	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS:

	Borough of Christchurch	England and Wales
Birth Rate (Comparability Factor .98) :		
per 1,000 estimated population ...	16.7	15.5
after application of comparability factor	16.4	
Stillbirth Rate:		
per 1,000 estimated population ...	0.19	0.36
Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0.72) :		
per 1,000 estimated population ...	12.6	12.5
after application of comparability factor	9.1	
Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year of age) :		
All causes per 1,000 live births ...	23.5	29.6
Maternal Mortality Rate (1 death only) :		
per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	2.9	0.77
Special Causes:		
Death rate per 1,000 population:		
Typhoid and paratyphoid	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	—	0.01
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Influenza	0.34	0.38
Smallpox	—	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.34	0.31
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	0.00
Pneumonia	0.29	0.61

Year	Popula- tion	Borough of Christchurch			England and Wales		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1929	8,728	49.0	18.6	11.1	74	16.3	13.4
1932	11,250	62.5	17.0	11.3	65	15.3	12.0
1936	13,080	53.1	15.8	12.2	59	14.8	12.1
1940	15,330	24.7	13.1	12.8	55	14.6	14.3
1944	14,810	30.0	22.3	14.2	46	17.6	11.6
1947	18,180	30.0	19.7	12.76	41	20.5	12.0
1948	19,190	16.0	16.1	11.25	34	17.9	10.8
1949	19,040	27.0	17.0	13.7	32	16.7	11.7
1950	19,500	16.6	15.4	12.6	30	15.8	11.6
1951	20,330	23.5	16.7	12.6	29.6	15.5	12.5

Causes of Death:

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	0	0
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1
4. Diphtheria	0	0
5. Whooping cough	0	0
6. Meningococcal infections	0	0
7. Acute poliomyelitis	0	0
8. Measles	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	0
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	0
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	10
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2
16. Diabetes	1	0
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	25
18. Coronary disease, angina	20	7
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	6
20. Other heart disease	19	37
21. Other circulatory disease	1	3
22. Influenza	5	2
23. Pneumonia	4	2
24. Bronchitis	4	2
25. Other disease of respiratory system	0	0
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	0
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	0
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	0
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	1
31. Congenital malformations	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	12
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	0
34. All other accidents	5	1
35. Suicide	3	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	0	0
TOTAL (all causes)	131	126

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE:

The general incidence of notifiable disease was, with the exception of measles and whooping cough, remarkably low. This was a "measles year" and therefore the numbers were high, but they were considerably below the record total reached two years previously. No deaths from this cause were reported. A considerable number of cases of whooping cough occurred as a result of the continuation of the 1950 outbreak into 1951. No deaths were reported from this cause.

The two cases of acute encephalitis and the five dysenteries were all notified from Christchurch Hospital and were not from this Borough.

For the fourth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified.

No case of poliomyelitis occurred throughout the year, for the first time since the heavy post-war incidence of this disease commenced.

Disease	Number notified	Rate per 1,000 population Borough of Christchurch	England and Wales
Scarlet Fever	7	0.34	1.11
Whooping Cough	118	5.80	3.87
Diphtheria	—	—	0.02
Erysipelas	5	0.25	0.14
Measles	265	13.03	14.07
Pneumonia	13	0.64	0.99
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	—	0.03
(non-paralytic)	—	—	0.02
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	3	0.15	0.03
Food Poisoning	—	—	0.13
Acute Encephalitis	2	0.09	—
Dysentery	5	0.64	—

TUBERCULOSIS:

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis are provided by the Regional Hospital Board; the preventive aspects of this disease, in so far as they can be separated from diagnosis and treatment, and the care and after care provisions, are the province of the local health authority—the County Council. A chest clinic serving this area, together with the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge and the Borough of Lymington is conducted by Dr. Stuart Robertson at the Health Centre in Millhams Street. The Sanatorium list has now been reduced to such manageable proportions in this area that waiting is virtually eliminated, a remarkable improvement on the position only a year or two ago. The number of new cases notified has remained at the reduced level reached last year, and the general outlook is distinctly more promising than it seemed only two years ago.

Number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register—137.

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Male	Female	Male	Female
63	48	13	13

New Cases and Mortality 1932 to 1951:

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1932	1	7	—	3	2	3	—	—
1936	4	4	2	1	1	—	2	—
1940	10	1	2	4	5	1	—	—
1944	5	2	2	2	1	2	—	—
1947	19	17	1	2	2	3	—	—
1948	15	10	1	4	2	1	—	1
1949	19	9	1	2	6	2	—	—
1950	8	5	2	—	3	1	—	—
1951	6	7	—	1	5	2	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS — CARE AND AFTER CARE:

During the year a Care and After Care Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Lady Manners to serve the area covered by the Christchurch Chest Clinic. The object of such a committee is to provide tuberculous patients with addition comforts and nutrition, and with help and advice when required. The committee obtains its funds in part from a grant from the County Council, in part from voluntary contributions from individuals and organisations, and in part from the sale of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis's Christmas Seals. A successful first year, during which to some extent the Committee was feeling its way, has ended and it seems certain that the committee will now go from strength to strength.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION:

The immunisation figures have shown a sharp fall in primary immunisation though there has been some increase in the numbers re-immunised. There seems little doubt that the continued absence of diphtheria from our midst is giving the public a false sense of security, together with the fact that the overworked general practitioner has less time and inclination, and less incentive to pursue this preventive measure. It is only by continued and persistent publicity that the public interest can be sustained.

During the year 228 children were immunised for the first time; of these 195 were under the age of five and 33 were over five. 250 children previously immunised received refresher doses.

The proportion of children born within the previous 12 months who have been immunised is 46.5%. 55.6% of all children under 15 have at one time or another received immunisation treatment.

WATER:

Christchurch is supplied with water by the West Hampshire Water Company whose works lie wholly within the Borough boundary. The Company, in addition, supplies part of Bournemouth, most of the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge, part of Wiltshire, part of the New Forest Rural District, and part of the Borough of Lymington. It derives its raw water from the River Avon within the Borough and treats it by slow sand filtration and chloramination.

During the year the raw water was examined 12 times with, in the main, low total counts. The Avon is a river which, unlike many used for public water supplies, is not subject to gross pollution and the quality of the water is normally remarkably constant. *B. coli* was present in one-tenth ml. in 10 of the samples and absent in one-tenth ml. in the remaining 2. The treated water was examined bacteriologically on 67 occasions with entirely satisfactory results.

The supply is constant and the water is of moderate hardness, free from plumbo solvent action, and entirely free from metals.

The Water Company's records show 5,922 houses and shops to be supplied from their mains in Christchurch. No standpipes are in use.

A typical result of the examination of the water is given below:—

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on 20th June, 1951
from WEST HAMPSHIRE WATER COMPANY.

Chemical Results in Parts Per Million:

Appearance: Bright with a very few mineral particles.

Turbidity: Less than 3.

Colour: Less than 10. Odour: Nil.

pH: 7.7. Free Carbon Dioxide: 5.

Electric Conductivity: 390. Total Solids: 260.

Chlorine present as Chloride: 12. Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate:
175.

Hardness: Total 205. Carbonate: 175. Non-carbonate: 30.

Nitrate Nitrogen: 2.2. Nitrite Nitrogen: Less than 0.01.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.059. Oxygen absorbed: 0.60.

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.036. Residual Chlorine: 0.10.

Metals: Absent.

Bacteriological Results:

Number of colonies developing on Agar:—

1 day at 37°C.: 0 per ml.

2 days at 37°C.: 0 per ml.

3 days at 20°C.: 7 per ml.

Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction: Present in - ml.
 Absent from: 100 ml.
 Probable number: 0 per 100ml.

Bact. coli. (Type 1): Present in: - ml.
 Absent from: 100 ml.
 Probable number: 0 per 100 ml.

Cl. welchii Reaction: Present in: 100 ml.
 Absent from: 10 ml.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is moderately hard in character and contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Sgd. ROY C HOATHER.

SEWERAGE:

The difficulties which are being experienced over sewage disposal were mentioned in last year's report. The position has not improved and plans are to be prepared for an inland sewage purification works discharging a purified effluent into the Avon. Apart from the great advantage of removing our sewage from the Bay, it is thought that the provision of these works will be cheaper than the construction of a new outfall. As a temporary expedient, an agreement has been reached with Bournemouth whereby we may discharge our sewage through one of their outfalls.

LABORATORY FACILITIES:

The Public Health Laboratory at Poole moved into new premises in the grounds of the former Isolation Hospital at Boscombe in the latter part of the year. It remains under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. King, who is now more than ever readily accessible to us for advice and opinion on epidemiological matters.

