

**[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Weymouth & Melcombe Regis Borough.**

**Contributors**

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1937

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/dev6d2un>

**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](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



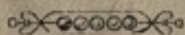
# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition of the  
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe  
Regis for the Year 1937

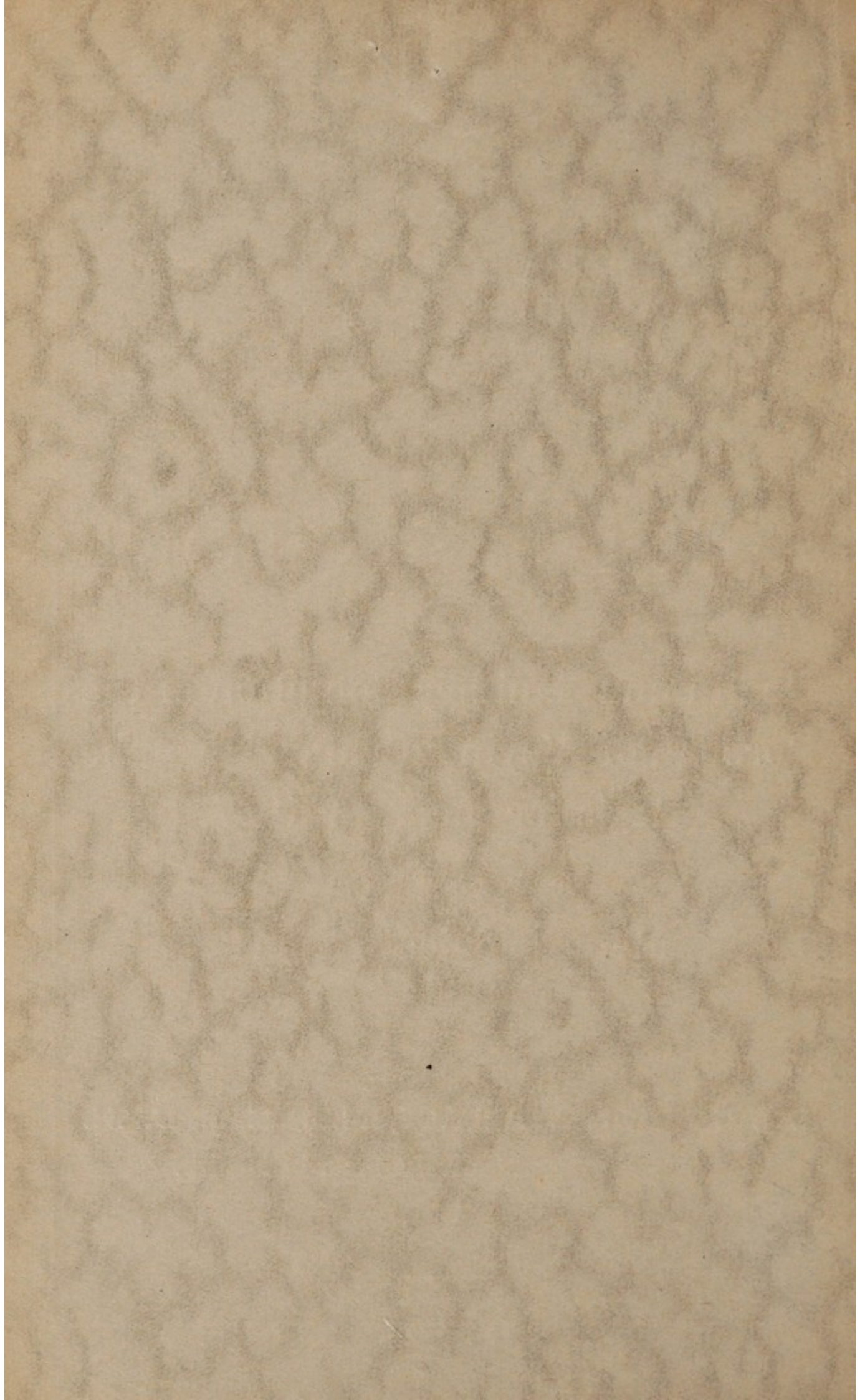
ALSO

Meteorological Report



**E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

Medical Officer of Health.





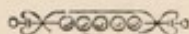
# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition of the  
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe  
Regis for the Year 1937

ALSO

Meteorological Report



**E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

Medical Officer of Health.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

Statistics and Social Conditions	...	...	...	5
General Provision of Health Services	...	...	...	10
Clinics and Treatment Centres	...	...	...	11
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	12
Sanitary Circumstances	....	....	....	26
Sanitary Inspector's Report	....	....	....	33
Housing	....	....	....	36
Inspection and Supervision of Food	....	....	....	39
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	....	....	....	45
Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases				46
Meteorological Report	....	....	....	54

# LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

- \*THE MAYOR (Mr. Councillor A. BILES, J.P.) (Chairman)  
\*Councillor Mrs. A. COMBEN, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)  
\*Mr. Ald. R. S. COMBEN, C.B.E., J.P. Mr. Coun. P. E. ELMES,  
Mr. Ald. V. L. OLIVER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A. Mr. Coun. H. A. MEDLAM.  
Mr. Coun. G. A. BRINKLEY.  
\*Mr. Coun. A. P. BURT. Mr. Coun. W. H. S. BALL.  
Mr. Coun. J. T. GODDARD, M.C. \*Coun. Miss E. SHARP.  
Mr. Coun. P. LOVELL.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

As above with the following co-opted members :

- \*Mrs. DEVENISH, \*Mrs. GREGORY, \*Mrs. CRIPPS, \*Mrs. CURTIS.  
\*Sub-Committee for Assistance and Maternity Applications.

## STAFF—Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

- THOMAS GIBSON, M.D., C.M., D.P.H. (until 30.8.37).  
E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 1.9.37).  
Borough Analyst : Dr. BERNARD DYER, London.

Sanitary Inspectors :

- F. A. FANNER, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
R. G. S. NEWBOULD, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitors :

- Miss E. C. ADAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss E. A. WILMOT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.  
Miss M. CROSS, S.R.N., S.C.M. R.F.N., H.V.C. (resigned 20.12.37).

Clerks :

- V. W. V. CLARKE (Chief Clerk).  
Miss H. LACK (Milk Sales and Dental Attendant).  
J. WILLIAMS (Office Boy) (resigned May 1937).  
C. LAZARUS (Office Boy) (commenced May 1937).

- Ambulance Driver, Asst. Sanitary Inspector, etc. :  
S. R. SYMES.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

- Medical Officer : THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.  
Matron : Miss A. GAMWELL.

## ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Consulting Orthopaedic Specialist :

- Dr. M. FORRESTER BROWN, M.D., M.S.  
Sister-in-Charge : Miss B. PATON, C.S.M.M.G.

## Obstetric Consultants under Puerperal Fever Regulations and Ante-Natal Scheme, Etc.

- Mr. R. LISTER HORTON, M.S., F.R.C.S.  
Dr. R. M. DEVEREUX, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.  
Dr. COLIN FORBES, M.B., Ch.B.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,  
WESTHAM ROAD,  
WEYMOUTH.

June, 1938.

**To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your information and consideration the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1937.

