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10415 (1) CHRISTCHURCH

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH



ANNUAL REPORTS
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
For the Year
1953.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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For the Year

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HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE,, 1953.

Councillor S. Kermode (Chairman).

His Worship the Mayor

(Councillor K. H. Ashcroft).

Councillor P. G. G. King

Councillor D. Llewellyn.

Councillor W. E. Morgan.

Councillor Miss E. I. Padwick.

Councillor K. Smith.

Councillor A. E. Toombs.

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:

A. F. Saunders, Cert.S.I.B.

H. P. Simco, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1953.

To The MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS
of the BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH.

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

As an integral part of this Report there follows the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on those sections of the work of the Health Department, with which he is specially concerned.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

The Ancient Borough of Christchurch lies on the Hampshire coast where the rivers Avon and Stour join to flow through the shallow land-locked Christchurch Harbour into the sea. It is a town of contrasts from its old buildings under the shadow of the historic Priory Church, to its fine post-war housing estate and its large, modern factory buildings.

The town enjoys a pleasantly equable climate, and it has therefore in the past been a favourite spot for many to settle on retirement. With and since the war there has, however, been a rapid increase in industrialisation and a resultant influx of younger workers. Here again the contrast is drawn between age and youth. Perhaps the whole town has become younger in spirit and more progressive in outlook. It looks to the future with hope and confidence.

Sources of employment are many and varied; from large factories, employing workers by the thousand, to small workshops with a mere handful of men. Among the trades represented in the area are aircraft manufacture, Ministry of Supply research establishments, fishing tackle manufacture, wireless apparatus, plastics, boat-building, water supply, milking machinery, and toy manufacture. The holiday trade is catered for by hotels, boarding houses, beach chalets, holiday camps and caravan sites.

RAINFALL FOR 1953:

January	.91	July	2.60
February	1.18	August	1.63
March	.55	September	3.28
April	1.83	October	2.46
May	1.85	November	1.54
June	1.27	December	.75

Total: 19.85 inches.

GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area: 5,198 acres.

Population: Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year 1953:
21,510.

Number of inhabited houses: 6,521.

Rateable value, 31/3/53: £184,335.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £738 6s. 10d.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1953

(as supplied by the Registrar-General):

Live Births.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total	316	156	160
Legitimate	305	154	151
Illegitimate	11	2	9

Still Births.

Total	4	3	1
Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Deaths.

Total	352	139	213
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Infant Mortality.

(Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.)

Total	5	4	1
Legitimate	4	3	1
Illegitimate	1	1	-

(Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.)

Total	3	2	1
Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from puerperal causes ...	2	-	2
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COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS:

	Borough of Christchurch	England and Wales.
--	-------------------------------	--------------------------

Birth Rate

(Comparability Factor .97).

per 1,000 estimated population	14.7	15.5
after application of comparability factor	14.3	

Still Birth Rate.

per 1,000 estimated population	0.19	0.35
---------------------------------------	------	------

Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0.72).

per 1,000 estimated population	16.34	11.4
after application of comparability factor	11.8	

Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year of age).

All causes per 1,000 live births	15.8	26.8
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Maternal Mortality Rate (2 deaths only).

per 1,000 total (live and still births)	6.25	0.76
--	------	------

Special Causes.

Death rate per 1,000 population:

Typhoid and paratyphoid	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	—	0.01
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Influenza	0.19	0.16
Smallpox	—	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.19	0.20
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	—	0.01
Pneumonia	0.88	0.55

Year	Population	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
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
1952	21,290	21.9	14.9	11.03	27.6	15.3	11.3
1953	21,510	15.8	14.7	16.3	26.8	15.5	11.4

Causes of Death:

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	0
2. Tuberculosis, other	0	0
3. Syphilitic disease	0	0
4. Diphtheria	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	0
6. Meningococcal infection	0	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8. Measles	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	0
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...	17	16
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	3
16. Diabetes	1	0
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	46
18. Coronary disease, angina	20	11
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	10
20. Other heart disease	19	43
21. Other circulatory disease	8	11
22. Influenza	2	2
23. Pneumonia	11	8
24. Bronchitis	2	4
25. Other disease of respiratory system	1	0
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	2
31. Congenital malformations	0	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	23
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	0	0
34. All other accidents	1	3
35. Suicide	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	0	0
TOTAL (all causes) ...	139	213

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE:

There was again no serious prevalence of infectious disease during the year.

A fairly large number of cases of Measles occurred, but this was expected since Measles tends to recur in most areas in biennial waves, and the last year of major prevalence was 1951. No death from Measles was recorded.

The outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the Highcliffe area, referred to in the Report for 1952, continued in the early part of the year but gradually came to an end during the summer.

For the sixth successive year no case of Diphtheria was reported.

An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in a Residential Nursery caused concern for a time. The source was never definitely established, but was probably a child admitted from a hospital outside this area. After an initial explosive start, due almost certainly to some relaxation in hygienic precautions, the outbreak was brought under control and most efficiently dealt with by the staff.

Though the national figures for Poliomyelitis were not unduly high there was in fact a disproportionately large number of cases in the area served by the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee. Over 130 cases were admitted to Alderney Hospital during the year. Eleven cases were notified from this area of whom three were without paralysis. Some of those paralysed initially have made good recoveries, but at the time of writing there remain 4 who have retained a substantial amount of paralysis.

Much research on this distressing disease has been and is being done by workers in all parts of the world, and it has come increasingly to be realised that Poliomyelitis is a disease which is in large measure spread by infection from the bowel, in common with such other diseases as Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, and much Food Poisoning. The infection from the bowel is spread on the hands, and since the virus of Polio is widespread at times of prevalence, one of the most important measures directed towards decreasing spread would be the simple, almost elementary precaution of everyone always washing their hands after evacuation of the bowels. Under existing conditions this is not always easy, large numbers of houses and places of employment have no washing facilities adjacent to the sanitary accommodation, public lavatories have frequently no washing facilities, or if they have they are not free, and therefore little used, or if free they tend too often to be abused by irresponsible members of the community. Washing facilities in schools, where the habit should be inculcated, are often lamentably inadequate. Only by education over a period of time, and by persistent propaganda, will the public come to realise the importance of hand washing after evacuation of the bowels.

Disease	Number notified	Rate per 1,000 Population	
		Borough of Christchurch	England and Wales
Scarlet Fever	60	2.79	1.39
Whooping Cough	21	0.98	3.58
Diphtheria	-	-	0.01
Erysipelas	3	0.14	0.14
Measles	393	18.27	12.36
Pneumonia	18	0.84	0.84
Poliomyelitis (paralytic) ...	8	0.37	0
(non-paralytic) ...	3	0.14	0.04
Meningococcal infection ...	-	-	0.03
Food Poisoning	1	0.05	0.24
Dysentery	10	0.46	-
Malaria (contracted abroad)	1	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS:

The Chest Clinic facilities are unchanged. Dr. Stuart Robertson, who is Medical Director of the local Mass Radiography Unit, conducts a clinic at the Millhams Street Health Centre, on Mondays for old cases and on Wednesday afternoons for new ones. The Clinic serves the Borough of Christchurch, the Borough of Lymington, most of the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge, and a very small part of the New Forest Rural District. The number of notifications of new cases is unchanged from the previous year, but more have died. The overall national picture tends to be a little disturbing, for though the death rate has fallen progressively in recent years the notification rate has not shown this trend, and one is led to wonder whether the new drugs, while serving to save or prolong the lives of cases who would otherwise have died, are not maintaining in our midst potentially infectious cases. It is apparent that, as in other spheres, progress is not without its disadvantages.

Number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register:—156.

Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
72	57	14	13

New Cases and Mortality 1932—1953.

	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	-	-
1952	12	7	-	1	1	1	1	-
1953	11	8	1	-	4	-	-	-

MASS RADIOGRAPHY:

No visit of the Mass Radiography Unit was made to the Borough during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS—CARE AND AFTER CARE:

The Christchurch, Lymington and District T.B. Care Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lady Manners, continued its valuable work for the welfare of tuberculous patients throughout the year. 27 cases received help which otherwise would not have been available to them, varying from additional nourishment, the provision of clothing and coal, to legal aid and help with the installation of a bath. The family of one case was helped with the funeral expenses when he died. Some £255 was spent in this fashion. Apart from a County Council grant of £100 the money was obtained by voluntary effort, either in the form of subscriptions and collections or by sale of N.A.P.T. Christmas seals and cards.