Dr. King has kindly supplied the following list of work carried out by his laboratory on specimens originating from this area:—

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	8
Sputum	...	...	...	5
Faeces and Urine	...	...	...	7
Water	...	...	...	2
Milk	...	...	...	18
Ice Cream	...	...	...	88
V.D.	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	46
			Total	175

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

The work of inspection and supervision of food and food premises has continued unceasingly throughout the year. The convincing details are set out in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's section of this report, and I would here commend to you the zeal with which this work is carried out to such an extent that our food shops have not infrequently been the subject of favourable comment by visitors to the town.

FOOD POISONING:

No case of bacterial food poisoning was reported throughout the year for the third successive year.

A sharp attack of diarrhoea attacked many of the members of a Boys' Brigade Camp in the summer. The symptoms were shortlived and were thought to be due to metallic poisoning from the preparation of a fruit drink in new enamel jugs.

CLEAN FOOD PROPAGANDA:

The burden of the instruction in clean food handling is carried out in the routine course of their work by your district sanitary inspectors. The Clean Food Guild, established in 1950, has served to make the majority of your food traders even more "clean food conscious" and to vie with each other in improving their premises. The progress of the Guild is detailed by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ICE CREAM:

The test results of ice cream samples collected throughout the year show a further substantial improvement over previous years, and once again demonstrate the effectiveness of the constant campaign which is waged toward ensuring that this material is manufactured and handled in a hygienic fashion. The number of retailers has further increased and now stands at 109.

The following table shows the remarkable progressive improvement in the results of the Methylene Blue test over the past five years:—

Ice Cream Samples since 1947.

Result of Methylene Blue Test:

Year	No. of Samples	SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1947	53	7.5%	20.8%	22.6%	49.1%
1948	72	19.4%	29.2%	32%	19.4%
1949	136	48.5%	29.4%	15.5%	6.6%
1950	160	70%	19.4%	6.9%	3.7%
1951	88	93.2%	5.7%	—	1.1%

SCHOOLS:

Acute overcrowding is still the principal complaint at most of the schools throughout the Borough. The lavish new infant school in Addiscombe Road was brought fully into use in June and this relieved conditions at the Junior School which is now reasonably comfortable. Infant classes tend to be overcrowded since they are now feeling the impact of the rise in the birth rate which occurred at the end of the war. This bulge will be felt as the years go by in the Junior and Senior schools unless further accommodation becomes available, and because it is a bulge such accommodation might with advantage be portable.

School meals continue to be available at all schools. The Roman Catholic School remains the only school where meals have to be consumed in the class rooms.

CHILD WELFARE:

The County Council is the Child Welfare Authority, and in this capacity it conducts two child welfare clinics within the borough, staffed by assistant county medical officers and by health visitors. The local administration of these clinics is in the hands of voluntary committees who keep the records, stock and sell infant foods, distribute certain prescribed medicaments, and organise the teas. The smooth running of the clinics is a constant tribute to their energy and ability.

Christchurch C.W.C.	Millhams Street Health Centre.	Every Tuesday morning and afternoon.
Highcliffe C.W.C.	St. Mark's Hall, Highcliffe.	Third Friday afternoon.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47:

No action was taken under this section during the year.

Three separate cases were considered for action. In two the necessary "insanitary conditions" were not present and in the third case the patient was so ill that he was admitted to hospital where he died shortly after.

During the year the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 came into force whereby a rapid emergency procedure can be used to remove persons in need of care from the premises in which they are residing. Application for a removal order may be made to a court of summary jurisdiction or to a single magistrate, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner. The existence of insanitary conditions is still necessary before the Act can be invoked.

NURSERIES:

The last private residential nursery in the town closed during the year and there are now only two residential nurseries, both run by the British Red Cross Society.

There is one private day nursery.

The County Council Day Nursery in the Square House accommodates 38 children, either those whose mothers are working or who have been specially recommended for admission on medical or social grounds.

ILLEGITIMACY:

The illegitimacy rate has risen from last year's 50 per 1,000 live births to 73, the highest total reached since 1946.

No deaths occurred among illegitimate infants under one year of age. This is most satisfactory since the illegitimate child has normally a higher infant mortality than those born in wedlock.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT:

The following figures, showing the state of employment and unemployment within the Christchurch Employment Exchange area which, in addition to the Borough of Christchurch, includes Hurn and Holmsley, have been kindly supplied by Mr. C. A. Mitchell, the Manager of Christchurch Employment Exchange. The unemployment figures do not include young persons under the age of 18 years.

1. The number of unemployed persons over 18 years of age registered at the Christchurch Employment Exchange during the year 1951 were as follows:—

				Males	Females
January	...	...	...	147	81
February	...	...	...	148	86
March	...	...	...	126	63
April	...	...	...	98	55
May	...	...	...	81	32
June	...	...	...	63	45
July	...	...	...	63	34
August	...	...	...	60	39
September	...	...	...	60	43
October	...	...	...	73	72
November	...	...	...	102	90
December	...	...	...	76	90

2. The approximate numbers of insured employees in the Christchurch area at mid-1951 based on the number of National Insurance Cards exchanged by the Christchurch National Insurance Office were as follows:—

Industry	Males		Females		Total
	18 and over	Under 18	18 and over	Under 18	
Building, civil engineering and electrical contracting	724	84	17	—	825
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc.	241	20	54	8	323
Agriculture & Horticulture	323	20	45	12	420
Vehicle and aircraft industries	1280	56	192	16	1544
Other manufacturing industries	74	16	117	20	227
Gas, electricity and water supply	167	—	4	—	171
Transport and communication	331	12	43	—	386
National Government Service	631	—	91	—	722
Local Government Service	169	4	93	4	270
Distributive Trades ...	261	24	173	76	534
Professional Services ...	151	4	370	28	553
Hotels and Catering ...	82	—	350	20	452
Domestic Services ...	45	—	330	16	391
Other Industries and Services	548	36	198	40	822
Total ...	5047	276	2077	240	7640

3. Approximate percentage of male and female workers over 18 years of age who were registered as unemployed:—

1951				Males	Females
March ... ..	...	...	...	2.5	3.0
June ... ..	...	...	...	1.2	2.1
September ... ..	...	...	...	1.2	2.1
December ... ..	...	...	...	1.5	4.3

GENERAL REMARKS:

The health of the Borough has been satisfactory throughout the year.

The incidence of measles and whooping cough was relatively high. Other infectious diseases were negligible.

The population further increased and for the first time the Borough reached a population of over 20,000. The actual Census figure was 20,506.

There was an appreciable increase in the Birth Rate, the figure being higher than that for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate increased but was still below the national figure.

The Death Rate was unchanged from the previous year and closely approximates that for England and Wales.

The housing problem shows no sign of solution. In spite of the building of 185 council houses and 24 private houses during the year the waiting list for council houses grows no less, and at the end of the year still stood at 916. Five years ago the figure was 1,000, in the past five years nearly 1,000 council houses have been built, but in that same period the population of the town has increased by over 2,000.

The hutted camp at Holmsley remains a matter for grave concern. The continued occupation of sub standard accommodation of this type at a very low rental by large numbers of persons is a social evil which may have far reaching consequences. Rehousing is an urgent necessity before appreciable numbers become unfitted for normal housing.

Preliminary moves have been made towards relieving the unsatisfactory conditions of sewage disposal.

In conclusion, I wish again to thank the Mayor and Members of the Council for their support and encouragement, my colleagues in other departments for their assistance and advice, and in particular the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff for their efficiency and loyal co-operation throughout the year.

D. J. N. McNAB.

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1952.

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR
1951.

To The MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS

of the BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of placing before you my eleventh Annual Report in which is given a brief review of the work of my department during the year 1951. As is customary, the report covers the period 1st January to 31st December, but the Tables dealing with income and expenditure and those showing Lorry Operating Costs are for the Financial Year, 1st April, 1951 to 31st March, 1952.

There has been a slight increase in the population during the year as shown in the Registrar General's return. The figure is now 20,330. Needless to say, the summer population is considerably in excess of this figure which also does not include the large number of families resident at Holmsley.

Particular attention is drawn to the sections of the report dealing with Movable Dwellings; Drainage; Public Cleansing; Trade Refuse and Costs.

1. STAFF:

Mr. J. Smith, who was your Rodent Officer for a number of years, terminated his appointment as such on 31st May, 1951, and transferred to the Borough Treasurer's Department as a Rent Collector. He was replaced by Mr. R. H. Cox who took up his duties on 13th September, 1951. There have been no other changes in the department during the year.

Due to the rapid growth of the borough during the past few years it is becoming more and more difficult to cope with the large volume of clerical work involved and many of the essential records which have to be maintained in the department have lagged behind for a considerable time. I have gone into this matter very carefully and I am satisfied it is impossible to bring and maintain these records up-to-date with the present clerical staff and it is obvious that the appointment of a Junior Clerk will have to be considered in the near future.