My personal knowledge of Weymouth only covered the last four months of the year, and in preparing this report I have largely relied on the records left by Dr. Gibson who acted as locum tenens following the untimely death of Dr. F. W. Oldershaw. In addition, I have had the ungrudging assistance of a loyal staff to whom I am most grateful. Mr. Fanner, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, has been especially helpful.

This report follows the lines of preceding reports and provides the information asked for by the Ministry of Health. It will be noted that the population of Weymouth has again increased. The estimate supplied by the Registrar General is 32,350, an increase of 640 over the previous year's estimated population. I have reason to believe, however, that the actual population is nearer 35,000.

It will be noted that the birth rate (13.8) and death rate (13.3) closely approximate each other. This fact may be taken as a further indication that the nation is "growing older" and it behoves us to exercise every care in the preservation of young lives. Unfortunately the maternal mortality rate is above the average for the Country while the infantile mortality rate 62.4 is slightly higher than that for the whole of England and Wales. I would suggest that additional child welfare clinics be instituted at Wyke Regis and Broadway, but before this can be done it will probably be necessary to appoint a further Health Visitor. It must be remembered that the Borough employed three Health Visitors in 1919 when the population was approximately 23,000 and the acreage 1,317. Today the population has increased by 10,000 and the acreage to just over 7,000, and yet we still have the same number of Health Visitors.

An additional Sanitary Inspector has been appointed since the Borough was extended but I consider that a further appointment is necessary to cope with the increased work.

Your two Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. Fanner and Mr. Newbould, have worked hard to maintain adequate supervision of milk, meat and other foods. Much of their time has been devoted to Housing, and I anticipate considerable activity in Slum Clearance during the next two years. Additional houses are also required to relieve overcrowding.

The new Sewerage Scheme made good progress during the year and it is hoped that houses may be "connected up" by July 1938.

The advisability of extending the sewers to other areas in the Borough is mentioned in this Report.

Considerable trouble was caused by a plague of mosquitoes during the summer months and steps are now being taken to obviate a recurrence of this nuisance. It must not be expected that the trouble has been finally abated, as some time must elapse before the marshlands which act as breeding grounds are properly drained.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their kindness and consideration, and my fellow Officials and the Health Department Staff for their valuable co-operation in the work of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. GORDON WALLACE.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## **SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**

Area in acres (excluding 331 acres of Tidal Water) ...	7007
Resident Population, middle of 1937 (estimated by Registrar General) ...	32,350
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) ...	9,756
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) ...	9,236
Rateable Value (1st April, 1938) ...	£294,147
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£1,176

## **SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CHIEF INDUSTRIES AND EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.**

The amount of unemployment during 1937 was rather less than in 1936.

I am indebted to Mr. C. Turk, Manager of the Labour Exchange, for the following particulars of unemployment on the quarter days of March, June, September and December.



	1937	1936
March ... ..	982	1049
June ... ..	361	453
September ... ..	616	581
December ... ..	801	1018

Mr. Turk has also given me the following as the Chief Industries of the Borough :—

Building	Hotel and Catering Trades
Engineering	Printing
Dock and Transport	Laundry
Brewing	Wood Working
Motor Engineering	Chair and Basket
Boat Building	Manufacture.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1937.

	Total.	M	F.	
Live Births Legitimate	427	213	214	(Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population—13.8).
Illegitimate	22	15	7	

Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 34.4

	Total.	M.	F.	
Deaths	430	225	205	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population—13.3.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List).

	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	1	2.2
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	3	6.4
Total	4	8.6

### Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age.

All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	...	62.4
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	63.2
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	45.4
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	69
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	0

## COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

### Births.

The resident birth rate (the number of live births per 1000 of the population) was 13.8 which is 1.1 below the average for England and Wales (14.9).

The total number of births was 465, of which 16 were still births, and the number of live births exceeded the deaths by 19.

In 1936 this margin was 107.

The number of births notified during the year was 512 (494 live births and 18 still births). Midwives notified 465 births while 47 were notified by doctors and parents. The apparent discrepancy between the Registrar General's figures and those notified locally arises because the latter include births which took place in the Borough although the parents were not Weymouth residents.

### Deaths.

The number of deaths of Weymouth residents during 1937 was 430 (225 males, 205 females). This figure includes residents dying outside the Borough.

The number of deaths was 77 more than in 1936, and the crude death rate was 13.3 per 1000 of the population as compared with 11.13 in 1936. By applying the comparability factor (0.84) the corrected death rate is 11.17 per 1000 compared with 9.3 per 1000 in 1936.

(The Comparability Factor is worked out for each district by the Registrar General. Its object is to level out differences in the age and sex constitution of the population of the various districts, and thus enable us to obtain corrected death rates which are more fairly comparable and more accurate than the crude death rates.)

Compared with the average death rate of England and Wales (12.4) the Weymouth corrected death rate is lower (11.17). The Weymouth death rates from Diphtheria, measles, and influenza are higher than the corresponding death rates for England and Wales, while the death rates for Scarlet Fever and whooping cough are lower. The Weymouth infantile mortality rate is slightly higher than that for the country as a whole, while that for maternal mortality is considerably higher.

## TOTAL DEATHS, 1937 (Registrar-General's Official Returns).

All causes—430 : Male, 225; Female, 205.

Causes of Death.		Males	Females
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...
2	Measles	1	...
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...
4	Whooping Cough	...	1
5	Diphtheria	3	0
6	Influenza	8	9
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	10	6
10	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	2
11	Syphilis	...	...
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	...	1
13	Cancer, malignant disease	34	35
14	Diabetes	2	4
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	12	13
16	Heart Disease	43	61
17	Aneurysm	1	2
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	7	...
19	Bronchitis	4	3
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	15	5
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1
22	Peptic Ulcer	6	...
23	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...
24	Appendicitis	1	2
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	...	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	4	2
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10	6
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	1
30	Other Puerperal Causes	...	3
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	12	6
32	Senility	8	12
33	Suicide	2	1
34	Other Violence	6	7
35	Other Defined Diseases	31	20
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	...
	Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)		
	Diarrhoea (2 years and over)	...	...
	Smallpox	...	...
	Poliomyelitis	...	...
	Polioencephalitis	...	...
TOTAL		225	205

For Table of Age Incidence at Death in the Borough in 1937.

See Page 21.

**S.D.55.**

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

(England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	125 County Boro's and Great Towns in- cluding London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admini- strative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
<b>Births—</b>				
Live ... ..	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still ... ..	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
<b>Deaths—</b>				
All Causes ... ..	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers } ... ..	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria ... ..	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza ... ..	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence ... ..	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
<b>Notifications—</b>				
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria ... ..	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric Fever ... ..	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas ... ..	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia ... ..	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ... ..	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age } ... ..	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
<b>Maternal Mortality—</b>				
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.97	Not available	available	
Others ... ..	2.26			
Total ... ..	3.23			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births i.e. Live and Still.				
<b>Maternal Mortality—</b>				
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	0.94	Not available	available	
Others ... ..	2.17			
Total ... ..	3.11			
<b>Notifications—</b>				
Puerperal Fever } ... ..	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15
Puerperal pyrexia } ... ..				14.34

**SECTION B.—****GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.**

(1) **Officers**—See page 3

(2) (a) **Laboratory Facilities.**

The nearest laboratory is that of Dr. R. P. Charles at Bournemouth to whom samples of water and milk, throat swabs and urines are sent for examination. Throat swabs are also sent to the Clinical Research Association, London, for examination.