Once again tribute must be paid to the work of Lady Manners, Major F. A. L. Lawrence, the Hon. Secretary, and Lt.-Col. M. E. Morgan, the Hon. Treasurer.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION:

There was a slight fall in the number of children immunised for the first time as compared with the previous year, but there was a small increase in the number of refresher doses administered.

During the year 265 children were immunised for the first time, of whom 212 were under the age of five, and 53 were over five. 356 children previously immunised received refresher doses. The proportion of children born within the previous twelve months who have been immunised is 60%.

At the end of the year the Ministry of Health introduced a new form of annual return of Diphtheria Immunisation Statistics, whereby the immunisation figures are set out by age at inoculation

as well as by age attained, no differentiation being made between primary and booster courses. Some difficulty arose in the compilation of these figures owing to the rather sketchy nature of the original records before the individual card system was introduced in 1946. However, it is possible to record that the state of immunisation in the area among the most susceptible age groups can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory.

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 11 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 4 of the samples and absent in one-tenth ml. in the remaining 7. The treated water was examined bacteriologically on 61 occasions with entirely satisfactory results.

New Rapid Gravity Filters were brought into action during the year to replace the old roughing filters which had been in use for many years and had become obsolete. The six new filters contain graded sand and gravel. When the flow of water becomes retarded by the intercepted impurities they are removed by a reverse flow of filtered water after they have been loosened by the passage of compressed air through the filter bed. Each filter is thereby cleaned in a few minutes and put back into service. The whole installation is in a modern building and is electrically controlled. After treatment in these pre-filters the water passes, as formerly, to the slow sand filters.

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 6,638 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 8th July,
1953, from WEST HAMPSHIRE WATER COMPANY.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance: Clear and bright.

Turbidity: Nil.

Colour: 6. Odour: Nil.

pH: 7.9. Free Carbon Dioxide: 3.

Electric Conductivity: 410. Total Solids: 275.

Chlorine present as Chloride: 16.

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate: 180.

Hardness: Total 230. Carbonate: 180. Non-Carbonate: 50.

Nitrate Nitrogen 2.0. Nitrite Nitrogen: approx. 0.01.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.040. Oxygen Absorbed: 1.1.

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.049. Residual Chlorine: Absent.

Metals: Iron, Less than 0.03. Other 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: 16 per ml.

Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction:

Absent from: 100 ml.

Bact. coli. (Type 1):

Absent from: 100 ml.

Cl. welchii Reaction:

Absent from: 100 ml.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is moderately hard in character and free from any excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

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:

Further progress has been made in the preparation of the scheme for a proposed treatment works for all the town's sewage on an inland site off Stoney Lane. A move has been made towards negotiating an exchange of land between this Council and Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District Council, in order to bring the proposed site within the Borough boundary. No agreement has yet been reached.

Our existing system was connected to one of Bournemouth's outfalls on 30th June as a temporary measure, to help relieve the objectionable conditions liable to be caused by our broken sea outfall.

LABORATORY FACILITIES:

The Public Health Laboratory in Boscombe continued to deal with the bacteriological examination of specimens of epidemiological interest from this area. There was a further rise in the number of specimens emanating from the Borough. Dr. G. J. G. King, the Director, continues as our valued colleague and adviser on epidemiological matters.

The following list of work carried out at the Laboratory on specimens from this area has been kindly supplied by the Director:

Nose and throat	83
Sputa	16
Faeces	85
Urine	1
Venereal disease	4
Other human	30
Water	3
Milk	31
Ice cream	156
Other sanitary	21
TOTAL	430

FOOD POISONING:

One case only of food poisoning was reported during the year. This was a child who had been living at a local holiday camp and who was notified only after he had returned home with his family to another part of the country. No other cases occurred and no investigation was practicable.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

As in former years your Sanitary Inspectors continued to give much of their time to the routine inspection of food and food premises which is, as always, combined with advice and instruction in the hygienic care and handling of food. The comparative absence of food poisoning from our midst is a constant tribute to their energy in this direction. Our food traders, in general, are conscientious and co-operative and their shops a credit to the town.

ICE CREAM:

Ice cream continues to be sampled regularly throughout the warmer months of the year. The results of the Methylene Blue Test are now seldom unsatisfactory, and it is a far cry from only a few years ago when a substantial proportion of the samples were graded unsatisfactory. In this past year not one single sample fell into the unsatisfactory grades.

The number of retailers is now 105.

The following table shows the results of the Methylene Blue Test over the past seven 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%	32.0%	19.4%
1949	136	48.5%	29.4%	15.5%	6.6%
1950	160	70.0%	19.4%	6.9%	3.7%
1951	88	93.2%	5.7%	—	1.1%
1952	107	79.4%	15.0%	2.8%	2.8%
1953	156	85.3%	14.7%	—	—

SCHOOLS:

There has been no notable change or improvement in the condition of the overcrowded schools throughout the Borough. The new Junior School at Somerford, due to be completed early in 1954, will to a considerable extent relieve the situation at Addiscombe Road and Mudeford, but there still remains the grossly overcrowded Senior School which must so remain until completion of the new Senior School at Somerford.

School meals are available at all schools, cooked in kitchens on the school premises. Cooks and food handlers are given special instruction in hygienic food practices.

CHILD WELFARE:

The County Council continues to run two Child Welfare Centres in the area, one in the Health Centre at Millhams Street, held each Tuesday, and the other at St. Mark's Hall, Highcliff, held on the afternoon of the third Friday in each month. Each clinic is staffed by an Assistant County Medical Officer and by the area health visitors, and is run by a voluntary committee. In this connection it is interesting to note that at the Christchurch clinic a link with the early days of the pioneer Christchurch Child Welfare Society was severed during the year. The Society was formed under the Chairmanship of Miss Robinson in 1922, and Mrs. Whittingham, who became a member of the committee in 1926, was secretary from 1933 until she retired at the end of this year, after 27 years of devoted public service to the Society. Mrs. Emerson also retired after 23 years of service to the Society. I would wish here to pay a sincere tribute to the invaluable work of these ladies over many years. They are greatly missed.

HOUSING:

Housing is still a matter for serious anxiety, and the housing waiting list still too large to warrant any complacency. 67 new Council houses and 150 private houses were completed during the year, but the housing waiting list was 594 at the end of December. The rapid increase in the tempo of private building is most noticeable but it appears to affect the waiting list very little. It is to be hoped that the proposal to establish a new Housing Society will encourage some to build who otherwise would queue for a Council house.

Holmsley Camp, as long as it exists, will always remain our biggest headache. The recent Working Party Report on Camps has some strong things to say about wartime camps still in use for housing, and goes on to say that "everything possible should be done to close the camps and rehouse the occupants without delay." I said much the same thing in an Annual Report six years ago. Certain of the measures suggested to assist clearance are already being carried out by this Council. The construction of "sub-amenity" houses is suggested for tenants to whom the local authority would hesitate to offer a standard council house. The allocation of such houses might well cause considerable difficulties.

During the year 74 units of accommodation have been demolished at Holmsley, but there still remain 130 families. Among these are a certain number who might reasonably be described by the modern term "Problem Families." Some there may be like those whom the Working Party describes as "continuing to live in the camps because easy conditions of rent or otherwise destroy any incentive to seek new homes." It is only fair to say, however, that very many of the camp dwellers are good tenants anxiously awaiting satisfactory housing.

130 at Holmsley, 80 in requisitioned premises, nearly 600 on the waiting list, and only 67 Council houses completed in the last year, the problem is indeed grave.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47:

No case was seriously considered for action under the above Section during the year.

A number of aged people came under notice as in need of help, but in most cases the Area Welfare Officer, Miss Swift, was in one way or another able to assist them. The provision of a home help will often enable the aged to maintain their independence and continue in their own homes, when otherwise they would have to seek accommodation in a hospital or a home.