2. HOUSING — SLUM CLEARANCE:

As in previous years, your inspectors have continued to keep a close watch on the conditions at some of the older premises, and repairs of an urgent nature only have been called for. A group of these very old properties situated in Pound Lane, has been purchased by the Council. These properties will eventually have to be demolished as they stand on land over which the proposed by-pass is to be constructed. In the meantime, these are being kept wind and weatherproof, no large sum being spent on what are obviously decayed structures.

3. HOUSING — RECONDITIONING:

This aspect of the work of the department becomes progressively more difficult as the prices of labour and materials continue to rise. Many landlords who for years maintained their properties in a reasonable state of repair are now finding it almost impossible to do so and your inspectors find it extremely difficult to have essential repairs carried out without prolonged delays.

In many instances it is found necessary to postpone some of the works and concentrate on the more serious defects. It is hoped by this means to prevent serious deterioration of the property and at the same time render it reasonably fit for occupation.

This procedure is one which is not liked by your inspectors as it means the property has to be kept under constant surveillance. On the other hand it does help to keep tenants reasonably well housed.

It is hoped that conditions will soon improve and that it will once more be possible to have all essential repairs carried out with the minimum of delay.

4. HOUSING — OVERCROWDING:

Work has continued on the overcrowding survey, and of 370 houses checked during the year, only 5 were found to be overcrowded.

I realise that this does not give an overall picture of the situation, but from my intimate knowledge of the area over a number of years and from records prepared during the past six years, during which period 2,682 houses have been inspected, I am satisfied that overcrowding in your area is negligible. Of the 2,682 premises referred to, only 34 have been found to be overcrowded. In several instances overcrowding was by half a unit only.

It will be seen therefore that the problem is not a serious one and in many cases it resolves itself by the marriage or call up of one or more members of the family.

Most of the properties in your area are relatively new and spacious, and in hundreds of cases, five and six-roomed houses are occupied by not more than three persons. The average for the whole of the borough is 3.28.

It will be appreciated that it is impossible to give accurate figures in the table of Housing Statistics called for by the Ministry of Health. The figures given are extracted from the Housing Officer's return and do not represent confirmed cases of overcrowding.

5. HOUSING — ALLOCATION:

Despite the very large number of properties constructed by the Council, the list of applicants grows longer every day, and it is apparent that as long as the restrictions on private building continue, the Council will have no alternative but to go on building.

The presence of several light industries in the area adds to the difficulties by attracting substantial numbers of personnel from other towns. The majority of these newcomers who obtain permanent employment in these factories naturally look to the Council for rehousing. Hence the seemingly interminable list of applicants.

I am indebted to Mr. Wyatt, the Housing Officer, for details of families rehoused during the year and of those awaiting rehousing.

225 families were rehoused during the year. Of this number:
 65 were housed in temporary accommodation at Holmsley;
 7 were housed in requisitioned properties;
 153 were housed in new council properties.

There are 193 families with a total of 672 persons temporarily housed at Holmsley.

The following table shows the size and number of families awaiting rehousing:—

No. in Family				No. of Applicants		
9	2
8	3
7	7
6	23
5	67
4	161
3	241
2	354
1	58
						916

The number for the previous year was 732.

The 193 families temporarily housed at Holmsley are made up as follows:—

No. in Family				No. of Applicants		
9	3
8	2
7	2
6	9
5	17
4	47
3	67
2	41
1	5
						193

The corresponding figure for last year was 228.
 89 families are housed in requisitioned properties.

6. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD & FOOD PREMISES:

This aspect of your Inspectors' duties, as seen by reference to Table 1 and to the list of articles of food condemned during the year, has received a great deal of attention.

The majority of the food premises in your area conform in every respect with the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, and in no less than 178 instances, these requirements have been exceeded by the provision of fitted lavatory basins with a constant supply of running hot and cold water. In scores of cases where the hot water supply was derived from solid fuel boilers which because of fuel rationing and for other reasons could not be kept going all the year round, the owners were requested and agreed to fit Ascot or Immersion type heaters. The remainder of the food shops, 14 in number, have washing facilities and a supply of hot water, but this is not connected to the lavatory basins. Efforts are being made to have these brought into line with the majority of the premises.

All Public Houses are visited periodically and these premises, with no exception, have a constant supply of hot and cold water and a sink at the bar. These fittings have greatly facilitated the washing and rinsing of glasses and not a single complaint of dirty glasses has been received. A survey of the methods employed and materials used for drawing beer from the barrels was made some months ago to ensure that all risk of contamination, if any, was removed, particular attention being paid to the condition of the cellars and to beer pumps and pipes. In eleven premises, beer is drawn direct from the barrel into glasses; in nine the pipes are of stainless steel and the remaining two premises use glass and rubber respectively. In all cases, these pipes were clean and are regularly sterilised. It was ascertained that, after filtering, one Publican returned "spillage" to the barrels. This practice has now been discontinued.

On the whole, a high standard of cleanliness is maintained in these premises and I am satisfied that the publicans are doing all they can to make them healthy and attractive.

The importance of storing and displaying food in such a manner as to minimise risk of contamination has been stressed from time to time and it is pleasing to know that the advice given has not fallen entirely on stoney ground. Many of the shopkeepers have placed their goods behind glass and a number have installed freezing display cabinets for perishable goods. There is no doubt that the installation of these cabinets not only improves the appearance of the foods displayed, they also result in the almost complete absence of spoilage due to defective storage. From enquiries made, it has been ascertained that the installation of these cabinets has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of customers. Shopkeepers are being encouraged to instal them and I hope to see these become standard equipment in all food premises in the not-too-distant future.

7. SAMPLING: FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938-50:

Mr. Perry, Chief Sampling Officer, has provided me with a list of the articles of food sampled during the year. The list is as follows:

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Unsatisfactory
Butter and other fats	5	5	—
Drugs ...	1	1	—
Sausages	4	3	1
Spirits	4	4	—
Milk ...	59	59	—
Other Foods ...	11	11	—

The 59 milk samples contained an average of 3.77% Milk Fat and 8.72% non-fatty solids.

Unsatisfactory Sample

Sample of Pork Sausage was purchased from a multiple store at Christchurch on 11th January, 1952, and certified to be 19.3% deficient in meat.

The deficiency is based on the limit laid down by the Meat Products and Canned Meat (Amendment) Order, 1951, No. 314.

Proceedings in this matter are being taken by the Ministry of Food and the case is down for hearing at Christchurch on 9th June.

(Signed) C. O. Perry,
Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures.

Proceedings in this matter were taken by the Ministry of Food and fines and costs totalling £27 7s. 0d. were imposed.

8. CLEAN FOOD GUILD:

From time to time, one reads that Clean Food Guilds are not the complete answer to safe food and that these Guilds must not be permitted to delude one into the belief that once formed and set going no further action is necessary. I am in full agreement with this statement and regard a Guild as an adjunct to the existing Acts and Byelaws, and I have not allowed the existence of the Guild to interfere in any way with the supervision normally given to these premises by your inspectors.

My own experience is that the Clean Food Guild set up in this area has greatly facilitated the work of the department and has resulted in the setting up of a standard far in excess of that which could be demanded under the Food and Drugs Act or any Byelaws made thereunder. The fact that the majority of the members on the Committee are traders who have been elected by their colleagues to represent their interests in the Guild is an assurance of co-operation on the part of those who apply for membership.

As is well known to members of the Council, the Guild was formed in 1950, and from small beginnings it has grown from strength to

strength and now has a membership of 161 out of a possible 192. These are results of which the Council and traders may be proud, and it is my hope and belief that the interest so far shown will be maintained.

Christchurch has many things in common with its sister town in New Zealand, not least of which, it would appear, is its Clean Food Guild. Some little time ago I was asked by the Medical Officer of Health of Christchurch, New Zealand, to furnish him with details of the Guild and of the Exhibition held in April, 1951. A similar request was received from the Medical Officer of Health of Gisborne, also in New Zealand. As much information as possible was made available to these two officers who, I am sure, have this particular aspect of hygiene very much in mind.

9. SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

All slaughtering is now carried out at Poole. The three slaughterhouses in your area are but infrequently used.

10. MILK SUPPLY:

The production of milk is now supervised by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and supervision of dairy farmers is therefore no longer the responsibility of district councils. Certain aspects of dairying, namely, water supply and drainage, are still dealt with by your inspectors, hence the reference to cowsheds in Table 1.

All other dairy premises remain the responsibility of the local authority and it will be seen by reference to Table 1 that a good deal of attention has been given to this type of food. At no time during the year under review has it been found necessary to take action against any of the dealers. On the whole, premises are well maintained and the standard of cleanliness is good.

A number of dealers who formerly bottled their supplies now obtain their milk ready-bottled from the Oakdale Creameries.