Sputum is examined for tubercle bacilli at the County Dispensary, Poole, while specimens of blood for the Wassermann Reaction are sent to the Hants County Laboratory at Winchester.

Dr. Bernard Dyer, of Tower Hill, London, has acted as the Public Analyst under the Food and Drugs Act, 1928.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

One ambulance, kept at the Public Health Offices, is used both for non-infectious and infectious cases. The second so-called "ambulance"—an ancient Ford—was used for the conveyance of disinfected bedding, furniture from slum houses, etc., until October. In that month it retired to the Corporation Yard and has now been taken in part exchange for the new ambulance which will shortly be delivered. The present Austin ambulance will then be overhauled and used for infectious cases only.

The Ambulance Services will then be adequate for the area, but it will be an advantage when definite arrangements are made with the Police Authorities for financial responsibility in the removal of accident cases and with the Dorchester Rural District Council for service in the areas adjacent to the Borough.

Co-operation with Portland and Dorchester has been maintained in cases of emergency and temporary absence.

I should like to express my appreciation of the services rendered gratuitously and most willingly by the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. It is not perhaps realised that members of the Brigade make themselves available at all times to accompany the Ambulance as attendants and the public owes them a deep debt of gratitude for their voluntary services.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**

Six voluntary Associations provide efficient home nursing services for their own members at a small weekly fee and for non-members according to an approved scale.

**(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

Clinics provided by the Local Authority are held in the Public Health Offices, Westham Road, and others provided by the Dorset County Council or Hospitals are as stated :—

**HOSPITALS.**

Borough Isolation Hospital, Radipole Lane.  
Maternity Ward, Weymouth and District Hospital.

**SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE (Elementary Schools).**

(Minor) Ailments Clinic, Health Department, Westham Bridge.	Each School-day. 9—10 a.m.
Dental Clinic, Health Department Westham Bridge.	Monday a.m. and p.m. Wednesday a.m. Thursday a.m. Friday a.m. Saturday a.m. Monday 2 p.m.
Eye Clinic, Health Department, Westham Bridge.	
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Alternate Fridays. 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m. and 2.30—4.30 p.m. As arranged.

Chiroprody Clinic.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.**

Health Centre, Westham Bridge.	Tuesday and Thursday 2.30—4.30 p.m.
--------------------------------	--

**ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.**

Weymouth and District Hospital.	Monday, 2 p.m.
Health Centre, Westham Bridge.	Thursday, 2.30—4.30 p.m.

**DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS.**

Tuberculosis Dispensary, 5 New Street, Weymouth.	Tuesday, 9.30—12.0 Friday, 2—4 p.m.
Venereal Diseases.— County Hospital.	Men—Wed. and Sat., 4 p.m. Women—Wed. and Sat., 3.30 p.m.

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

In September an Inspector from the Ministry of Health conducted a Public Inquiry into a proposal to establish a Venereal Disease treatment Centre at Portwey House, the Public Assistance Institution. It is gratifying to know that the scheme has been approved and will be in operation during the current year.

**(e) HOSPITALS.**

(1) **General.**—The Weymouth and District Hospital (92 beds) is most efficiently staffed and equipped, and provides in-patient treatment for Surgical, Medical and Maternity Cases, whilst in addition, the out-patient department has its X-Ray, Massage, and electrical sections. The Corporation rents 2 beds in the Maternity Ward, and also pays for any additional beds occupied.

(2) **Eye Infirmary.**—This Hospital provides specialised treatment—both in-patient and out-patient—for Eye diseases, and serves a most useful purpose.

(3) **Infectious Disease.**—The Isolation Hospital in Radipole Lane, under the control of the Weymouth and Portland Joint Hospital Board, provides accommodation for infectious diseases—other than Smallpox—from Weymouth, Portland, the adjoining areas of the Dorchester Rural District, and the various Naval,

Military and Air Force establishments in the neighbourhood. The hospital buildings have long been unsatisfactory, and during the year the Board has spent a considerable amount of money on making temporary repairs, alterations and replacements. Definite arrangements are now being made for the building of a new Isolation Hospital on the same site.

(4) **Smallpox.**—Hospital accommodation for smallpox cases is provided at Wareham.

(5) **Tuberculosis.**—Sanatorium and Hospital provision for tuberculosis patients is made by the Dorset County Council which utilises 2 wards (8 beds) and 2 open air shelters at the Isolation Hospital for advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

### (3) **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

**Midwives Acts 1902—1936.**—The Borough Council is the local supervising authority under these Acts. During 1937, 24 midwives gave notice of intention to practise, including 6 practising as private midwives, five practising as midwives attached to Nursing Associations, nine attached to Hospitals, three actually practising as maternity nurses and one not actually practising on account of illness.

These figures include three midwives who left the district during 1937, and one who retired and received compensation under the Midwives Act, 1936, having surrendered her certificate.

#### **Sending for Medical Aid.**

Sixty-five Medical Aid Forms were received from midwives in respect of the following conditions:—

<b>Mother.</b>	<b>Infant.</b>
Delayed Labour, 20.	Stillbirths, 2.
Perineal Tear, 20.	Discharge from Eyes, 2.
Threatened Miscarriage, 1.	Feebleness, 4.
Complicated Breech Presentation, 2.	Rash, 1.
Post Partum Haemorrhage, 2.	Phimosis, 1.
Albuminuria, 1.	Malformation, 1.
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage, 6.	
Rise of Temperature, 2.	

**Midwives Act, 1936.**—This Act renders available for every woman, no matter how poor she may be, an adequate midwifery Service and at the same time it improves the status of the midwives themselves. In providing a Public Midwifery Service, the Act allowed the local authority a choice of one of two methods :

- (1) the engagement of wholetime midwives by the Local Authority itself, or
- (2) arranging for the services of midwives employed by the local Nursing Associations.

The Weymouth Corporation decided to adopt the latter method as being better suited to local circumstances and the Nursing Associations expressed their willingness to co-operate.

The organisation of the scheme was rather complicated by the fact that there were 6 Nursing Associations in the Borough. Although one association whose area was really covered by another Association decided to drop out of the scheme, there remained five associations, three of which were already doing midwifery work (Westham, Wyke Regis, and Upwey and Broadway) but two were not (Weymouth and Melcombe Regis).

The two latter Associations, however, decided to come into the Scheme, and to provide a midwife between them. One great advantage of utilising the Nursing Associations for this Midwifery Scheme is that they can cover the whole Borough. Actually one part of the Borough, viz. Preston and Sutton Poyntz, was previously left out but the adjacent Upwey and Broadway Association kindly agreed to take this locality into their area for the purpose of midwifery.

In order to facilitate co-operation between themselves and the Corporation the Associations have set up a Central Midwifery Committee of representatives of the five Associations. This Committee and the Associations themselves rendered valuable help in the preparation of the Scheme.