NURSERIES:

There are no privately run residential nurseries in the town. The British Red Cross Society conducts two residential nurseries.

There is one small private day nursery.

The County Council Day Nursery in the Square House has accommodation for 38 children of working mothers or children

who have been specially recommended on medical or social grounds. A sliding scale of charges is made on a means test basis.

ILLEGITIMACY:

The illegitimacy rate has again fallen and this year stands at 36 per 1,000 live births, a satisfactory figure.

One death only occurred among illegitimate babies under one year of age.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT:

I am again indebted to Mr. C. A. Mitchell, the Manager of the Christchurch Employment Exchange, for the following figures showing the state of employment within the area served by his Exchange. The area, in addition to the Borough of Christchurch, includes Hurn and Holmsley.

This year Mr. Mitchell has not quoted unemployment percentages and explains that "there are disadvantages in doing so in an area where a high proportion of workers reside (and attend an Employment Exchange when unemployed) outside the town in which they are normally employed. In the case of Christchurch, it has been found more practicable to group unemployment with that of Bournemouth and Poole with much less risk of misrepresentation in quoting unemployment percentages."

1. **Unemployment.** The number of persons over 18 years of age registered at Christchurch Employment Exchange during 1953 was as follows:—

Month.	Men.	Women.	Total.
January	188	103	291
February	192	99	291
March	190	102	292
April	157	87	244
May	141	89	230
June	118	61	179
July	98	44	142
August	108	53	161
September	113	63	176
October	162	94	256
November	188	112	300
December	177	107	284
AVERAGE	153	84	237

2. Insured Employees in the Christchurch Employment Exchange Area.

The figures are estimates based partly on the number of national insurance cards changed in the quarter beginning June, and partly on returns rendered by employers of five or more work-people showing the number of cards held by them. Adjustments have been made, so far as information was available, in respect of national insurance cards held by employers in this area for persons employed outside these areas.

The figures exclude most civil servants whose national insurance contributions are paid without the use of insurance cards.

The area includes Hurn Airport, where there are a number of industrial enterprises.

Industry or Service	Males aged 15 & over	Females aged 15 & over	Total Males and Females 15 & over
Basic Industries			
Agriculture and forestry	169	38	207
Quarrying (sand and gravel) and mica cutting and dressing	38	24	62
Gas/water/electricity supply... ..	244	6	250
Transport and communications... ..	181	15	196
TOTAL	632	83	715
Manufacturing Industries			
Engineering (boatbuilding, agricul- tural machinery, constructional, general, etc.)... ..	1119	105	1224
Engineering—wireless apparatus and electrical goods	58	75	133
Vehicles—manufacture and repair motor vehicles and cycles (includ- ing garages)	322	64	376
Aircraft—manufacture and repair ...	3025	400	3425
Other engineering	55	13	68
Food and drink manufacture	29	18	47
Wood—saw-milling, conversion and some upholstery	58	9	67
Paper and printing	37	5	42
Toys and plastic goods	83	144	227
Other manufacturing industries ...	5	-	5
TOTAL	4791	823	5614
Services			
Building, civil engineering and elec- trical contracting	365	17	382
Distributive trades	222	189	411
Insurance, banking and finance ...	69	22	91
National and local government ...	293	139	432
Educational services	74	164	238
Medical and dental services	75	261	336
Other professional services... ..	18	29	47
Hotel and catering trades	89	279	368
Domestic service (residential and non-residential)	30	238	268
Other miscellaneous services (sport, entertainment, laundering and dry cleaning, hairdressing, etc.)	42	45	87
TOTAL	1277	1383	2660
GRAND TOTAL ...	6700	2289	8989

GENERAL REMARKS:

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

The Scarlet Fever outbreak in Highcliffe carried on from the previous year and gradually subsided. The large number of cases of Measles is accounted for by the normal periodicity of the disease. Other infectious disease was negligible.

The population increased by an estimated 220, the smallest annual increase for five years.

The Birth Rate showed a further slight decrease and was the lowest for 13 years.

The Infant Mortality Rate is the lowest ever recorded for the town.

The Death Rate showed a very considerable rise and is the highest recorded for over 30 years. It is well above the national figure though it is much nearer to it, after application of the 'comparability factor.' This sudden rise is not due to any increase in ill health or indeed to any true rise in the number of deaths occurring in the area, but purely to a change introduced by the Registrar General in the classification of "Transferable Deaths." Formerly the death of a person coming from an outside area was considered to be a death to be shown among the figures of his place of origin and was not recorded with our indigenous deaths. During the past year this was changed and certain long stay institutions were classified as the inmates' permanent address. Any deaths occurring there were non-transferable. As we have a large number of such institutions taking cases from outside the Borough, notably from Bournemouth, our figures have been markedly affected. Following representations by Medical Officers of Health a more reasonable attitude is being adopted and this should effect an improvement in our figures in 1954.

Housing remains a serious problem, with Holmsley the major issue. The slow rate of delivery of new Council houses is a cause of distress. At the time of writing no new Council house had become available for occupation for eight months.

A temporary improvement in sewage disposal has been effected by the connexion of our system to one of Bournemouth's outfalls, pending the construction of our own new Scheme.

In conclusion, I would thank the Mayor and Members of the Council for their continued interest and encouragement, my colleagues in other departments for their advice and assistance, and in particular the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his two assistants for their industry and loyalty throughout the year.

D. J. N. McNAB.

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1954.

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1953.

To The MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS
of the BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my thirteenth Annual Report in which is given a brief review of the work of my department during the year ended 31st December, 1953. Tables dealing with income and expenditure and those showing Lorry Operating Costs cover the Financial year 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954.

There has been a further slight increase in the population. The Registrar General's Return for mid-June being 21,510 as against 21,290 for the previous year. The summer population is, of course, considerably in excess of this figure to which, for purposes of housing and refuse collection, must be added the comparatively large number of persons temporarily accommodated at Holmsley.

The construction of a further 217 dwellings, coupled with the increase in population and the influx of summer visitors, renders the maintenance of a weekly collection of refuse very difficult at times, staff for this class of work not being readily available. Despite these difficulties, a weekly collection has been maintained.

I wish to draw particular attention to the section dealing with refuse collection and disposal costs.

STAFF:

Mr. Stokes, who severed his connection with Local Government at the end of December, 1952, was replaced by Mr. Simco, who took up his duties as Additional Sanitary Inspector in March, 1953. Miss McDermid, who was promoted Chief Clerk on this position being vacated by Mr. Gunnell, has carried out her duties to my complete satisfaction. She is assisted by Miss Taylor, full-time Junior Clerk, and by Miss Callow, who is employed part-time in my department and in that of the Borough Engineer. This sharing of a clerk has worked satisfactorily and many records, which it had been found impossible to maintain, have been brought up to date.

HOUSING—SLUM CLEARANCE:

No slum clearance action has been undertaken by the Council for a number of years. This has been due, not to apathy on the part of the Council, but to circumstances over which they had little or no control. Fortunately, the many restrictions besetting the Council have now been removed and it is possible to go ahead with this class of work. I hope to be in a position to submit a comprehensive report in the near future.

In the meantime, such properties as fall within this category are kept reasonably wind and weatherproof—repairs being restricted to bare essentials

HOUSING—RECONDITIONING:

The greatest difficulty confronting the department in connection with works of reconditioning is one of costs. Time and time again your inspectors come up against this problem, and it is frequently a question of making the repairs fit the pocket of the owner rather than the other way round. I am satisfied that owners of small property, let at abnormally low rents, are not financially capable of meeting the relatively high costs of even minor repairs, and it is with extreme difficulty and often only after prolonged discussions that absolutely essential repairs are put in hand.

The Government is fully aware of these difficulties and the proposed Housing Repairs and Rents Act will, I feel sure, go a long way towards solving what is at the moment a most difficult problem.

Notices in respect of 26 properties were served during the year. The works called for in these notices varied from defective roofs or floors to general dilapidations. Notices in respect of 19 of these properties had been complied with at the end of the year.