At the request of the County Council, the Council agreed to accept delegation of powers under The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949. Under these regulations, the Council is responsible for the issue of the necessary licence to operate Pasteurising plants; the supervision of the process and the taking of samples. Only one such plant is operating in your area. This is owned by Messrs. Arnell of Hill View Dairy and consists of two Holder Type Vats complete with indicating and recording thermometers. A good deal of trouble has been experienced with the latter fittings which have had to be sent back to the manufacturers on several occasions.

Samples of the milk are taken at irregular intervals and these are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

22 samples were taken during the year. All passed the test. Appropriate reports are sent to the Ministry of Food, Milk Division, each month.

Pressure of work has prevented your inspectors from taking many samples of bottle-washings. However, as the majority of the dairymen in the area now receive their milk ready-bottled, this aspect of the work of the department has lost some of its importance. I am hoping that the two remaining dairymen who still bottle milk will soon receive bottled supplies.

As will be seen from a study of Table 3, there has been an increase in the number of distributors of milk. The persons concerned are shopkeepers who, for the convenience of their customers, sell a few pints of pasteurised milk.

11. ICE CREAM:

The consumption of this article of food is definitely on the increase and more and more shopkeepers are supplementing their income by retailing this commodity. There are now 109 premises registered for the sale of ice cream as against 99 last year. The number of samples taken this year is considerably less than for the previous year. This is due solely to pressure of work in other directions and should not be looked upon as a sign of apathy on the part of your inspectors. As will be seen by reference to Table 1, a great deal of attention was given to the methods of storage and distribution, no less than 695 inspections having been made.

The 88 samples collected were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test at the Public Health Laboratory, Poole. The results of these tests are as follows:—

Grade 1	...	...	83
Grade 2	...	...	4
Grade 3	...	...	Nil
Grade 4	...	...	1

Last year 160 samples gave the following results:—

Grade 1	...	...	112
Grade 2	...	...	31
Grade 3	...	...	11
Grade 4	...	...	6

The results speak for themselves and are an indication of the care and attention given by the manufacturers and retailers to the production and distribution of this product.

It was felt for many years that a definite standard of quality should be adopted. Because of rationing and other difficulties the Ministry of Food was of the opinion that the time was inopportune.

Now, fortunately, such a Standard has been set, and on the 1st March the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, became operative.

The standard laid down is as follows:—

"Ice cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk solids other than fat:

Provided that—

ice cream containing any fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree shall either conform to the standard set forth above or, alternatively, the total content of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat shall be not less than 25 per cent. of the ice cream including the fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree, as the case may be, and such total content of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat shall include not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and 2 per cent. milk solids other than fat."

Sampling is the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Authority and I understand Mr. Perry is giving this matter his attention.

12. DRAINAGE:

It is to be regretted that no action has been taken to bring the testing of all new drains under the control of the Public Health Department as suggested in my previous report. This service is one for which the department is particularly well-equipped and one in respect of which special records are maintained. As complaints of choked drains are dealt with by the department it would greatly facilitate the task of your inspectors if they were familiar with the lay-out and I again suggest that this work should be undertaken by this department.

In an urbanised area it is desirable that as many properties as possible be provided with modern sanitary conveniences connected to the public sewers, and your inspectors are untiring in their efforts to reduce the numbers which do not come up to this standard. It is not always easy to persuade persons whose property is draining to a cesspool which gives little or no trouble, to connect up to the sewer, in view of the high cost of this class of work. It is therefore only occasionally, if and when the cesspool becomes troublesome, that we meet with ready co-operation. Despite these difficulties, the number of existing premises which do not come up to standard is being gradually reduced. Unfortunately, new properties are occasionally constructed on sites where no sewer is available or where the level of the sewer does not permit of connection. This is to be regretted as it adds to the number of properties which cannot for very many years, if ever, be connected to the sewer. Where the nature of the sub-soil permits of ready drainage, septic tanks are advocated. 7 such tanks and 6 cesspools have been constructed during the year.

The overall picture at the end of the year was as follows:—

Draining to Septic Tanks	...	...	...	30
Draining to Cesspools	...	...	...	59
Bucket Latrines	...	...	...	68

There is therefore an increase over last year's figures which were:

Septic Tanks	...	...	...	23
Cesspools	...	...	...	53
Buckets	...	...	...	71

Only twenty-three of these properties could be connected to existing sewers and I can hold out no hope of the early abolition of these fittings.

13. MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES:

This type of dwelling is a greater source of worry to the department than all the other duties combined. Day after day, these dwellings are discovered in various parts of the borough and I am at a loss to find a ready answer to this problem. If the occupiers were holiday-makers whose stay would be limited, the problem would solve itself. Unfortunately, in most cases the occupiers prove to be persons who, for reasons of health or because they have taken up employment in the area, are forced by circumstances beyond their control to adopt this mode of living.

Despite the valiant efforts of the Council to meet the housing requirements of the community, it is apparent that the demand far exceeds the supply. As I see it, therefore, the unfortunate persons who are unable to buy or rent a house have no alternative but to resort to caravans and these are the people your inspectors are expected to move on. Needless to say, the task is an impossible one, and I found it necessary to ask the Public Health Committee to relieve your inspectors of the necessity of checking on these caravans for the requisite 42 or 60 days. In most cases the matter is referred to the Planning Authority and it, too, is finding difficulty in solving this problem.

I feel that with eleven camping sites in your area, everything that can be reasonably expected of the Council has been done to ensure that holidaymakers and others will find suitable accommodation for their caravans. Unfortunately, despite the large number of sites and the numbers permitted thereon, overcrowding of some of the sites persists, and it is quite obvious that the number of persons wishing to use these sites is far in excess of the number available and it would appear that a further site or sites will have to be provided if overcrowding is to be avoided.

The site at Sandhills continues to be controlled by the Council. There are 29 families on this site. All of them are permanent residents and many are on the Council's housing list.

A considerably larger number could be accommodated on this site. As, however, I have been instructed to restrict the number, all new applicants — and there are scores during the year — are informed that the site is full.

This is a property which I feel the Council should purchase. It adjoins a strip of the coast belonging to the Council, is ideal as a camping site and if run on good business lines could prove a fruitful source of revenue.

14. PUBLIC CLEANSING:

(a) Weighbridge:

For the very first time since the collection of refuse was undertaken by the Council, it has been possible to weigh every load of refuse brought to the tip by the Council's refuse lorries. This is a boon to the department as it enables me to arrive at a definite cost of collection

and disposal per ton, figures which will be required by the Ministry of Health when Costing Returns are re-introduced in the near future. Unfortunately, because of the siting of the weighbridge at the Whitehall depot, loads brought in by builders and others have not been weighed and the total tonnage received at the tip face is therefore not known.

The Public Health Department is by far the greatest user of the bridge and it is to be regretted that despite representations made by me, it was decided to site the bridge at Whitehall.

A large section of the Borough Engineer's stores is being gradually moved to Stanpit which, after all, is the natural centre of the district, and it is fairly obvious that the weighbridge will have to be transferred there in the not-too-distant future. Such a move would facilitate the work of my department as it would obviate the necessity of refuse lorries having to travel the extra mile or so to Whitehall several times a day. The obvious position for the weighbridge is adjacent to the Salvage Depot where lorries could drive on and off the bridge then straight to the tip face without the necessity of having to come right into the town. As a matter of economy and on grounds of convenience and efficiency, I hope the Council will give this matter the attention it deserves.

The total number of loads passed over the weighbridge during the period 1st April, 1951 to 31st March, 1952, is 3,533 and the revenue £27. Of this number no less than 2,453 were taken up by refuse lorries.

It will be seen, therefore, that the comparatively negligible income is more than offset by the increased costs of transport, and any loss of income which might result by moving the bridge to Stanpit could be more than made up by making it a condition that all material brought to the tip for disposal should pass over the bridge and the appropriate fee paid. This, I am confident, would result in a definite gain to the Council. The question of staffing does not arise as the salvage packers are in the depot throughout the day and could deal with all loads coming in.

(b) Refuse Collection:

An uninterrupted weekly collection of refuse from all dwellings in the area, with additional collections from shops, beaches and camping sites, as and when necessary, has been maintained throughout the year. To avoid interruption in the regularity of the service when holidays intervene, overtime is worked by your collectors and this method has been found to work quite satisfactorily.

Despite an increase in the population and in the number of premises to be dealt with, there has been no change in the number of personnel employed on this work and I am satisfied that to a very great degree this has been made possible by the loyalty and extra efforts of your collectors who, on the average, deal with approximately 140 houses each per day. This is a comparatively high figure in a district of this type where "carries" are relatively long, and the men are to be congratulated on their efforts.