The Corporation pays the Associations the actual cost of providing the midwifery service (i.e. the salaries of the nurses employed) based on the amount of time during which the nurses of the Associations are engaged on midwifery work and on the basis that one midwife can attend 80 cases per annum. Further, the Corporation has agreed to pay, for the first year of the scheme, the sum of £150 to be allocated by the Central Committee in such proportion as that Committee deem equitable having regard to the expenses incurred by each of the Associations. This sum is in lieu of the grant of £75 per annum formerly made by the Dorset



County Council to Nursing Associations employing midwives, which grant has now ceased.

The Scheme which came into operation on the 30th July was advertised in the press and by means of leaflets a copy of which is reproduced below

---



---

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

---

**Public Midwifery Service under Midwives Act, 1936.**

---

As from the 30th July, 1937, the Corporation of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis provides through the local Nursing Associations, a Midwifery Service for all women residing in the Borough, who desire to avail themselves of it.

*The services of the following Midwives are available under this scheme :—*

**Westham Nursing Association :**

Nurses M. A. and J. HOLLIDAY, 74, Wardcliffe Road, Westham.  
Telephone : Weymouth 1479

**Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Nursing Associations :**

Nurse EVANS, 4, Love Lane. Telephone : Weymouth 1520.

**Wyke Regis Nursing Association :**

Nurse L. SOUTHGATE, 81, High Street, Wyke Regis.  
Telephone : Weymouth 1522.

**Upwey and Broadwey Nursing Association :**

(including Preston and Sutton Poyntz, but not Bincombe, Friar Waddon or Buckland Ripers) :

Nurse H. CURTIS, 2, Way View Crescent, Broadwey.  
Telephone : Upwey 317.

It will be noted that the service of one Midwife is available for the two districts of the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Nursing Associations, whilst one or more Midwife will serve each of the other districts.

Whilst it is expected that the Midwives will, for the most part, only attend confinements in their own nursing districts, they are at liberty to accept cases outside their districts, provided the distance is not excessive.

**Fees.**

(a) For services of midwife to		
(1) Contributors to the Nursing Association	...	35/-
(2) Non-Contributors to the Nursing Association		40/-
(b) For services of midwife acting as Maternity Nurse to <i>(i.e. with a doctor) :</i>		
(1) Contributors to the Nursing Association	...	25/-
(2) Non-Contributors to the Nursing Association		30/-

Part of the fee (minimum 5/-) is payable on booking, and the remainder before the Midwife ceases attending. Women who are unable to pay the booking fee, or to complete payment of the whole fee, should fill up an ASSISTANCE APPLICATION FORM, obtainable from the midwife, to whom it should be returned as soon as possible.

They will be informed later as to the fee fixed by the Corporation after considering the application.

Women are urged to book as early as possible, and not later than three months before the expected date of the confinement.

**Ante Natal Supervision.**

It is most desirable that women who book a midwife to attend them should be medically examined. The Corporation has made arrangements whereby any woman can be referred by the midwife to a doctor, chosen by the woman herself from a list of doctors who are willing to undertake this service. The cost of these examinations is borne by the Corporation, and no expense is incurred by the woman herself. It is always re-assuring to a pregnant woman to know that everything is all right. On the other hand, if something is found not quite right, steps can often be taken in time to prevent any serious consequences ensuing.

**Private Midwives.**

It should be clearly understood that the introduction of this Public Midwifery Service does not in any way interfere with the practice of private midwives, who may be booked as hitherto.

The ante-natal service referred to above, is available for women booking with a private midwife, but otherwise all arrangements are entirely between the private midwife and the woman.

---

Applications for assistance in the payment of Midwives fees are considered by the Sub-Committee of the Council which meets monthly to deal with the distribution of milk to necessitous cases.

Each application is considered on its merits—the Sub-Committee having the power to remit the fee altogether in very necessitous cases.

The following scale has been approved by the Council for the Sub-Committee's guidance :—

(1) Woman receiving two maternity benefits—no reduction.

(2) Woman receiving one maternity benefit—

<i>No. in family.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ -fee.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -fee.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -fee.
	weekly income (after deducting rent) per head, not exceeding :—		
2	8/-	9/-	10/-
3	7/-	8/-	9/-
4	6/-	7/-	8/-
5 or more	5/-	6/-	7/-

(3) Woman receiving no maternity benefit—

2	10/-	11/-	12/-
3	9/-	10/-	11/-
4	8/-	9/-	10/-
5 or more	7/-	8/-	9/-

**Ministry of Health Circular No. 1622.**—The recommendations made in this Circular were fully reported on by Dr. Gibson to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in June.

Following this, an attempt was made to organise an Emergency Unit or "Flying Squad" in collaboration with the Weymouth and District Hospital for mothers who were too ill to bear removal to Hospital. Unfortunately, the projected scheme did not materialise as the Hospital were unable to spare the services of a trained nurse.

The Corporation has an agreement with the Weymouth and District Hospital for the admission of women for their confinements up to the number of 50 per annum. For some years it has been apparent that accommodation for this number only has been insufficient and the Hospital Committee has now agreed to admit additional cases in need of hospital treatment for medical reasons or because of the lack of sufficient home accommodation. I have formed the impression that in Weymouth there are many cases which come into the latter category—especially the wives of men in the Services who live in one or two rooms. However, I have never known the Hospital to refuse admission to a patient when it was necessary for medical reasons.

It had been hoped that the Public Midwifery Service would lessen the necessity for hospital accommodation, but more and more women are expressing the desire to have their confinements in Hospital. The Corporation has no scheme for the provision of "Home Helps" although such arrangements have been made informally in certain cases. The general opinion seems to be, however, in Weymouth, that women do not wish to have a stranger "running their homes" during their lying-in period.

I anticipate that during 1938, further discussions will take place with the Hospital authorities regarding increased maternity accommodation.

**Maternal Mortality.**—Confidential reports for the Ministry of Health on each maternal death are prepared by the Medical Officer of Health in co-operation with the doctor in attendance.

There were 4 maternal deaths in 1937—one more than in the previous year, giving a maternal death rate of 8.6. This is considerably in excess of the average rate for the county as a whole (3.23).

Although 4 deaths may be looked upon as a small number it is nevertheless relatively high in proportion to the number of confinements which took place in the town.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total No. of Births.</i>	<i>Maternal Death.</i>	<i>Maternal Death-rate per 1000 Live and Still Births.</i>
1926	298	2	6.7
1927	302	0	Nil
1928	284	3	10.6
1929	289	0	Nil
1930	302	0	Nil
1931	295	2	6.8
1932	265	2	7.5
1933	353	1	2.8
1934	426	1	2.3
1935	460	5	10.9
1936	470	3	6.4
1937	465	4	8.6

The following are some particulars of the four deaths :—

- (1) Aged 21. 1st Pregnancy. Attended Municipal and Hospital Antenatal Clinic. Admitted to Hospital, and while in labour developed eclamptic fits. Cause of death Eclampsia (Intra and Post Partum).