HOUSING—OVERCROWDING:

An entirely different interpretation is now placed on the term "Overcrowding." Whereas previously this term was used to denote absence of adequate living space in a house—assessed in accordance with Section 58 or the Fifth Schedule to the Housing Act, 1936—to-day, almost any family without separate accommodation considers itself to be overcrowded, and many seek the support of the department in their application for rehousing.

The Overcrowding Records required to be maintained in the department are still not up-to-date. Every effort is, however, being made to remedy this, and during the year under review 306 premises have been dealt with. During the past eight years records in respect of 3,146 houses have been prepared, and some idea of the degree of overcrowding in the area may be gauged from the fact that in only 41 instances has overcrowding been found to exist.

Of the 321 houses dealt with during the year—including 15 in respect of which complaints of overcrowding had been lodged—only 7 proved to be overcrowded. Four of these premises have been dealt with.

Much has been written and a good deal said about the number of relatively large houses occupied by one or two persons. It has been suggested that better use might be made of these properties by persuading the tenants to accept smaller accommodation. Theoretically this is the ideal way of solving some of the housing problems, but unless the properties are owned by the local authority, there is little prospect of any headway being made. Elderly persons whose families have grown up and left the home are understandably reluctant to leave the home in and around which so much of their life has been centred. There are many such houses

in your district, but it is very doubtful whether the occupants could be persuaded to accept smaller accommodation, frequently at a higher rent. As I see it, little or no headway will be made in this direction, and applicants will have to be housed in newly-erected Council houses.

HOUSING ALLOCATION:

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

108 families were rehoused during the year. Of this number:

18 were housed in temporary accommodation at Holmsley.

7 were housed in requisitioned properties.

83 were housed in new Council properties.

130 families with a total of 533 persons are temporarily housed at Holmsley. The families are made up as follows.

No. in Family.	No. of Families.
9	2
8	4
7	5
6	12
5	23
4	31
3	35
2	14
1	4
	130

The corresponding figure last year was 173.

On the 31st December, there were 594 applicants on the Waiting List, made up as follows:—

No. in Family.	No. of Applicants.
9	2
8	4
7	4
6	24
5	48
4	120
3	161
2	200
1	31
	594

The number for the previous year was 723.

80 families are housed in requisitioned properties.

The Council have pursued their policy of gradually abolishing the hutments at Holmsley, and during the year under review, 33 huts and 41 flats have been demolished. Since the adoption of this scheme, 117 huts and 1 brick building have been removed.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

Your inspectors have given this aspect of their work a good deal of attention as evidenced by the fact that 2,136 inspections have been made to the 194 food premises in the area. It is not suggested that the number of visits is adequate to ensure that the premises are at all times maintained at the high level set by the Clean Food Guild. On the other hand, it has not been found necessary to take action against any of the traders who, on the whole, maintain a very high standard of hygiene and have every reason to be proud of their premises and methods of storage and handling.

A very large percentage of the food premises in the district are in the Clean Food Guild, and the owners of these have at all times co-operated with the department. Every one of the 171 food premises in the Guild is provided with fitted wash basins and a supply of running hot and cold water is also available.

Only a very limited number of premises are without fitted basins and, to the best of my knowledge, only one shop is without hot water. This is receiving the attention of the department.

As stated above, there are 194 food premises in the area, and at the request of the Ministry of Health, the types of business making up this number are shown hereunder:—

Grocer	61
Greengrocer, Fruiterer	16
Baker and Confectioner	11
Sweets	24
Fishmonger and Fryer	11
Butcher	17
Cafe or Restaurant	34
Public Houses	20

The number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act is 121. Of this number:—

98 are registered for the sale of ice cream.

6 are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

1 is registered for storage of ice cream.

15 are registered for the preparation of sausages and pickled meats.

1 is registered for the manufacture of sausages and cooked and preserved meats.

I am satisfied that the standard of cleanliness of food premises and personnel in your area leaves little to be desired, and though pressure of work in other directions has meant fewer meetings of the Clean Food Guild Committee, the high standards set by the Guild have been maintained.

The disposal of condemned foods has presented no real problem. Condemned meat has been returned to the Wholesale Meat Suppliers' Association for processing, and all suitable tinned foods have gone to Kitchen Waste. Such tinned foods as are considered unsuitable for animal feeding are disposed of in the refuse tip.

Other than ice cream premises, separate records of inspections of food premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act are not maintained and I am, therefore, not in a position to quote the number made to this type of premises. As will be seen by reference to Table 1, under the heading of Ice Cream and Ice Cream Samples and Revisits, 704 inspections have been made during the year, and the remarks made earlier in this report on the standard of cleanliness apply equally to premises dealing in this commodity.

SAMPLING—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938-50:

Sampling is undertaken by the County Council which is the Food and Drugs Authority, and I am indebted to Mr. C. O. Perry, Chief Weights and Measures Inspector, who has kindly furnished me with details of samples taken during the year ended 31st March, 1954, details which are reproduced below.

Article.	No. Taken.
Butter and Other Fats	4
Drugs	2
Milk	70
Sausage and Other Meat Products	4
Spirits	5
Other Foods	8

All the samples proved to be genuine, and the 70 samples of milk contained an average of 3.75% Milk Fat and 8.77% Non-Fatty Solids.

MILK SUPPLY:

The bulk of the milk consumed in your area reaches the district ready bottled, and the question of contamination of this all-important food, other than in the home, does not therefore arise. The greater part of the supply is pasteurised and bottled by firms whose premises are outside the boundaries of your Borough. All are firms of repute and their product and methods leave little to be desired.

There is one Pasteurising Plant in your area and your inspectors act as agents for the County Council in the supervision of this plant.

31 samples have been taken during the year. Of this number, 4 failed to pass the test.

A good deal of trouble has been experienced with both Recording and Indicating Thermometers, and readings taken with a Check Thermometer have proved these to be inaccurate. The defective thermometers have been replaced and samples taken since have proved satisfactory.

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, is 5.

ICE CREAM:

This commodity continues to be consumed in ever increasing quantities, and in view of its susceptibility to contamination your inspectors keep a wary eye on the methods of storage and distribution. It is to the credit of those who manufacture and distribute this popular item of food that no samples fell below Grade 2.

156 samples were taken during the year. These were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Methylene Blue Test, the results being as follows:—

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	133
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	23

107 samples tested the previous year gave the following results:

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	85
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	16
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	3

A number of itinerant vendors now retail ice cream in your area. These vendors are employed by reputable firms whose headquarters are in Bournemouth. The vehicles used and the personnel employed show a high standard of cleanliness, and I am satisfied that their product and methods are in every way satisfactory.

There is only one manufacturer of ice cream in your area, and his product is manufactured from a Cold Mix. All samples taken from this source have been placed in Grade 1.

DRAINAGE:

Private houses in large numbers are being erected in the area, particularly in the Highcliffe district where intense development is taking place on land off Hinton Wood Avenue. Development on this scale calls for a great deal of attention to new drainage works and supervision and testing have taken up a great deal of your inspectors' time. This work is of the utmost importance, particularly in an area where sewage has to be pumped, and where it is essential to ensure that sub-soil water does not gain access to the sewers.

Whereas in 1952 your inspectors dealt with the drainage (new or reconstructed) of 157 properties, in 1953 this figure rose to 356. The number of water, smoke and colour tests in 1952 was 524. During the year under review, the number has risen to 820.

It will be seen, therefore, that considerably more of your inspectors' time is being taken up by this class of work.

Development in the more remote parts of the Borough where sewers are not available adds to the problem of drainage. In such cases, Cesspool or Septic Tank drainage has to be provided. In

two cases, where the sewer is shallow and the ground falls away from the sewer, it has been found necessary to instal collecting chambers and pumps to lift the sewage. Apart from the fact that the pumps are apt to go out of action, it adds to the cost of development. This form of drainage was adopted on the advice of the department because the nature of the sub-soil (clay) would not permit adequate disposal of effluent if Septic Tanks had been provided.