In reports received from colleagues, one reads of men taking unfair advantage of the Sick Pay scheme and repeatedly absenting themselves from duty on the very least pretext. One can well imagine that this absenteeism plays havoc with the cleansing services, and I feel I am particularly fortunate in that the men in your employ do not take unfair advantage of this scheme. During the year under review for instance, only 83 man days, or an average of 4.61 days per man, were lost as the result of sickness or accident. This is a record which I hope will be maintained.

I have continued to collect refuse from the temporary housing estate at Holmsley. At present, refuse is collected from 263 scattered premises with a population of approximately 866. This service is undertaken on behalf of the Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District Council. The cost of the service is recharged.

(c) Transport:

The transport at my disposal remains as in former years. Unfortunately No. 3 lorry has become progressively more expensive to maintain and operate and I felt compelled to bring this to the attention of the Public Health Committee together with a recommendation that the existing mechanical loading device and container be stripped off and a side loading body of 12 cubic yard capacity fitted. This was agreed and the new body is due to be fitted in the next few weeks.

No. 4 lorry, in respect of which I put in an adverse report last year, has been completely overhauled and is now at the Eagle Engineering Works, Warwick, for the fitting of a new body. I expect to take delivery of this vehicle almost immediately.

The remaining: 3 vehicles (2 Bedfords and the Shelvoke and Drewry) are in good mechanical condition. The body work on No. 2 lorry, which is now 10 years old, is none too good and will soon have to be renewed. This matter will be taken up with the Public Health Committee.

(d) Refuse Disposal:

All refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping and the greater part has been deposited on Stanpit Marsh.

Towards the end of the year when sea defence works were put in hand at Avon Beach, I was instructed to fill the area behind the sea wall. Early this year, a further sea defence scheme was approved by the Council and refuse was again used as a back fill. This work went on for approximately five months and at one stage tipping was immediately adjacent to a cafe. At no time during the whole of this period was a complaint of nuisance from smell or dust received, proof that if properly carried out, refuse disposal by Controlled Tipping methods can be operated almost anywhere.

As in previous years, sorting at the tip face has been continued and what remains is first ashed down and later covered with soil to a

depth of approximately one foot. When ready, the reclaimed area will be grassed down.

Under the heading of "Weighbridge" it is stated that 2,453 loads passed over the "bridge". This, however, is not the total handled at the tip face. To the 2,453 loads must be added 919 loads of road sweepings; covering from dump and materials from other sources including those from government departments and builders' yards. In addition, 2,137 tons of soil have been received from the Council's building sites.

I have gone into some detail as to the material dealt with at the tip face because of the increased costs shown in Table 10. It must be realised that the present system of disposal is bound to prove more costly. On the other hand, the finished work adds very considerably to the value of the land and brings into use areas which would otherwise remain swampy and prove prolific breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

The Angledozer has continued to work quite satisfactorily and there is no doubt that the very large quantity of materials brought to the tip could not have been dealt with without mechanical aid.

The tip has remained free from rats, flies and crickets, and this freedom from pests is attributed to the immediate covering down and consolidation of the tip.

A further large area has been reclaimed and should be ready for use as a sports field within the next two years.

(e) Costs:

A comparison of Table 10 with that for the previous year reveals quite a large increase in the cost of this service.

As will be seen, the cost of collecting refuse in 1950/51 was £6,656 18s. 1d. For the current year the cost is £8,719 19s. 6d.

On the disposal side, the cost last year was £684 12s. 10d., as against £1,905 13s. 6d. for this year.

The increase in cost is attributable to three main causes:

- (a) The general trend of increased costs of labour, petrol, oil, etc;
- (b) The moving and levelling of upwards of two thousand tons of soil;
- (c) An alteration in the accountancy treatment of works overheads which in previous years have been charged to a general allocable expenses account, but which from April, 1951, have been charged as a percentage of cost to each service. The percentage for the current year is 22 and the overheads amount of £1,937 19s. 8d. in respect of collection and disposal.

Fortunately, the comparatively large income from salvage and other sources has helped to offset these charges and the cost of the service for the year, excluding overheads, is approximately £645 below that for 1950/51.

15. TRADE REFUSE:

The cost of collection of trade refuse and of additional collections from other premises is steadily mounting and the cost of this service is out of all proportion to the income. I have brought this matter to the attention of the Public Health Committee on several occasions and have been instructed to continue the service at the existing charges.

Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requires the local Authority to make a reasonable charge for this service, and presumably this charge should be sufficient to cover costs.

Under the scheme operating in your area at present, additional collections are charged for at the following rates:

1 additional collection per week ...	£1 per annum.
2 additional collections per week ...	£2 per annum.
3 additional collections per week ...	£3 per annum.

The income from this service is £39 7s. 6d. and the cost for the current year £264 16s. 11d. It will be seen therefore that there is an adverse balance of £225 9s. 5d. This is a matter which might be picked up at audit and in respect of which members of the local authority might be surcharged.

An example of the inadequacy of this charge will, I think, convince the Council that the present rates should be reviewed.

On the 5th June, the owner of a cafe paid the sum of 7/6 for one additional collection during the period 12th June to 30th September. This will entail the emptying of 3 bins on 17 consecutive weeks. Therefore the charge per call will be approximately 5d., and the charge per bin 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The minimum time required to deal with these bins, including travelling, is 20 mins. and the cost to the Council excluding loaders, 2/7d.

I suggest that the charges for trade refuse collection should receive the immediate attention of the Committee with a view to being upgraded.

16. SALVAGE:

A great deal of attention has been given throughout the country to the recovery of all waste materials and waste paper in particular, and because of the scarcity of paper, the Waste Paper Recovery Association organised a National Contest in which local authorities were asked to take part. The sum of £20,000 was made available for distribution to those local authorities collecting the greatest tonnage of paper per 1,000 of population. The period covered by the contest was 1st January to 31st December, 1951. Your Council was successful in securing one of the prizes.

At about the same time, the price of the various grades of paper reached an all time record and this resulted in a form of invasion by collectors who previously had not been interested in the collection of

this material. Needless to say, these persons made serious inroads in the quantity of materials which otherwise would have been made available to the local authority. Consequently, the tonnage figures in Table 9 show only a very small increase over the previous year. On the other hand, values have doubled and the income for the year 1951/52 is £3,655 as against £1,702 for the previous year.

It is evident that the present high prices cannot be maintained indefinitely and there are signs of a drop in values. This should result in the withdrawal of the majority of those who commenced collecting when high prices were ruling and a consequent increase in the quantity put at the disposal of the Council.

From reports circulating at present, it appears that many local authorities are again finding it difficult to dispose of waste paper and that only those which have a contract with the Paper Mills are assured of an outlet. In an attempt to encourage local authorities to maintain their collecting services it is being suggested that a quota system should be adopted. Under this system, local authorities which are able to sell the whole of their paper would be asked to accept a quota which would be based on their deliveries of waste paper in some base-period.

As the Council have entered into a contract with the Southampton Waste Paper Works, which contract does not expire until November, 1955, it is unlikely that this scheme will affect collection in this area and it is proposed to proceed as usual and continue to recover as much material as possible from the tip.

17. SCRAP METALS:

The scarcity of metals of all types is once more apparent and local authorities are again being asked to sort out tins and metals of all descriptions and dispose of them through the usual channels.

I have been approached by a firm of scrap merchants in Southampton and asked to recover as much metal as possible, including tins. I agreed to do so on condition that the scrap was removed at regular intervals; that all loads are passed over the Council's weighbridge and that payment of costs plus 25% overhead charges be met. This was agreed and the scheme is working satisfactorily.

One advantage derived from this scheme is the reduction in the number of tins and drums which otherwise would have to be buried in the tip with consequent eventual settling. If for no other reason, I hope this scheme will continue to operate for some considerable time.

18. KITCHEN WASTE:

The economic situation makes the collection of this material more and more essential and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are anxious that every possible source of supply should be covered and that as little waste as possible is deposited in refuse bins.

Your Council has operated a scheme for many years, and although not self-supporting, there has been no choice but to go on collecting in accordance with the Direction served by the Ministry.

When first brought into being many years ago, a substantial number of bins for the reception of kitchen waste were placed in streets throughout the borough. These bins were never really satisfactory as they were subject to interference by unauthorised persons and by animals, with the result that the contents were either stolen or scattered. Frequently, bins also disappeared.

To overcome these difficulties, a scheme of house-to-house collection is being introduced gradually and it is hoped that this will result in the complete abolition of street bins and a substantial increase in the quantity of material made available. It is too early to judge results, but the quantity made available since individual containers were brought into use is encouraging, and it is hoped that this scheme may yet become self-supporting.

The disposal of waste from school canteens was taken up with the County Education Authority and arrangements have been made whereby all swill produced at these premises is to be put at the disposal of the local authority. All attempts to procure this material free of charge were resisted by the Education Authority and an agreed yearly sum is now paid.