- (2) Aged 36. 4th Pregnancy. Slight trace of albuminuria on June 2nd. Accidental haemorrhage on June 12th and was immediately admitted to hospital. Stillborn 7 months child delivered. Next day developed complete suppression of urine and died. Cause of death—Uraemia. Complete suppression of urine. Accidental haemorrhage—pregnancy.
- (3) Aged 26. 1st pregnancy. Apparently no antenatal examination, until doctor was called on account of vaginal haemorrhage. Immediately removed to Hospital when Caesarean section was performed. Urine was loaded with albumen. Cause of death—Shock. Accidental haemorrhage (toxaemia) of pregnancy. Caesarean section performed.
- (4) Aged 25. 2nd Pregnancy. Examined throughout pregnancy by own doctor and apparently had a normal confinement. Four days later developed abdominal pain and was treated at home. Admitted to hospital eight days after confinement, but died next day. Cause of death—Streptococcal septicaemia.

(2) **Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.**—No special provision is made but steps are taken to assist in getting any necessary accommodation. The Sister-in-Charge of St. Gabriel's Home and Mrs. King, the Police Court Missioner, have rendered much valuable assistance.

(3) **Health Visitors.**—The three Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, have carried out their duties most efficiently and their help and guidance are much appreciated by the Mothers. For the purpose of home visiting, etc., each Health Visitor has her own district. The need for an additional Health Visitor will be realised when it is known that one Health Visitor is responsible for Wyke Regis, Upwey, Broadway, Preston and the Westham Housing Estate!

During 1937 the total home visits amounted to 5073, including 2475 to infants under one year, 2414 to children of one to five years, and 184 to expectant mothers.

(4) **Child Life Protection.**—The duties under the Children's and Young Persons Act, 1932, and later under the Public Health Act, 1936, are carried out by Nurse Adams, the Senior Health Visitor, who visits regularly. The majority of foster children are brought regularly to the Health Centre where they are seen by the

Medical Officer of Health. At the end of the year there were eight children, and six foster parents on the register, and no complaints as to lack of care were received.

(5) **Orthopaedic Treatment.**—A detailed account of this work is given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Service.

Full use of this Clinic is made for children attending the Child Welfare Clinics. I am greatly indebted to the members of the Weymouth Red Cross Division (V.A.D. Dorset /38) for the valuable assistance they so readily give at both the Surgeon's and Sister's Sessions.

#### 4. **SUPERVISION OF REGISTERED MATERNITY AND OTHER NURSING HOMES.**

Periodic visits to all Maternity and Nursing Homes were paid during the year by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Health Visitor.

- (1) No. of Applications for Registration—1.
- (2) No. of Homes Registered—1.
- (3) No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling Registration—Nil.
- (4) No. of Appeals against such Orders—Nil.
- (5) No. of Cases confirmed or disallowed on appeal—Nil.
- (6) No. of Applications for Exemption—Nil.
- (7) No. of Cases on which Exemption granted, refused or withdrawn—Nil.
- (8) Total Number of Homes on Register, 1937—9.

#### **THE WELFARE CENTRE.**

A Mothers' and Infants' Clinic is held every Tuesday and Thursday at the Public Health Offices from 2 to 4 p.m. As in previous years these Clinics have been well attended. Consideration, however, must now be given to the establishment of branch Clinics at Wyke Regis and Broadwey, the latter also to serve the Upwey and Preston districts.

It is too much to expect a mother to bring her baby and possibly one or two toddlers a distance of almost four miles to the Welfare Centre.

The supply of free and half-price milk—liquid and dried—has continued, every case being considered by a special Sub-Committee which meets monthly. The following new income scale has been approved by the Council to regulate the supply of free milk.

M. & W. M. W. M. W. M. W. M. W. M. W. M. W.  
 & 1 C. & 2 C. & 3 C. & 4 C. & 5 C. & 6 C.

(Weekly income (after deducting rent) not exceeding :—

<i>Free</i>	18/-	24/-	28/-	32/6	37/6	42/-	46/-
<i>Half Price</i>	20/-	26/-	30/-	35/-	40/-	45/-	49/-

Otherwise the work has continued unchanged.

I have to thank the President and members of the Ladies Voluntary Committee for their continued help in supplying teas, etc., to the mothers at each Child Welfare Session and also for their financial assistance to certain deserving cases.

### **Maternity Cases.**

During the year, 49 maternity cases were admitted to the Weymouth and District Hospital under the Corporation's scheme.

Each application is closely scrutinised by the Sub-Committee, and admissions are restricted to those definitely requiring Hospital treatment for medical reasons or on account of unsatisfactory home conditions.

### **Ante-Natal Schemes.**

Expectant mothers may receive ante-natal attention from the medical practitioner of their choice. Each woman is entitled to three such examinations without charge, the agreed fees being paid to the doctors by the Corporation. During the year 52 women took advantage of this scheme as compared with 29 in the previous year. Ante-natal clinics are also held at the Health Centre and at the Weymouth and District Hospital for patients who have arranged to go to the Hospital for their confinements.

### **National Health Campaign.**

This Campaign was inaugurated in London by the Prime Minister at the end of September and steps were taken locally to acquaint Weymouth residents with the facilities offered by their Public Health Services. The Chamber of Commerce kindly allowed the Health Department to erect a stall at the Entrance to their Trades Exhibition held in the Sidney Hall early in October. This stall was decorated with appropriate posters, while booklets and leaflets describing the Health Services were distributed by the Nurses in attendance. Opposite the stall was a composite display of posters issued by the Health and Cleanliness Council.

I am personally very grateful to Mr. Escott and Mr. Jakeman for the facilities provided free of charge and to the various Corporation Departments—and especially to Mr. Miller, the Deputy

Borough Engineer—for their help in making the stall a centre of attraction. During the same week, the film "One Hundred Years," depicting the progress of Public Health, was shown to large audiences through the kind co-operation of the management of the Odeon Theatre.

The various posters issued by the Central Council for Health Education were displayed on hoardings throughout the town while showcards and pamphlets were distributed to shops and schools.

#### AGE INCIDENCE AT DEATH IN THE BOROUGH IN 1937

(Ascertained from Local Records)

No. of deaths of persons	of all ages	...	...	Number	% of Total
			...	423	100.0
"	"	"	"	90 years or over	2.3
"	"	"	"	over 80 & under 90	15.6
"	"	"	"	over 70 & under 80	24.6
"	"	"	"	over 60 & under 70	22.7
"	"	"	"	of 65 years or over	54.8
"	"	"	"	over 50 & under 60	11.6
"	"	"	"	of 55 years or over	24.0
"	"	"	"	over 40 & under 50	5.2
"	"	"	"	over 30 & under 40	5.2
"	"	"	"	over 20 & under 30	3.0
"	"	"	"	over 10 & under 20	1.3
"	"	"	"	over 1 & under 10	1.5
"	"	"	"	under 12 months	7.0





POSTER DISPLAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TRADES EXHIBITION, OCTOBER, 1937.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT STALL. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TRADES EXHIBITION, OCTOBER, 1937.

## Maternity and Child Welfare Statistics.

(1) **Number of Births notified in the Area.**

Live births, 494 : Still births, 18. Total, 512.  
By Midwives, 465. By doctors and parents, 47.

(2) **Number of Visits paid during the year by Health Visitors.**

To expectant mothers. First visits, 109. Total visits, 184.  
To children under 1 year. First visits, 454. Total visits, 2475.  
To children between 1 and 5 years. 2414.

(3) **Infant Welfare Centre.**

Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year.  
By children under 1 year of age, 2173.