The number of properties not connected to the sewer and the means of drainage are as follows:—

Draining to Septic Tanks	37
Draining to Cesspools	57
Bucket Latrines	61

The corresponding figures last year were:—

Draining to Septic Tanks	34
Draining to Cesspools	58
Bucket Latrines	62

Only 22 of these properties could be connected to existing sewers.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES:

There has been no change in the number of licensed sites which remains at 12.

A number of applications to set up caravan sites in various parts of the Borough have been received during the year. All applications have been refused on the grounds that adequate provision for the accommodation of caravans has already been made. One applicant appealed against the decision of the Planning Authority. The appeal was unsuccessful.

Full use has continued to be made of the sites at Sandhills where upwards of 30 families reside permanently in caravans.

As is to be expected, overcrowding of some of the sites occurs at certain periods of the year—notably during Bank Holidays and the month of August. Little can be done to prevent this, and one must rely on the integrity of the owners of the sites to keep within the permitted numbers.

Generally speaking, the sites are well maintained; are all provided with modern sanitary conveniences, and in some cases with bathrooms, and compare very favourably with sites in other parts of the country.

The total permitted number of caravans on all sites, other than Sandhills, is 669.

142 families are permanently resident in caravans.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

(a) Refuse Collection.

As pointed out in the introductory remarks to this report, difficulties are being experienced in maintaining a weekly collection of refuse, and whereas for a number of years collection was at a set time, now, due to staffing difficulties and to the increase in the number of properties, the time of collection varies considerably and has on many occasions during the summer been as late as nine o'clock at night, resulting in members of the refuse collection and disposal staff having to work upwards of 2,000 hours overtime.

It is quite obvious that the present staff is insufficient to cope with the work. On the other hand, repeated applications to the Ministry of Labour for men for this class of work have been fruitless, due mainly to the rates of pay which compare unfavourably with those in other industries in the area.

Should this shortage of staff persist, it may be necessary to review the whole position with a view to introducing a less frequent collection. This is something which I am anxious to avoid. On the other hand, if staff for this class of work is not forthcoming, it is apparent that some action will have to be taken.

The sickness rate during the year has again been low, 109 man-days, or an average of 5.74 days per man. 17 of the 109 days absence were the result of minor accidents at work.

There is no doubt that the members of your refuse staff have given of their best; have worked very long hours and have shown splendid team spirit, and I wish to convey to them my thanks for the manner in which they have faced up to these additional duties, often at short notice, and not infrequently at considerable inconvenience to themselves.

Refuse from the temporary Housing Estate at Holmsley continues to be collected by your refuse staff. This work is undertaken on behalf of the Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District Council and the cost is recharged.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in an area reserved for the purpose on Stanpit Marsh. This area is rapidly being reclaimed and it will soon be necessary to transfer to the newly acquired site at the rear of the Gas Works.

The constituents of present-day refuse are such that little or no covering material is to be obtained from this source, and whereas formerly a good deal of ash was to be found in refuse, ash which could be used for dressing down purposes, to-day's refuse consists almost exclusively of paper, tins, bottles and jars, and covering material has therefore to be imported.

For a time, I was able to obtain ash from the Gas Works at Poole. The supply became so uncertain, however, that I had to seek another source, and finally entered into an agreement with

British Railways. The supply from this source has been fairly constant, and enough ash has been obtained to keep refuse adequately covered, a total of 597 tons having been used. This ash arrives by truck at the Goods Yard—the average weight of a truck being 7 tons. The whole of this ash has to be unloaded by hand and adds considerably to the work undertaken by your refuse collectors.

2,486 loads of refuse, with a weight of 5,082 tons, have been dealt with during the year. This is an increase of 150 tons on the previous year. There has also been an increase in the number of loads of road sweepings and builders' rubbish brought to the tip, 1,156 as against 912 last year. The estimated weight of this material is 1,750 tons, and the total refuse dealt with at the tip is therefore 6,832 tons.

I again find myself sorely pressed for soil, and an area of upwards of an acre requires to be soiled down if the development of the sportfields is not to be interrupted. This was fully reported on in my previous Annual Report, and again brought to the notice of the Council quite recently, and I do not propose to enlarge on the remarks which appeared therein.

Two areas of approximately 1 and 2½ acres respectively were grassed down last September. Both areas show an excellent growth of grass and will be ready for use this year.

(c) Transport.

With the exception of the Shelvoke and Drewry, which was purchased 4 years ago, all vehicles under my control have been in service for periods varying from 8 to 16 years, and though there have been no major breakdowns, some of these vehicles have proved troublesome and will have to be replaced in the not too distant future.

The Angledozer, which is in its fourth year, is proving somewhat costly to maintain. This is due mainly to the nature of the work and to the conditions under which the machine has to work. One must also bear in mind that for the greater part of the time the machine operates in low gear—forward or reverse—and wear and tear is greater than on vehicles of the more orthodox type.

The Electric Vehicle purchased in July, 1952, and used exclusively on the collection of kitchen waste, has given very good service and has been trouble free throughout.

(d) Costs.

I have received a copy of the Public Cleansing Costing Return for the year 1952-53, published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The figures in this return are based on information supplied to the Ministry by local authorities with a population of 20,000 or more.

A study of the return reveals some very interesting facts, and although it cannot be said that your costs are the lowest in the country, they compare very favourably with other local authorities of a similar size, and are well below the average shown in the return.

391 local authorities, including your own, furnished details in relation to refuse collection and disposal costs, and 386 furnished similar information in respect of street cleansing.

It is stated in the return that whereas in 1937-38, 204 authorities disposed of refuse by Controlled Tipping, in 1952-53 the number had risen to 279.

The cost of the Cleansing Services has more than doubled since the last return, covering the year 1937-38 was published. In that year, the figures were £8 million for refuse collection and disposal, and £4 million for street cleansing. In 1951-52, the figures were £17 million and £9 million respectively.

The income from Salvage in 1952-53 was in excess of £3 million.

The average annual net cost of collection and disposal of refuse per ton to 112 local authorities that weigh 80% or more of their refuse is 32s. 5d. for collection and 9s 9d. for disposal—a total of 42s. 2d. The figures for your Borough are 34s. 8d. for collection and a credit of 3d. for disposal. A total of 34s. 5d.

The average cost of collection and disposal per 1,000 of population in respect of 385 authorities is £515. The cost in Christchurch is £416.

The average cost per 1,000 premises is £1,688. The cost to your local authority is £1,221.

Only 2 local authorities with a population under 30,000, disposing of refuse by Controlled Tipping and weighing 80% or more of their refuse, operated at a credit. One of these is your town.

It is interesting to note that "Kerbside Collection," varying from 1 to 100 per cent., is operated by no fewer than 95 authorities. Where anything like a high percentage of kerbside collection is operated, there is a marked decrease in the cost of collection.

As will be seen by reference to Table 10, there has been an increase in the cost of collection and disposal of refuse. These increased costs are due to several factors, amongst them being the introduction of a levy on transport; two increases in wages, and the very large number of hours which have had to be worked and paid for at overtime rates.

Fortunately, the increase on the disposal side is completely offset by the increase in income. Consequently, this branch of the service has thrown up a credit slightly in excess of that for the previous year.

I would point out that the disposal costs include the levelling, clearing and grassing down of the 3½ acres of sportsfields referred to earlier in this report.

The Net Cost of the service for the year ending 31st March, including 25.4% overheads, is £9,355 16s. 2d.

TRADE REFUSE:

The cost of collection of Trade refuse and of additional collections from hotels, restaurants and camps continues to rise, the cost of this service during the year being £357 7s. 8d., and the income £102 19s. 8d.

Collections vary from 2 to 4 per week, and are at their heaviest during the summer season when the camps and hotels are fully occupied.

Special collections are also made at Christchurch Hospital.

SALVAGE.

Although the quantity of paper collected during the year is slightly in excess of that for the corresponding period in the previous year, the income from this source is considerably lower due to a decrease in prices. This was the result of a glut brought about by intense collection on the part of local authorities, quantities of paper considerably in excess of the requirements of the mills being made available. Fortunately, this unhappy state of affairs no longer exists, and the mills are once more in a position to absorb the paper put at their disposal by local authorities.