It will be seen by reference to Table 14 that there is an adverse balance of upwards of £400. This is partly accounted for by the new system of overhead charges and partly by the purchase of a substantial number of bins and individual containers the value of which is in the region of £300.

Because of the tremendous increase in the cost of labour and transport I asked the Ministry to revise the allowance of one shilling and sixpence per ton paid to the Council for conveyance of waste to the Concentrator Plant at Bournemouth and after prolonged discussions the Ministry agreed to increase the figure to five shillings. This allowance became operative on 1st April, 1952.

19. RODENT CONTROL.

Section 2 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, requires local authorities to take steps to ensure, so far as practicable, that their district is kept free from rats and mice.

Rodent Control in your area is carried out by an officer specially appointed for the purpose, and there is no doubt that the work he is doing is producing good results. I am satisfied that the rat population in your area has been greatly reduced as the result of the constant vigil which is kept on likely breeding grounds. I do not suggest that it is possible to exterminate this pest completely. On the other hand, there is no doubt that if the control work now carried out were to be dis-

continued, there would be a marked increase in numbers. It is essential therefore that the campaign now being waged should be maintained and that the full co-operation of adjoining authorities should be sought.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division), a further survey of the sewers has been made and it has been ascertained that the greater part of the system is free from rats. When one remembers that quite a number of sewers are running to full capacity for the greater part of the year, this almost complete absence of rats is not to be wondered at.

Table 16 shows in some detail the work carried out and the results obtained during the year. There is quite a drop in figures throughout and this can be taken as proof of the decrease in the rat population.

20. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

Some years ago I had occasion to be critical of the number and condition of the public conveniences in your area. At that time, not only were the conveniences insufficient, they were also very drab and tended to lead to abuse.

Five new conveniences have been constructed since that report was prepared. These new conveniences are sited at Jumpers, Town Hall, Purewell Cross and Highcliffe. There is no doubt that these have met a long-felt need and that they are sited in the most suitable and convenient positions.

Although not used to the same degree as the more centrally placed conveniences, I would like to see those on the Mundeford Recreation Ground and at the Pavilion, Barrack Road, modernised. These two structures are very drab and not in keeping with the remainder.

These premises are inspected regularly and on the whole are well maintained. Unfortunately, due to the absence of attendants at some of the conveniences, there is occasional misuse and damage.

21. DISINFECTING STATION:

The disinfecting apparatus at Quomps is used as and when necessary. During the year under review 143 articles, mainly mattresses, have been dealt with. From time to time, requests to disinfect bedding and clothing are received from Ringwood Rural District Council. The cost of the work is recharged.

22. COMPLAINTS:

359 Complaints were lodged with the department during the year. The nature of these is shown in detail in Table 5.

23. SCHOOL CANTEENS:

There are seven canteens in your area, all of which are under the control of the County Education Authority. These premises are visited from time to time to ensure that good conditions are maintained.

Four of these buildings — Modern Secondary; Junior; Infants and Highcliffe Schools, are of modern design and other than occasional re-decoration, leave little to be desired.

The same cannot be said of the remaining three — Mundeford; Purewell and Wick Lane. At Mundeford and Wick Lane, the buildings are drab and in urgent need of redecoration. At the former, there is no cloakroom for the staff and clothing has to be kept in odd corners of the kitchen. Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities are also absent.

At Purewell, there is no canteen and the children take meals at their desks in the classroom.

These matters were taken up with the County Education Officer some time ago, and other than the fitting of a new sink and redecoration at Purewell School, nothing has been done to remedy these unsatisfactory conditions.

The matter is being taken up with the County Architect and I hope soon to be in a position to report completion of these works.

24. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS:

Tables 10 and 11 show in detail the cost of collection and disposal of refuse and lorry operating costs.

In closing this report I wish to thank Her Worship The Mayor (Councillor Mrs. E. Wallis Power); the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor S. Kermode), and Dr. D. J. N. McNab, the Medical Officer of Health, for their support and ready co-operation in all matters affecting the department.

I wish also to express my thanks to the Town Clerk (Mr. W. D. Platt); to my colleagues in other departments, and to the staff of my own department, both indoor and outdoor, for their co-operation and support throughout the year.

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS LE V. FRIEND.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleaving Superintendent.

Town Hall,
Christchurch.
July, 1952.

TABLE 1.
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Control of Civil Building Visits	97
Revisits	87
Housing Visits	118
Revisits	123
Housing — Allocation	123
Housing — Overcrowding	412
Drainage Visits	251
Revisits	603
Nuisances	259
Revisits	1,163
Unsound Food	207
Revisits	60
Food Premises	1,299
Revisits	404
Clean Food Guild	397
Clean Food Exhibition	3,760
Ice Cream	642
Revisits	53
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	112
Revisits	167
Bottlewashing Samples	39
Milk Samples	22
Infectious Disease	20
Revisits	4
Verminous Premises	10
Revisits	28
Factories	143
Revisits	109
Outworkers	57
School Canteens	52
Public Conveniences	70
Vans, Tents, etc	73
Revisits	103
Camping Sites	79
Shops (Shops Act)	770
Offices	3
Hawkers	94
Refuse Collection and Disposal	817
Salvage and Kitchen Waste	232
Rodent Control	285
Revisits	1,213
Closet Accommodation	41
Water Supply	—
Rivers and Streams	169
Miscellaneous	274
	15,044

TABLE 2.
ARTICLES OF FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR.

Orange Juice (Damaged Containers)	3 tins
Milk (Blown)	109 tins
Pears (Fermentation)	6 tins
Gooseberries (Blown)	11 tins
Beetroot (Blown)	26 tins
Peas (Blown)	47 tins
Spaghetti (Blown)	8 tins
Plums (Blown)	317 tins
Beans (Blown)	38 tins
Rabbit (Blown)	4 tins
Marmalade (Blown)	18 tins
Marmalade (Jar Broken)	1 jar
Luncheon Meat (Blown and Decomposed)	144 tins
Apricots (Fermenting)	4 jars
Apricots (Blown)	1 tin
Shredded Coconut (Blown)	2 tins
Orange Slices (Blown)	17 tins
Tomatoes (Blown and Damaged Containers)	50 tins
Carrots (Blown)	4 tins
Quaker Oats (Damp and Mouldy)	14 pkts.
Ham (Decomposed)	60 tins
Greenpea Soup (Sour)	24 tins
Cherries (Blown)	65 tins
Chicken (Decomposition)	1 tin
Potted Meat (Decomposition)	2 tins
Apple Puree (Blown)	7 tins
Mixed Vegetables (Blown)	7 tins
Christmas Pudding (Blown)	24 tins
Rhubarb Puree (Decomposed)	3 tins
Headless Cod (Decomposed)	3 stone
Pork Brawn (Decomposed)	14 tins
Pineapple (Blown)	6 tins
Peaches (Blown)	4 tins
Meat Paste (Damaged state)	2 jars
Meat Paste (Damaged state)	1 tin
Pilchards (Blown)	4 tins
Boudoir Biscuits (Damp)	1 box
Minced Beef Loaf (Decomposed)	4 tins
Damsons (Blown)	11 tins
Tomato Soup (Blown)	73 tins
Gooseberry Jam (Mouldy)	1 jar
Pork (Blown)	5 tins
Guava Jelly (Blown)	1 tin
Meat Roll (Contaminated)	1 tin
Ham Loaf (Decomposed)	1 tin
Peach Jam (Blown)	2 tins
Cherry Jam (Damaged Container)	1 jar
Sausages (Decomposed)	9 tins

TABLE 2 (Continued).

Salmon (Blown)	2 tins
Apricot Jam (Blown)	14 tins
Fruit Salad (Damaged Container)	1 tin
Smoked Brisling (Damaged Container)	1 tin
Processed Cheese (Mouldy)	5 pkts.
Brisket Beef (Decomposed)	2 tins
Jellied Veal (Decomposed)	16 tins
Ox Tongues (Decomposed)	3 tins
Cooked Gammon (Decomposed)	2 tins
Pork Lunch Tongues (Decomposed)	3 tins
Grape Fruit (Blown)	4 tins
Lemon Curd (Damaged Container)	1 jar
Pickled Red Cabbage (Damaged Container)	1 jar
Crab Meat (Perforated)	4 tins
Cheese (Mouldy)	49½ lbs.
Strawberries (Decomposed)	4 tins
Gravy Browning (Decomposed)	3 tins
Sardines (Decomposed)	5 tins
Vegetable Soup (Blown)	80 tins
Meat Soup (Blown)	9 tins
Sultanas (Fermentation)	43 lbs.
Fish Flaps (Decomposed)	1 box
White Grapes (Blown and Perforated)	2 tins
Prunes (Blown)	21 tins
Braised Steak (Decomposed)	1 tin
Lemon Curd (Blown)	3 tins
Mincemeat (Blown)	1 jar
Raspberries (Damaged Container)	1 tin
Fish Melts (Decomposed)	3 stone
Butter (Rancid)	19¾ lbs.
Corned Beef (Decomposed)	97 tins
Beef (Bone Taint)	669¾ lbs.
Greengages in Syrup (Blown)	4 tins
Veal and Ham Loaf (Blown)	6 tins
Black Currants (Blown)	1 tin
Braised Rabbit (Blown)	1 tin
Apple Pudding (Perforated)	1 tin
Tomato Juice (Perforated)	4 tins
M. of F. Juices (Mould and Rust)	15 tins
Meat and Vegetable Rations (Mould and Rust)	4 tins
Figs (Mould)	24 lbs.
Dried Egg (Mould)	3½ lbs.
Mixed Peel (Mould)	17 lbs.
Coconut Flavouring (Mould)	7 lbs.
Soup Powder (Mould)	12½ lbs.
Unidentifiable Powder (Mould)	30 lbs.
Horlicks (Mould)	2½ lbs.
Pickles (Mould)	4 jars
Crisps (Mould)	2 tins

TABLE 2 (Continued).