By children between the ages of 1 and 5. 1204.

Total number of children who attended for the first time.  
Children under 1 year of age, 246.

Children between 1 and 5 years, 155.

Total number of children in attendance at the Centre at the end  
of the year.

(1) Children under one year of age, 206.

(2) Over one year of age, 385.

(4) **Ante-Natal Clinic.**

Total number of attendances by expectant mothers, 360.  
Total number of expectant mothers who attended, 158.

(5) **Maternity Homes.**

(1) Maternity Ward of General Hospital. Total Admissions,  
97 ; From Borough, 49.

(2) Admissions to other Maternity Institutions, Nil.

(6) **Sick and Ailing Children.**

No special Hospital provision made by Corporation. Children  
admitted to the Children's Ward of the Hospital when required.

(7) **Convalescent Homes, Nil.**

(8) **Homes for Mothers and Babies, Nil.**

(9) **Day Nurseries, Nil.**

(10) **Infectious Diseases** :—

Disease.	No. of Cases. Notified.	No. of Cases Visited by Officer of Council.	No. of Cases removed to Hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	5	5	3
Pemphigus Neonatorium		Not notifiable	
Puerperal Fever	1		Notified from Hospital.
Puerperal Pyrexia	4		4
Measles and German Measles		Not notifiable.	
Whooping Cough		Not notifiable.	
Epidemic Diarrhoea		Not notifiable.	
Poliomyelitis.			

(11) **Home Nursing.** No regular nursing by Council's Staff.

(12) **Home Helps.** None employed.

(13) **Midwives.**

Number practising on 31.12.37—21.

Employed or subsidised by Council—Nil.

Employed by Voluntary Associations—5.

Employed by Voluntary Hospital—3.

Employed at Public Assistance Institution—4.

Number of cases attended by Midwives during the year :—

(1) As midwives, 332. (2) As maternity nurses, 180.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918—65.

(14) **Maternal Deaths** occurring in or in consequence of child birth in the area (non-residents included).

(1) From sepsis, 1. (2) From other causes, 3.

Number of these who died :—

(1) At home, 1. (2) In Institutions, 3.

(15) **Administration of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932.**

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward at the end of the year—6.

(b) Number of children on the Register :—

(1) At the end of the year—8.

(2) Who died during the year—Nil.

(3) On whom inquests were held during the year—Nil.

- (c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year :—  
 Female—One Health Visitor.  
 Male—Nil.
- (d) Visitors authorised other than the above—Nil.
- (e) Proceedings taken during the year—Nil.
- (f) Number of cases in which Local Authority has given a sanction—Nil.
- (g) Number of orders obtained—Nil.

(16) **Maternity Ward (Weymouth Hospital).**

Number of Maternity Beds, 6.

Number of cases admitted under agreement with Weymouth Corporation, 49.

Total number of cases admitted, including emergencies, 97.

Average duration of stay, 14 days.

Number of cases delivered by midwives, 64.

Number of cases delivered by doctors, 33.

Number of cases of Puerperal Fever, 1.

Number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, Nil.

Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, Nil.

Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1 (cured).

Number of Infants not entirely Breast-fed, 51.

Number of Maternal deaths, 3.

Number of Infant deaths, 11.

(1) Still-born, 5.

(2) Within ten days of birth, 6.

Causes of Death :—

Cerebral Injury, Toxaemia, 1.

Prematurity, Toxaemia, 2.

Prematurity, 1.

Cerebral Haemorrhage, Convulsions, 1.

Twin. Both premature, 1.

(17) **Chiropody Clinic.**

Eleven sessions were held. 59 persons received treatment, and the attendances were 93.

**SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

(1) **Water.**

Weymouth is supplied with water by the Weymouth Waterworks Company whose springs and works are at Sutton Poyntz. Derived from deep chalk wells at Sutton Poyntz, the water is of a high natural standard of purity, and affords a supply which is satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Bacteriological exam-

inations are made at intervals to ensure that this standard is being maintained.

During the year the Company provided 529 new supplies.

In some of the outlying districts water has to be obtained from standpipes at the roadside, often a considerable distance away from the houses. Steps have now been taken to improve this position by calling upon landlords to instal a water supply in the houses concerned.

### ANALYST'S REPORTS.

#### 1.—Chemical examination of Water taken from Tap, 18.3.37.

Determination.		Parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	... ..	... 0.0005
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	... 0.0030
Oxygen absorbed at 37 degrees in 15 minutes	... ..	... 0.0046
Oxygen absorbed at 37 degrees in 4 hours	... ..	... 0.0139
Nitrites	... ..	... Nil
Nitric Nitrogen in Nitrates	... ..	... 0.33
Hardness, Temporary	... ..	... 18.0
,, Permanent	... ..	... 2.5
,, Total	... ..	... 20.5
Chlorine	... ..	... 2.5
Total Solids, dried at 180 degrees C.	... ..	... 26.8
Free Chlorine	... ..	... Nil
Free Carbonic Acid	... ..	... Nil
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)	... ..	...Slight trace of Iron
pH Reaction	... ..	... 7.4
Appearance	... ..	Colourless and clear
Odour	... ..	... None

Remarks.—This is a clear bright water, neutral in reaction, and free from any deposit on standing. It is hard in character, but is much softened on boiling. The foregoing results are very satisfactory, and in my opinion, chemically, the water may be safely used for drinking and domestic purposes.

R. PENDRILL CHARLES.

#### 2.—Bacteriological Examination of Water taken from Tap, 21.3.38.

No. of organisms developing on Agar in 24 hours at 37 degrees C.—10.

No. of organisms developing on Agar in 3 days at 22 degrees C.—55

Bacillus Coli—Absent in 100 c.c.

Streptococci—Absent in 100 c.c.

B. Enteritidis Sporogenes—Absent in 100 c.c.

Remarks.—The above results are very satisfactory, and in my opinion the water, in its present state, may be safely used for drinking purposes.

R. PENDRILL CHARLES.

## (2) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

Progress was continued with the new sewerage scheme during the year and it is anticipated that the new sewers will be in use in July 1938.

It must be understood, however, that the town's sewerage problem is yet far from being solved. Main drainage is still required for the Marquis and Goldercroft Estates and at Preston, from which areas come numerous complaints about leaking and overflowing cesspools.

It requires no effort of the imagination to picture the conditions which exist when there has been no means of emptying such cesspools, except in certain cases by pumping the contents on to the gardens, the subsoil of which, a heavy blue clay, comes to within 12 to 18 inches of the surface. Numerous abatement notices have been served on the owners and occupiers concerned, but until the whole borough is adequately sewered, the problem will be a constant source of worry to the Public Health Department.

## (3) **Rivers and Streams.**

Most streams in the Borough are polluted by overflowing cesspools. This can only be remedied by the completion of the main drainage system but in the meantime the emptying of earth-buckets into streams has been stopped.

## (4) **Closet Accommodation.**

No conservancy systems were converted to the water carriage system. At the end of 1937 there were 54 privies and 466 earth closets in the Borough.

## **Public Cleansing.**

House refuse is collected twice weekly by covered S. D. Freighters and disposed of by a system of controlled tipping at the Marsh and the old Pottery Pond on the west side of Radipole Lake.