Despite these adverse conditions, the operation of the scheme is still worthwhile as evidenced by the fact that income is considerably in excess of expenditure, the total revenue being £1,318 and the expenditure £935. Your Paper Merchants were recently asked to review the price being paid for the various grades of paper. This they agreed to do, and it is hoped that this will result in a substantial increase in revenue.

As will be seen by reference to Table 9, I have continued to dispose of some tins picked out of the refuse at the tip face. Only a very small percentage of the tins, and only the larger containers at that, can be dealt with in this way as this operation has to be carried out entirely by hand, and time and circumstances do not permit of more thorough sorting.

The tins continue to be sold to a firm of Scrap Merchants in Southampton.

KITCHEN WASTE:

The collection of this material, as a separate service, has been maintained and a total of approximately 180 tons has been delivered to the Concentrator Plant at Bournemouth. This is a slight increase on the figure of 158 tons for the previous year.

I have continued to use Individual Household Buckets in respect of private dwellings, and the number now in use is 651. Large bins are used at factory and school canteens, and a number of communal bins are still sited in parts of the district. It is the policy of the department to reduce the number of street bins as

and when possible, as it is found extremely difficult to maintain these in good condition due to constant interference by members of the public and by animals in search of food.

It was found that a number of bins sited at Holmsley were either not used at all or were being used for a purpose for which they were not intended, with the result that a good deal of refuse and but little kitchen waste was being made available. As the quantity of waste was insufficient to warrant collection, the bins in question have been withdrawn and no collection of this material is now made at Holmsley.

That the use of Individual Containers results in an increase in the quantity of Waste made available is shown by a comparison of the figures for the years 1951 to 1954.

1951/52.	1952/53.	1953/54.
94 tons.	158 tons.	180 tons.

The target of one ton per 1,000 of population, set by the Ministry, has never been reached in this area. This is due to the fact that a large number of persons keep pigs and poultry, and collect quite a substantial quantity of the available waste. This is a matter over which the Council have no control.

The sale of "Concentrate" to pig and poultry keepers has been continued throughout the year, a total of approximately 122 tons, valued at £1,193, having been disposed of.

RODENT CONTROL:

The Council, through their Rodent Officer, continue to deal with this class of work as required by Section 2 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. There is no doubt that the continued struggle against this pest is resulting in a considerable decrease in their numbers as evidenced by the number of bodies recovered, and the estimated total kill which this year is 58 and 524 respectively as against 116 and 713 for the previous year.

For a number of years there was no co-operation between neighbouring local authorities, with the result that a good deal of the work carried out by the Rodent Operators proved abortive. This difficulty has been overcome by the setting up of a Workable Area Committee under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The local authorities represented on this committee are:

Bournemouth County Borough.
Christchurch Municipal Borough.
Lymington Municipal Borough.
New Forest Rural District Council.
Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District Council.

Meetings are held from time to time at which methods of control and any problems facing local authorities can be freely discussed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has prepared the layout of a return which is to be submitted to the Divisional Rodent

Officer each quarter. To facilitate the work of the department, this layout has been adopted in lieu of that formerly used in Table 16 of this report.

A charge of two shillings and sixpence is still made in respect of treatment at private premises, irrespective of the number of visits or of the quantity of materials used. I have always felt that this work should be carried out free of charge at private premises but the Ministry made a 50% grant on all costs conditional on the local authority making a charge for this service.

I am informed that neighbouring authorities make no charge for this service—other than to business premises—and that the 50% grant is paid by the Ministry. I suggest that the same procedure should be followed in your area.

FACTORIES ACTS—1937 AND 1948:

217 inspections were made by your inspectors to the 116 factories in your area, and as will be seen by reference to Table 17, several contraventions were found, some of which had been remedied at the close of the year.

So many changes have occurred in the ownership or in the nature of the work carried out at these premises that the present Register of Factories is no longer of use. In co-operation with the Factory Inspector, a new Register is being prepared, and it is hoped to have this new record in being in the near future.

DISINFECTING STATION:

During the year under review, 129 blankets, 176 mattresses, 62 pillows, 14 miscellaneous items, have been passed through the Bacterol disinfector. Most of these items are the property of the Council and are in use in the beach huts at Highcliffe and Mudeford.

COMPLAINTS:

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

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 His Worship The Mayor (Councillor K. H. Ashcroft); the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor S. Kermode); the Town Clerk (Mr. W. D. Platt); the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. D. J. N. McNab), and the members of the staff of my department for their co-operation throughout the year.

“Stour Cottage,”

Barrack Road,
Christchurch.

July, 1954.

FRANCIS LE V. FRIEND,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

TABLE 1.
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Housing Visits	121
Revisits	434
Housing Overcrowding	480
Drainage Visits	837
Revisits	1,030
Nuisances	173
Revisits	244
Unsound Food	125
Revisits	37
Food Premises	669
Revisits	135
Clean Food Guild	242
Ice Cream	476
Revisits	72
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	130
Revisits	43
Ice Cream Samples	156
Milk Samples	51
Infectious Disease	144
Revisits	48
Verminous Premises	19
Revisits	38
Factories	201
Revisits	19
Outworkers	18
School Canteens	38
Public Conveniences	80
Vans, Tents, etc.	41
Camping Sites	105
Revisits	116
Shops (Shops Acts)	270
Hawkers	46
Refuse Collection and Disposal	536
Salvage and Kitchen Waste	318
Rodent Control	387
Revisits	797
Closet Accommodation	40
Water Supply	18
Offices	15
Pet Animals Act	9
Rivers and Streams	20
Slaughter of Animals	13
Unclassified	158
	8,949

TABLE 2.**ARTICLES OF FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR.**

Plums (Blown)	268 tins.
Damsons (Blown)	8 tins.
Grapes (Blown)	18 tins.
Orange Segments (Blown)	27 tins.
Cherries (Blown)	18 tins.
Pineapple (Blown)	4 tins.
Peaches (Blown, Damaged Containers)	26 tins.
Pears (Blown)	10 tins.
Grapefruit (Blown)	2 tins.
Strawberries (Blown)	32 tins.
Greengages (Blown)	1 tin.
Gooseberries (Blown, Metallic Contamination)	2 tins.
Apricots (Blown, Damaged Containers)	8 tins.
Raspberries (Blown)	3 tins.
Peach Pulp (Discoloured)	7 tins.
Pineapple Jelly (Blown)	3 tins.
Dates (Fermented)	1 pkt.
Marmalade (Blown)	2 tins.
Prunes (Blown)	2 tins.
Tomatoes (Blown)	93 tins.
Tomato Soup (Blown, Sour)	3 tins.
Fruit Mincemeat (Blown, Damaged Containers)	2 tins.
Carrots (Blown)	16 tins.
Vegetable Soup (Blown)	2 tins.
Peas (Blown)	51 tins.
Beans (Blown)	40 tins.
Mushroom Soup (Blown)	2 tins.
Chicken Soup (Blown)	2 tins.
Ox Tongues (Blown)	1 tin.
Luncheon Meat (Blown, Decomposed)	31 tins.
Minced Meat Loaf (Blown, Decomposed)	24 tins.
Ham (Blown, Decomposed, Mould)	25 tins.
Calf Tongues (Decomposed)	1 tin.
Beef Sausages (Sour)	65 lbs.
Pork Sausages (Sour, Decomposed)	245½ lbs.
Sausages (Mould, Blown, Decomposed)	3 tins.
Pork Brawn (Mould, Decomposed)	8 tins.
Pork Butts (Mould, Decomposed)	2 tins.
Corned Beef (Damaged, Decomposed)	5 tins.
Pork Slice (Blown)	1 tin.
Liver (Damaged Containers)	1 tin.
Brisket of Beef (Blown, Decomposed)	2 tins.
Pigs' Kidneys (Decomposed)	3 tins.
Pilchards (Decomposed)	2 tins.
Herrings (Blown, Damaged)	4 tins.
Haddock (Decomposed)	1 stone.
Coalfish (Contamination)	4 stone.
Sardines (Blown)	15 tins.

TABLE 2—Continued.