Piccalilli (Mould)	2 jars
Pork and Vegetables (Mould and Rust)	48 tins
Potatoes (Mould and Rust)	15 tins
Curry Powder (Mould)	7 lbs.
Flour (Mould)	20 lbs.
Braised Kidneys (Blown)	10 tins

TABLE 3.**MILK SUPPLY.****MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949**

The following is a Summary of the particulars as recorded in the Registers at the 31st December, 1951.

No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	3
No. of persons registered as Distributors of milk	33
No. of persons resident outside the district retailing milk in the area	6

TABLE 4.**RECORD OF NUISANCES ABATED AND WORK DONE.**

The following statement shows in detail work carried out under the supervision of the Department:—

(a) DRAINAGE:

No. of New Premises Drained	45
No. of Houses and premises redrained	15
Repairs or amendments to existing drains	71
Drains or gullies unstopped and cleansed	58
Length in yards of stoneware drains laid	2,432½
Manholes provided	143
New manhole covers	147
Intercepting Traps fitted	47
New gully traps fixed	141
Soil pipes and vent shafts fixed	50
Soil pipes and vent shafts repaired	1
Water Tests applied	216
Smoke Tests applied	75
Colour Tests applied	28
Cesspools abolished	4
Cesspools emptied	4
Septic Tanks constructed	7
Septic Tanks abolished	—

TABLE 4 (Continued).

(b) SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND FITTINGS:

New W.C. Accommodation provided	...	...	...	41
New W.C. Apartments provided	...	...	...	42
New W.C. Pedestals provided	...	...	...	51
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	4
New Flushing Cisterns provided	...	...	...	47
Flushing Cisterns repaired	...	...	...	4
Baths provided	...	...	...	41
Sinks provided	...	...	...	39
Lavatory Basins provided	...	...	...	59
New Waste Pipes trapped	...	...	...	144
Existing Waste Pipes trapped	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets and/or Middens abolished	...	...	...	4

(c) MISCELLANEOUS:

Houses provided with through ventilation	...	...	...	—
New roofs provided	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	35
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	24
Stack pipes provided	...	...	...	—
Stack pipes disconnected or repaired	...	...	...	2
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	34
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	...	—
Yards paved	...	...	...	—
Yards repaired	...	...	...	2
Floors of rooms relaid	...	...	...	4
Floors of rooms repaired	...	...	...	16
New windows provided	...	...	...	7
Windows repaired and/or made to open	...	...	...	31
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	25
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	20
Ventilated Food Stores provided	...	...	...	—
Staircases provided or repaired	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	25
Nuisances — Overcrowding, abated	...	...	...	5
„ — Smoke	...	...	...	3
„ — Animals	...	...	...	4
„ — Accumulation of manure and refuse	...	...	...	29
Workrooms cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	3
Cowsheds and dairies cleansed	...	...	...	1
Grates, ranges, coppers, renewed or repaired	...	...	...	5
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	42
Premises disinfested	...	...	...	15
Premises sprayed as a precautionary measure	...	...	...	30
Insufficient water supply	...	...	...	—
Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	...	5
Fish Fryers' premises cleansed	...	...	...	7

TABLE 5.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

During the year 359 Complaints were received as detailed below:

Nature of Complaint	No. Received
Choked drains	24
Defective roofs	15
Dilapidations	25
Dampness	11
Overflowing Septic Tanks	1
Defective Lavatory Basins	1
Defective Water Closets	6
Defective Sinks	4
Defective Flushing Cisterns	3
Absence of Dustbins	22
Animals	4
Smells	11
Non-removal of refuse	10
Accumulation of refuse	9
Dirty Conditions	3
Fleas	1
Overcrowding	4
Food	72
Rats	103
Defective Fireplaces	3
Smoke	2
Poor Quality of Milk	2
Insects	4
Conveniences	1
Drains discharging into River	3
Flooding	4
Miscellaneous	11
	359

NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

Table 6 shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions prejudicial to health.

TABLE 6.

Number of Notices Served.

Notices	Out- standing 31/12/50	Number served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in default	Out- standing 31/12/51
Informal	20	54	56	—	18
Statutory	6	14	17	—	3
Total ...	26	68	73	—	21

Summary of Statutory Notices Served:

Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	...	...	1
Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	...	...	13

HOUSING STATISTICS.

TABLE 7.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 — OVERCROWDING.

- (a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ?
 2. Number of families dwelling therein ... 916
 3. Number of persons dwelling therein ... 2,697
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 184
- (c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 225
 2. Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 787
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... —
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... —

TABLE 8.
RECORD OF PETROL AND OIL CONSUMED BY REFUSE LORRIES
DURING THE PERIODS 1950/51 & 1951/52.

MONTH	PETROL (Gallons)							Monthly Totals	OIL (Pints)							Monthly Totals							
	LORRY								LORRY														
	1	2	3	4	5	Angle-dozer	Van		1	2	3	4	5	Angle-dozer	Van								
1950/51	64	82	140	13	—	—	—	16	12	11	—	—	—	—	299	72	152	183	8	40	62	—	517
April	70	89	156	38	—	—	4	4	17	13	2	—	—	—	357	2	8	7	2	—	—	—	39
May	70	80	177	33	20	—	—	4	10	10	2	—	—	—	380	4	17	13	2	—	—	—	36
June	25	93	140	12	61	—	3	10	14	38	—	—	—	—	334	4	10	10	2	—	—	—	26
July	34	120	148	12	85	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	399	10	14	38	—	—	—	—	62
August	12	113	135	13	80	—	—	—	8	14	—	—	—	—	353	—	8	14	2	—	—	—	20
September	36	111	134	6	80	—	—	4	12	17	2	—	—	—	367	4	12	17	2	20	—	—	24
October	1	98	168	—	100	—	—	—	20	40	—	—	—	—	367	4	20	40	—	—	—	—	55
November	27	62	170	12	90	30½	—	6	16	6	—	—	—	—	391½	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	60
December	136	72	136	50	90	36	4	12	18	10	—	—	—	—	524	6	18	10	—	—	24	—	52
January	96	96	156	24	70	36	4	10	14	6	—	—	—	—	482	10	14	6	—	—	19	—	59
February	84	84	155	18	70	30	4	10	14	6	—	—	—	—	482	10	14	6	—	—	16	—	66
March	84	84	170	5	90	48	—	4	1	10	—	—	—	—	445	4	1	10	—	—	3	—	18
Total ...	655	1100	1815	231	746	132½	19	72	152	183	8	40	62	—	4698½	72	152	183	8	40	62	—	517
1951/52	84	96	85	48	81	30	4	2	8	7	2	—	—	—	428	2	8	7	2	—	3	—	22
April	72	108	136	32	90	36	4	2	4	36	2	—	—	—	478	2	4	36	2	—	24	—	68
May	72	96	153	16	70	42	4	2	12	7	—	—	—	—	453	2	12	7	—	20	11	—	52
June	60	84	170	8	80	32	8	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	442	2	4	4	—	—	20	—	30
July	60	96	187	11	80	38	8	14	4	8	—	—	—	—	480	14	4	8	—	—	4	—	30
August	60	72	102	30	80	32	3	—	12	11	—	—	—	—	379	—	12	11	—	—	2	—	25
September	72	84	2	80	70	32	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	340	4	4	—	—	17	15	—	40
October	72	84	156	10	80	32	3	6	13	10	2	—	—	—	437	6	13	10	2	—	3	—	38
November	72	72	153	12	60	48	4	14	4	40	—	—	—	—	420	14	4	40	—	—	4	—	62
December	67	102	163	17	82	46	4	4	6	17	—	—	—	—	481	4	6	17	—	—	18	—	45
January	72	84	187	16	80	48	—	4	6	18	—	—	—	—	487	4	6	18	—	—	4	—	36
February	84	84	170	5	90	48	7	10	18	10	—	—	—	—	488	10	18	10	—	—	4	—	42
March	84	84	170	5	90	48	—	64	95	168	6	43	112	2	5313	64	95	168	6	43	112	2	490
Total ...	847	1062	1664	285	943	464	48	64	95	168	6	43	112	2	490	64	95	168	6	43	112	2	490

TABLE 9.