Periodic visits are made to these tips by officers of the Public Health Department to ensure that no nuisance is being caused.

The Refuse Destructor in the Corporation Yard has been in disuse for several years.

I estimate that there were at least 500 Cesspools in the Borough during 1937. There was no service for cleansing these but the Council have now (April, 1938) agreed to empty cesspools at a

charge of 10s. plus 2d. for each £1 of rateable value of the property. As the majority of cesspools should be emptied at least every fortnight, I doubt if many householders will be able to meet this additional expenditure.

### **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

The Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector shows a vigilant sanitary supervision of the Borough, and efficient action for the removal of nuisances. We continued to receive complaints about the Lodmoor private tip and steps have recently been taken to improve its appearance and at the time of writing a considerable improvement has been achieved. Rat infestation at various places also received attention. I have to point out that while the onus of preventing and abating the rat nuisance rests on the occupier of the premises and lands affected, the Health Department is always glad when requested to afford all the assistance it possibly can.

Summer camps were subjected to a vigorous inspection and steps taken to abate any nuisances detected.

### **Mosquito Control.**

Mosquitoes were responsible for a considerable nuisance during the late summer and early autumn months. The acute exacerbation of this hitherto fairly constant complaint was in all probability due to the flooding consequent on the downpour in early July which washed mosquito eggs from grasses and other plants on which they had been deposited—it may have been years previously—into stagnant pools where they went through the various stages of development before emerging in the adult form. The position was not helped by the existence of large areas of marsh land which formed ideal breeding places for the mosquitoes.

Assistance was sought from the British Mosquito Research Station at Hayling Island, a representative from which paid a visit to the town and a report was subsequently received setting forth the areas which had been found to be acting as breeding grounds.

This Report was considered by the Health Committee which set up a Sub-Committee to go fully into the problem and recommend steps to be taken to abate the nuisance and if possible to prevent a recurrence.

The principal areas incriminated were Lodmoor, Chaffey's and Little Chaffey's Lakes, and the Marsh.



Steps have now been taken to drain the two lakes. This necessitated clearing and deepening the western channel of Radipole Lake which had become obstructed by thick growths of reeds and silted up, thus preventing the proper drainage of Chaffey's and Little Chaffey's Lakes. It is also proposed to excavate the main channel through both of these Lakes and to trench subsidiary channels in a herring bone pattern to connect up with this.

**Lodmoor.**—The position here is complicated by the inflow of seawater which assists the development of certain forms of mosquitoes. The owner of the land concerned has been approached and is arranging to construct a tidal flap at the Greenhill sluice which will materially assist in draining the land. Further steps to be taken in this area include the collection of tins, oil-drums, pots and pans, etc., and their disposal so that they will not continue to act as receptacles for stagnant water. A certain amount of ditching and channeling is also required here.

**The Marsh.**—The new Drainage Scheme is almost completed and there should then be no difficulty in the removal of surface water from this area. Now that the new surface water culvert has been constructed through the Marsh, steps should be taken to pipe and fill in the old water course there.

Appended is a report which was circulated to all members of the Council based on the observations made by the Director of the Mosquito Research Station at Hayling Island.

## MOSQUITO CONTROL.

Mr. Staley of the British Mosquito Institute visited Weymouth on the 17th, 18th and 19th August to make a Mosquito Control Inspection.

A report has now been received from the Director of the Institute (Mr. John F. Marshall). Extracts of this report are given below :—

### Species of Mosquito found.

Six different species of mosquito were found within the area examined, namely :—

- 1.—*Anopheles maculipennis*.
- 2.—*Anopheles claviger* (formerly called *anopheles bifurcatis*).
- 3.—*Aedes caspius*.
- 4.—*Aedes detritus*.
- 5.—*Theobaldia annulata*.
- 6.—*Culex pipiens*.

In regard to these six species of mosquitoes, the following facts are of special importance.

- (1) The two species *Anopheles maculipennis* and *Anopheles claviger* are able to convey the disease of malaria from man to man. In Britain, however, in the present day, they hardly ever do so.
- (2) The two species *Aedes Caspius* and *Aedes Detritus* are known as "salt-marsh mosquitoes." The former breeds usually, and the latter almost exclusively, in stagnant collections of brackish or salt water. Salt-marsh mosquitoes are able to fly very much farther than mosquitoes which breed in non-salt water.
- (3) The two species *Theobaldia annulata* and *Culex pipiens* are known as "domestic mosquitoes." They survive the winter in the "adult" form, the females secreting themselves in the cellars, attics, etc., of dwelling houses. *Culex pipiens* rarely (if ever) bites human beings: its victims are chiefly birds. *Theobaldia annulata*, on the contrary, is a fierce and often poisonous biter of both men and animals.

### General Conclusions.

Both the observations made by Mr. Staley and the specimens collected by him indicate that the mosquito annoyance now being experienced in the Borough of Weymouth is almost entirely due to the breeding of the two "salt-marsh" mosquitoes, *Aedes caspius* and *Aedes detritus*. Within the area examined, there are both numerous and extensive accumulations of stagnant, saline water which are providing ideal conditions for the mass-production of the two species in question. Of the mosquito larvae which were collected during the inspection, and subsequently "sorted out" in our laboratory, those of the salt-marsh species were found to outnumber enormously those of the "non-salt-water-breeders."

Of the larvae of the four non-salt-water-breeders collected and examined (namely *A. maculipennis*, *A. claviger*, *T. annulata* and *C. pipiens*) those of *C. pipiens* were by far the most numerous. This mosquito, however, although very common in all parts of Britain, rarely (if ever) bites human beings, and the responsibility of it causing annoyance is not worth considering.

In regard to the three species *A. maculipennis*, *A. claviger* and *T. annulata*, these are obviously breeding, in the Borough of Weymouth, on a comparatively small scale. The part played by them in regard to the mosquito infestation of Weymouth must be an infinitesimal one.

The principal mosquito-breeding centre to be dealt with is, of course, the Lodmoor area. It is not too much to say that mosquitoes are bound to cause more or less trouble in Weymouth

until drastic action is taken to prevent the stagnation of salt water in the said area. The obvious remedy appears to be to renovate both the ditches and the sluices which are supposed to drain the marsh. For the time being, an improvement could probably be effected by connecting the smaller pools with the larger ones, which would presumably cause some of the smaller pools to dry up and others to become invaded by fish, shrimps and other mosquito enemies, which are now present in the larger pools.

As already noted the salt-marsh mosquito *A. caspius* usually breeds in brackish or salt water : but cases of it breeding in non-salt water are not infrequently met with. An example is provided by the case of Chaffey's Lake, in which the larvae of *A. caspius* (but not those of *A. detritus*) were found. It is understood that Chaffey's Lake is now in process of being drained. It would perhaps be advisable to keep under observation any isolated pool which happens to form as the water-level goes down, so that any such pools which are acting as refuges for larvae of *A. caspius* may be suitably dealt with.

It is unnecessary to point out the annoyance which both *A. caspius* and *A. detritus* so frequently cause in seaside districts is due, not only to the enormous numbers in which they breed, but to the fact that their range of flight is at least several miles.