Salmon (Blown)	3 tins.
Jellied Veal (Decomposed)	2 tins.
Stewed Steak (Blown)	49 tins.
Sandwich Spread (Blown)	1 tin.
Wippfat (Blown)	3 tins.
Biscuits (Rancid)	150 lbs.
Cream (Blown, Damaged)	3 tins.
Sweetened Milk (Blown)	20 tins.
Beetroot (Blown)	3 tins.
Rice (Musty)	106 lbs.
Dried Milk (High Lactic Acid)	280 lbs.
Cooked Macaroni (Blown)	2 tins.
Sugar Corn (Damaged, Blown)	2 tins.
Evaporated Milk (Blown)	49 tins.
Liver (Decomposed, Stale)	66 lbs.
Beef (Taint, Bruising)	211 lbs.
Pork (Taint, Abscess, T.B., Contaminated)	1,757 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Pork Trimmings (Decomposed)	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Mutton (Decomposed, Abscess)	132 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

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, 1953.

No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk ...	1
No. of persons registered as Distributors of milk...	30
No. of persons resident outside the district retailing milk in the area	7

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	302
No. of houses and premises redrained	9
Repairs or amendments to existing drains	45
Drains or gullies unstopped and cleansed	42
Length in yards of stoneware drains laid	8,841
Manholes and covers provided	507
New manhole covers provided	2
Intercepting traps fixed	211
New gully traps fixed	533
Soil pipes and vent shafts fixed	191
Soil pipes and vent shafts repaired or renewed	7
Water tests applied	640

TABLE 4—Continued.

Smoke tests applied	179
Colour tests applied	1
Cesspools abolished	2
Cesspools emptied	4
Cesspools constructed	1
Septic tanks constructed	3
Septic tanks abolished	—
(b) SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND FITTINGS:—	
New W.C. accommodation provided	86
New W.C. apartments provided	86
New W.C. pedestals provided	87
W.C's cleansed	7
New flushing cisterns provided	86
Flushing cisterns repaired	9
Baths provided	42
Sinks provided	46
Lavatory basins provided	53
New waste pipes trapped	144
Existing waste pipes trapped	1
Pail closets and/or middens abolished	—
(c) MISCELLANEOUS:	
House provided with through ventilation	—
New roofs provided	—
Roofs repaired	11
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired	6
Stack pipes provided	—
Stack pipes disconnected or repaired	2
Damp walls remedied	5
Ventilation under floors provided	2
Yards paved	—
Yards repaired	—
Floors of rooms relaid	5
Floors of rooms repaired	3
New windows provided	6
Windows repaired and/or made to open	15
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	19
Doors repaired or renewed	8
Ventilated food stores provided	3
Staircases provided or repaired	2
Dustbins provided	189
Nuisances—Overcrowding abated	4
„ —Smoke	6
„ —Animals	6
„ —Accumulation of manure and refuse	14
Workrooms cleansed and repaired	—
Cowsheds and dairies cleansed	1
Grates, ranges, coppers renewed or repaired	10

TABLE 4—Continued.

Rooms disinfected	61
Premises disinfested	15
Insufficient water supply	2
Bakehouses cleansed	3
Fish frying premises cleansed	5

TABLE 5.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 414 Complaints were received as detailed below:—

Nature of Complaint.	No. Received.
Defective roofs	8
Defective chimneys	1
Dilapidations	18
Defective water supply	2
Defective water tanks	1
Defective boiler pipes	1
Defective sink waste pipes	5
Defective flushing cisterns	4
Defective W.C. Pans	8
Unsatisfactory W.C. accommodation	1
Overflowing Septic Tank	1
Choked drains	38
Dampness	8
Absence of dustbins	60
Defective kitchen waste bins	1
Animals	4
Smells	23
Smoke	3
Non-removal of refuse	3
Accumulation of refuse	9
Insanitary conditions	5
Fleas and bugs	6
Insects	13
Rats and mice	98
Cockroaches	1
Noise	1
Food	63
Overcrowding	9
Defective grates	9
Fouling of ground	2
Miscellaneous	8

414

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	Outstanding 31/12/52	Number Served	Complied With	Work Done By L.A. in Default	Outstanding 31/12/53
Informal	10	31	37	-	4
Statutory	5	14	16	-	3
Total	15	45	53	-	7

Summary of Statutory Notices Served:

Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936	11
Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936	2
Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	1

HOUSING STATISTICS.

TABLE 7.

HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING.

- (a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year) Not
2. Number of families dwelling therein)
3. Number of persons dwelling therein) known
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 269
- (c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 108
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases 324
- (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 —

It will be appreciated that until a complete survey is carried out it is impossible to give accurate information and the figures quoted must be read in conjunction with the remarks which appear under the heading "Housing—Overcrowding."

TABLE 8.
RECORD OF PETROL AND OIL CONSUMED
BY REFUSE LORRIES
DURING THE PERIODS 1952/53 AND 1953/54.

Month 1952/53	Petrol (Gallons)							Monthly Totals	Oil (pints)							Monthly Totals
	Lorry					Angle dozer	Van		Lorry					Angle Dozer	Van	
	1	2	3	4	5				1	2	3	4	5			
Apr.	72	96	153	16	70	56	8	471	4	6	10	-	22	19	-	61
May	72	96	187	10	90	59	7	521	6	6	12	5	2	7	-	38
June	72	96	136	8	70	64	15	461	4	16	14	-	2	7	-	43
July	48	60	204	40	80	56	-	488	4	6	11	-	2	5	-	28
Aug.	82	89	24	40	80	48	3	366	5	4	4	2	4	5	-	24
Sep.	48	106	65	40	80	60	6	405	17	2	34	10	22	8	-	93
Oct.	58	24	120	40	90	48	7	387	8	10	16	2	-	21	-	57
Nov.	70	24	90	32	70	40	4	330	8	2	7	4	2	9	-	32
Dec.	72	-	105	32	90	48	3	350	18	-	12	2	4	8	-	44
Jan.	72	24	105	40	90	56	10	397	14	-	12	2	4	13	-	45
Feb.	60	24	60	32	100	40	-	316	13	2	45	-	22	23	-	105
Mar.	84	-	105	40	90	48	6	373	24	-	20	2	2	19	-	67
Total	810	639	1354	370	1000	623	69	4865	125	54	197	29	88	144	-	637
1953/54																
Apr.	70	46	60	32	70	52	-	330	12	4	6	-	4	18	-	44
May	108	-	90	40	80	57	-	375	26	-	-	-	2	8	-	36
June	96	-	90	40	80	72	2	380	19	-	4	2	6	8	-	39
July	84	4	180	48	100	84	-	500	16	-	4	-	8	28	-	56
Aug.	72	36	105	56	90	72	2	433	12	4	2	5	8	9	-	40
Sep.	12	72	75	40	90	84	4	377	3	8	2	-	12	15	-	40
Oct.	24	60	90	40	70	60	7	351	4	6	2	-	23	16	-	51
Nov.	30	60	135	32	90	36	4	387	12	16	32	2	8	22	-	92
Dec.	36	60	105	32	80	48	4	365	10	2	6	2	12	16	-	48
Jan.	22	60	120	40	110	60	4	416	6	6	8	-	16	4	-	40
Feb.	24	60	90	32	100	48	4	358	6	2	10	2	14	5	-	39
Mar.	24	72	105	32	90	60	-	383	4	14	4	-	16	7	-	45
Total	602	530	1245	464	1050	733	31	4655	130	62	80	13	129	156	-	570

TABLE 9.
RECORD OF SALVAGE TRANSACTIONS DURING THE PERIOD
1st APRIL, 1953, TO 31st MARCH, 1954.