RECORD OF SALVAGE TRANSACTIONS DURING THE PERIOD
1st APRIL, 1951, TO 31st MARCH, 1952.

Month	Paper		Textiles		Metals		Bottles and Jars		Value	
	T.	C. Q. Lbs.	T.	C. Q. Lbs.	T.	C. Q. Lbs.	Doz.	£	s.	d.
April ...	17	6 1 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	10 2
May ...	20	16 2 26	2	0 2 11	—	—	—	—	310	13 2
June ...	13	12 0 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	11 5
July ...	20	14 3 10	1	6 2 17	—	—	6	—	414	6 3
August ...	16	4 3 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	11 10
September ...	16	16 2 25	—	—	1	2 11	—	—	343	15 1
October ...	19	10 0 19	—	—	3	12 3 18	25½	—	448	16 9
November ...	13	0 0 8	—	—	—	—	48½	—	275	2 0
December ...	11	18 3 25	—	—	—	—	32	—	246	15 1
January ...	16	17 0 23	1	0 0 20	—	—	34½	—	341	5 10
February ...	11	4 2 0	—	—	—	—	38	—	214	13 11
March ...	15	12 3 3	1	4 3 10	—	—	44½	—	324	9 3
Totals ...	193	15 1 26	10	11 0 12	3	16 2 13	229½	—	£3,655	10 9

TABLE 10.
PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.
DETAILS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE,
YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1952.

No.	Item	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REFUSE COLLECTION:							
1.	Wages of Foreman	228	5	2			
2.	Wages of Drivers	1,338	1	8			
3.	Wages of Loaders	3,326	10	6			
4.	Wages of Salvage Packers	676	18	0			
5.	Protective Clothing	44	15	11			
6.	Transport Charges	3,105	8	3			
					8,719	19	6
	Less Gross Income				4,009	14	0
	Net Cost				4,710	5	6
REFUSE DISPOSAL:							
7.	Wages, Covering Materials, etc.	859	16	11			
8.	Angledozer Operating Costs	601	15	4			
9.	Transport Charges	191	19	8			
10.	Protective Clothing	1	18	9			
11.	Tools, Implements, etc.	250	2	10			
					1,905	13	6
	Less Gross Income				115	15	0
	Net Cost				1,789	18	6
	Gross Expenditure — Collection and Disposal				10,625	13	0
	Gross Income — Collection and Disposal				4,125	9	0
	Net Expenditure — Collection and Disposal	£			6,500	4	0

Total Refuse Collected (Tons)	4,960
Estimated Population (including Holmsley)	21,196
No. of Premises from which refuse is collected	6,830
Weight (Cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	12.82

COLLECTION:

Net Cost per Ton	18s. 11d.
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£689 12s. 6d.
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£222 5s. 10d.

DISPOSAL:

Net Cost per Ton	7s. 2.61d.
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£262 1s. 8d.
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£84 9s. 2d.

TABLE 11.
SUMMARY OF OPERATING COSTS OF CORPORATION'S REFUSE AND SALVAGE LORRIES,
1st APRIL, 1951, TO 31st MARCH, 1952.

Lorry No.	Driver's Wages		Petrol and Oil		Insurance and Tax		Repairs		Depreciation		Cleaning and Greasing		Workmen's Clothing		Total Cost		Possible Working Days	No. of Working Days	Total Mileage	Total Petrol Consump. (gals.)	M.P.G.	Cost Per Mile	Cost Per Working Day	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.								
1	318	8 9	153	7 9	60	3 8	78	19 4	130	0 0	15	15 3	4	2 7	760	17 4	269	265	8328	847	9.83	21.93	2 14 9	
2	271	4 2	188	3 6	59	18 9	35	18 8	130	0 0	13	0 11	2	7 2	700	13 2	269	218	9386	1062	8.84	17.92	3 4 3	
3	255	12 5	297	17 3	102	15 0	429	3 4	225	0 0	42	18 3	4	2 2	1357	8 5	269	200	3911	1664	2.35	83.29	6 15 9	
4	74	17 7	53	13 0	38	18 4	131	5 9	65	0 0	5	13 2	—		369	7 10	269	56	1831	285	6.42	48.42	6 11 11	
5	318	18 1	177	14 3	77	2 4	21	1 0	270	0 0	31	12 4	2	3 3	898	11 3	269	258	7280	943	7.72	29.63	3 9 8	
Total	1239	1 0	870	15 9	338	18 1	696	8 1	820	0 0	108	19 11	12	15 2	4086	18 0								

TABLE 12.

RECORD OF KITCHEN WASTE COLLECTIONS AND SALES
During the period 1st April, 1951, to 31st March, 1952.

Month	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	Value		
					£	s.	d.
April	6	15	1	0	19	2	1
May	6	11	3	0	18	12	3
June	6	10	3	0	20	2	0
July	5	15	3	0	17	16	0
August	6	10	3	0	20	2	0
September	7	18	0	0	24	5	10
October	10	1	1	0	30	18	10
November	8	0	3	0	24	14	4
December	8	1	1	0	24	15	10
January	8	16	1	0	27	2	0
February	8	7	2	0	25	15	1
March	10	13	2	0	32	16	6
Totals	94	2	3	0	286	2	9

TABLE 13.

RECORD OF "CONCENTRATE" SOLD TO PIG AND
POULTRY KEEPERS.

Month	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	Value		
					£	s.	d.
April	5	5	0	0	39	3	4
May	4	0	0	0	29	17	8
June	4	6	0	0	34	11	6
July	4	13	0	0	38	1	3
August	3	16	0	0	31	0	4
September	4	17	0	0	39	3	3
October	7	1	0	0	56	10	3
November	5	4	0	0	41	17	0
December	6	1	0	0	48	19	3
January	5	7	0	0	43	5	1
February	5	8	0	0	43	18	8
March	7	0	0	0	57	14	8
Totals	62	18	0	0	504	2	3

TABLE 14.
KITCHEN WASTE AND CONCENTRATE
COLLECTION AND DELIVERY COSTS
Period 1st April, 1951 to 31st March, 1952.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Gross Income:		
	Collection and Disposal	790 5 0	790 5 0
	Less Gross Expenditure:		
1.	Payments for Swill	64 1 3	
2.	Payments for Concentrate	409 17 1	
3.	Transport (including Driver)	409 16 9	
4.	Wages (additional labour)	53 2 7	
5.	Individual Containers and Bins	286 18 7	1223 16 3
	Net Loss — Collection and Disposal ... ..	...	433 11 3

TABLE 15.
RODENT CONTROL.
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, Year ending 31st March, 1952.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1.	Bait	6 6 9	
2.	Poison	3 1 11	
3.	Stationery and Advertising	6 17 6	
4.	Plant, Tools, etc.	4 19 2	
5.	Salary of Rodent Officer	264 13 1	285 18 5
	Gross Expenditure ... ..	...	285 18 5
	Gross Income ... ..	...	185 19 8
	Net Expenditure ... ..	...	£99 18 9

TABLE 16.
RODENT CONTROL.
SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Month	No. of Premises Inspected	No. of Points Baited			Bait Taken			Bodies Recovered	Estimated Total Kill	
		Prebait	Poison	Postbait	Prebait	Poison	Postbait			
January ...	157	913	110	334	409	106	Nil	32	118	
February ...	207	1111	199	471	398	190	34	49	163	
March ...	181	734	270	918	663	245	17	22	218	
April ...	117	363	55	260	275	50	Nil	20	118	
May ...	299	323	99	181	261	71	Nil	24	85	
June	Successor to Rodent Officer not yet appointed					...
July ...	74	204	47	98	173	36	Nil	6	38	
August ...	46	68	13	72	31	11	Nil	3	12	
September ...	24	231	70	225	107	37	20	24	66	
October ...	23	244	82	197	98	65	Nil	19	86	
November ...	24	132	45	98	42	18	8	8	31	
December ...	20	154	44	100	97	28	Nil	15	37	
Totals ...	1172	4477	1034	2964	2554	857	79	222	972	

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN
RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1951 FOR THE BOROUGH OF
CHRISTCHURCH IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	33	26	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	94	117	2	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ...	127	143	3	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	12	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	6	11	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	3	5	—	—	—
Total ...	15	31	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (C)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (making, etc.) ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	—	—	—	—	—