Month	Paper			Textiles			Metals			Tins			Value	
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s. d.
April	14	18	2	23	1	0	3	3	-	-	1	14	4	3 0 0
May	16	9	0	16	1	1	2	23	-	-	1	4	102	16 8
June	15	13	2	14	-	9	2	7	-	-	-	-	106	8 4
July	12	7	0	4	-	12	1	24	-	-	-	-	90	12 1
August	22	7	3	23	-	10	0	0	-	-	-	-	77	4 0
September	20	19	1	9	-	-	-	-	13	7	0	0	169	10 6
October	16	4	2	8	-	14	3	0	-	-	-	-	112	2 2
November	16	17	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	0 0
December	18	10	0	1	-	11	3	16	-	-	-	-	94	13 11
January	15	4	0	9	-	12	3	3	-	1	6	1	118	12 2
February	13	12	1	20	-	-	-	-	1	7	0	0	110	8 4
March	20	5	0	7	-	14	0	24	-	-	-	-	87	16 10
Totals	203	8	3	22	6	8	0	16	13	10	1	21	1,318	18 6

TABLE 10.
PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.
DETAILS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE,
YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1954.

No.	Item	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REFUSE COLLECTION							
1	Wages of Foreman	205	3	6			
2	Wages of Loaders	4,246	18	5			
3	Salvage (sorting, packing etc)	935	12	6			
4	Protective Clothing	40	11	0			
5	Transport (including Drivers)	4,480	17	0			
6	Tools, Implements, etc. ...	4	10	9	9,913	13	2
	Less Gross Income	...	...	...	465	15	11
	Net Cost	...	...	...	9,447	17	3
REFUSE DISPOSAL							
7	Wages, Covering Materials, etc	1,274	0	3			
8	Angledozer Operating Costs	824	12	0			
9	Transport Charges	383	10	7			
10	Protective Clothing	5	12	3			
11	Tools, Implements, etc. ...	41	14	8	2,529	9	9
	Less Gross Income	...	...	...	2,621	10	10
	Net Cost	...	Cr.	...	92	1	1
Gross Expenditure - Collection and Disposal					12,443	2	11
Gross Income - - - Collection and Disposal					3,087	6	9
Net Expenditure - Collection and Disposal					9,355	16	2

Total Refuse Collected (Tons) 5,082
 Estimated Population (including Holmsley) 22,247
 No. of Premises from which refuse is collected 7,096
 Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day 12.51

COLLECTION.

Net Cost per Ton 37s. 2d.
 Net Cost per 1,000 Premises £1,329 3s. 4d.
 Net Cost per 1,000 Population £425 0s. 0d.

DISPOSAL.

Total Refuse Disposed of (Tons) 6,832
 Net Cost per Ton Cr. 3.23d.
 Net Cost per 1,000 Premises Cr. £12 19s. 2d.
 Net Cost per 1,000 Population Cr. £4 2s. 6d.

TABLE 11.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING COSTS OF CORPORATION'S REFUSE AND SALVAGE LORRIES
1st APRIL, 1953, TO 31st MARCH, 1954.

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 Consumption (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.			d.	£	s.	d.			
1	229	13		2117	19	10	74	0	6	43	15	6	-	6	14	8	-		472	3	8	266	174	5428	602	9.0	20.88	2	14	3	
2	219	15		8101	19	9	72	13	0	421	16	9	-	8	12	7	1	19	826	17	3	266	163	3727	530	7.0	53.25	5	1	6	
3	393	1		2242	6	3	85	9	6	78	2	3	-	16	0	9	2	18	817	17	11	266	255	7049	1245	5.66	27.85	3	4	2	
4	137	5	7	83	14	0	64	8	10	68	0	2	-	9	19	5	3	19	369	7	0	266	188	3450	464	7.44	25.55	1	19	1	
5	348	14	10	207	13	10	86	13	6	48	8	6	288	9	5	7	3	19	992	15	3	266	259	7143	1050	6.80	33.36	4	5	0	
Total	1328	10		5753	13	8	383	5	4	660	3	2	288	50	13	0	12	15	6	3477	1	1									

The costs shown in the above table do not include "Works Overheads."

TABLE 12.
RECORD OF KITCHEN WASTE COLLECTIONS
AND SALES
during the period 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954.

Month		T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	Value		
						£	s.	d.
April	...	12	15	1	0	47	17	2
May	...	13	19	2	0	57	13	0
June	...	13	7	3	0	55	4	6
July	...	14	2	2	0	58	5	4
August	...	11	18	2	0	49	3	10
September	...	18	6	3	0	75	12	10
October	...	16	6	2	0	67	6	10
November	...	15	11	2	0	64	4	11
December	...	16	11	1	0	68	6	5
January	...	15	15	2	0	65	1	5
February	...	15	7	1	0	63	7	5
March	...	15	14	2	0	64	17	4
Totals		179	16	3	0	737	1	0

TABLE 13.
RECORD OF "CONCENTRATE" SOLD TO PIG AND
POULTRY KEEPERS.

Month		T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	Value		
						£	s.	d.
April	...	8	11	0	0	79	4	4
May	...	8	9	0	0	83	3	11
June	...	9	14	0	0	95	7	0
July	...	9	3	0	0	90	4	11
August	...	8	10	0	0	84	2	3
September	...	11	4	0	0	110	4	7
October	...	10	9	0	0	102	19	2
November	...	11	1	0	0	108	10	2
December	...	11	9	0	0	112	9	9
January	...	9	9	0	0	92	14	8
February	...	10	1	0	0	98	6	2
March	...	13	18	0	0	136	6	2
Totals		121	18	0	0	1,193	13	1

TABLE 14.
KITCHEN WASTE AND CONCENTRATE
COLLECTION AND DELIVERY COSTS
Period 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954.

No.	Item	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Gross Income						
	Collection & Disposal ...	1,930	14	1	1,930	14	1
	Less Gross Expenditure						
1	Payments for Swill ...	82	8	5			
2	Payments for Concentrate ...	925	4	6			
3	Transport (including Driver)						
	Lorry No. 4 ...	498	6	9			
	Electric Vehicle ...	324	15	7			
4	Wages (additional labour)	74	3	11			
5	Individual containers & bins	20	10	9	1,925	9	11
	Net Gain - Collection and Disposal				5	4	2

TABLE 15.
RODENT CONTROL.
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, Year ending 31st March, 1954.

No.	Item	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Bait	16	0	8			
2	Poison						
3	Stationery & Advertising ...						
4	Plant, Tools, etc. ...						
5	Salary of Rodent Officer ...	395	19	7	412	0	3
	Gross Expenditure ...				412	0	3
	Gross Income ...				249	8	1
	Net Expenditure ...				162	12	2

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Inspected as a result of notification													
(a) L/A Properties	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
(b) Dwelling Houses	9	5	11	8	5	3	3	4	3	6	5	6	68
(c) Agricultural Properties	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
(d) All other	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	4	16
Total Inspected	11	8	12	9	7	3	4	6	3	10	9	10	92
Inspected Otherwise													
(a) L/A Properties	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	7
(b) Dwelling Houses	9	-	28	20	11	4	38	29	21	21	14	12	207
(c) Agricultural Properties	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	3	1	11
(d) All other	5	1	2	4	-	2	28	8	8	3	6	3	70
Total Inspected	16	1	31	24	12	6	69	40	30	26	23	17	295
Premises Infested													
(a) L/A Properties	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	6
(b) Dwelling Houses	10	6	13	5	4	3	9	4	7	11	6	7	85
(c) Agricultural Properties	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	8
(d) All other	3	3	1	-	1	1	5	3	1	2	4	3	27
Total Infested	14	9	16	6	6	5	16	9	9	15	11	10	126
Premises Baited	14	9	16	9	7	8	18	7	8	11	8	12	127
Premises where bait taken	14	9	16	6	6	5	7	7	8	11	6	12	107
No. of Rats & Mice picked up	-	5	2	9	-	6	11	1	1	14	4	5	58
Estimated Kill	44	117	36	34	18	56	17	30	24	61	42	45	524
No. of Revisits	79	93	74	51	58	26	66	58	50	68	74	100	797
No. of Properties treated by L/A's own organisation	14	9	16	6	6	5	18	7	8	11	8	12	120
Sewer Survey of Manholes	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Sewer Treatment	-	-	-	68	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Manholes Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Manholes made Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Revisits	-	-	-	68	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.
ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1953 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	15	52	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	101	165	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	116	217	-	-

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)	3	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	3	-	1	-
TOTAL	14	7	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUT WORK.

(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)	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	—	—	—	—	—