The females of these two species (like those of nearly all other mosquitoes) cannot lay fertile eggs until they have had a meal of blood. They travel sometimes to inhabited areas at least four miles from their coastal breeding areas to obtain a meal of blood, and then return to their breeding areas to lay their eggs. I have mentioned this fact as being of interest because all the five female adults that Mr. Staley caught in a stable in Upwey (of the species *A. detritus*) were gorged with blood. I gather that these adults were at a distance of some three miles from their nearest likely breeding area.

Although there is probably no doubt whatever that the Weymouth residents and visitors are being annoyed by salt-marsh mosquitoes coming chiefly from Lodmoor, it might be of interest (not to say of importance) to obtain definite proof. This could be very easily obtained by enlisting the services of some volunteers who would undertake to "sit around" and capture any mosquito which happened to alight on them, by some form of catching tube. Mosquitoes are very easily caught in this way. We should be very glad to identify any specimens thus provided. From the point of view of "evidence" it is obviously advisable to obtain as many specimens as possible. It is always a difficult matter to organise a "mosquito catching" scheme, but the information thus acquired

is often extremely valuable. For example, if a large number of mosquitoes caught (outdoors) in Weymouth were found to be mostly *A. caspius*, this fact would cause both Chaffey's Lake (until drained) and Lodmoor to be jointly suspected of providing the breeding facilities. If, on the other hand, the majority of the mosquitoes captured were found to be *A. detritus* (as they probably would be) the fact that Lodmoor is at least the main breeding centre would be definitely established.

I have not thought it necessary to refer to any details of actual anti-larval operations (oiling, larviciding, etc.), in view of the fact that preventive work of this kind had been carried out by the Health Department of Weymouth during a period of several years.

(Signed) JOHN F. MARSHALL.

### **Sanitary Inspector's Report.**

I submit herewith a summarised report of Mr. F. A. Fanner, your very capable Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Figures, however, do not completely represent the amount of work entailed, for much has to be done, as it were, behind the scenes, and this has not always been the least important. Whilst the Inspector has to discharge the duties imposed on him by the Laws, and Government Regulations, he has sought, whenever possible, to achieve his object, namely the betterment of the public health, by these direct and informal methods which often get more done, and done more quickly and with less fuss, than the more official and legal methods.

This is borne out by the small number of Statutory Notices issued as compared with the number of informal notices.

- (a) Number of Informal Notices served, 81.  
Number of Statutory Notices served, 4.
- (b) Number of Nuisances, etc., abated after
  - (1) Informal Notices, 74.
  - (2) Statutory Notices, 1.
- (c) Number of Notices outstanding 31.12.37, 7 informal.
- (d) Number of Notices outstanding 31.12.36, 9 informal.

### **Sanitary Certificates.**

The drains and sanitary fittings of 23 premises were tested at the request of owners or occupiers, and reports furnished. Eight certificates were granted on request from builders on completion of work.

## Sanitary Inspection of District. Year 1937.

### New Buildings.

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	259
Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	69
Flats	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pedestal Pans Fixed	...	...	...	...	...	439
Flushing Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	439
Baths Fixed	...	...	...	...	...	337
Washhand Basins fixed	...	...	...	...	...	355
Sinks Fixed	...	...	...	...	...	339
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	49
Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vent Shafts and Soil Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	272
Disconnected Traps	...	...	...	...	...	128
Inspection Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	500
Gullies	...	...	...	...	...	571

### Existing Buildings.

Drains found defective	...	...	...	...	...	30
Buildings (houses, etc.) redrained	...	...	...	...	...	30
Buildings (houses, etc.) additional drainage	...	...	...	...	...	28
Pedestal W.C. pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	76
Flushing Cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	...	70
Scullery Sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wash-hand Basins fixed	...	...	...	...	...	43
Baths fitted	...	...	...	...	...	12
Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	8
Vent Shafts and Soil Pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	39
Disconnecting traps (from sewer)	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inspection Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	53
Gulley Traps	...	...	...	...	...	120
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	60
Defective Gutters and Down Spouts	...	...	...	...	...	47
Defective Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defective Staircases	...	...	...	...	...	47
Defective Windows and Sashes	...	...	...	...	...	117
No through ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	63
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	91
Defective coppers	...	...	...	...	...	20
Defective yards	...	...	...	...	...	23
No proper food store	...	...	...	...	...	68
Defective and without scullery sinks	...	...	...	...	...	34
Absence of washing accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	23
Lack of ventilation and air space	...	...	...	...	...	55
Defective grates	...	...	...	...	...	66
Flushing cisterns defective	...	...	...	...	...	10
Absence of fire places	...	...	...	...	...	56
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	51
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	116
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	81
Absence of hand rails to stairs	...	...	...	...	...	9
Untrapped waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	28
Defective doors	...	...	...	...	...	33

No Sanitary Bins	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sealed fire places	...	...	...	...	...	41
Houses without proper water supply	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fowls kept insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	4
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	7
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	187
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	14
Choked sewers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective fresh air inlets	...	...	...	...	...	6
Overflowing cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	24
Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	21
Watercress Beds	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective grates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	14
Choked sewers cleared	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective fresh air inlets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective gutters and downspouts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective window frames and sashes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	34
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	25
Defective ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Damp walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	42
Defective chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2

#### (4) **Shops.**

Periodic visits are made by Officers of the Public Health Department to ensure that the sanitary clauses of the Shop Act, 1934, are carried out.

#### (5) **Smoke Abatement.**

A clean and clear atmosphere is one of the chief assets of a health resort and Weymouth is fortunate in that there have not been many complaints concerning the emission of smoke. In one district, a laundry chimney was responsible for a few complaints which were investigated and dealt with by your Sanitary Inspectors.

#### (6) **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

There are no specially constructed swimming baths or pools in the Borough, but abundant natural facilities exist in the Bay and allotted parts of Newton's Cove and the Harbour.

#### (8) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

During the year, 9 Council and 15 Private houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and all were disinfected. Disinfestation is carried out by means of spraying with Zaldecide or Solution D.

In order to prevent conveyance of bugs from houses for demolition to Council Houses, the bedding is disinfected in a steam or electric disinfector, and the furniture sprayed with Zaldecide or Solution D.

The action taken has been effective. The work has been carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department.

Before any new tenant moves into a Council House their previous dwelling place is carefully inspected by your Sanitary Inspectors and disinfection and disinfestation is carried out by the Public Health Department when found to be necessary.

### **Schools.**

The public elementary schools in the Borough have been inspected as to their sanitary condition. Completion of the main drainage scheme will allow certain of their defects to be permanently remedied.

## **SECTION D.—HOUSING.**

### **Housing.**

Three representations were made during 1937, for Demolition under Section II. of the Housing Act, 1936.

I have to remind you that there still remains a considerable number of old insanitary houses to be dealt with in Clearance Areas, or in the case of single houses, by Demolition Orders. A survey has been made of these houses, but owing to the amount of work on hand it has been found impossible to deal with them during the year.

### **Re-housing.**

As no further houses have been built for Slum Clearance purposes there are still families living in the 1935 and 1936 Clearance Areas and in houses individually condemned.

66 new houses are now being erected for this purpose and those families who have waited so long will eventually be transferred to these houses. The tenants from 19 houses have been moved into Corporation houses as they became vacant, and 13 families have found other accommodation in preference to being moved into a Council House.

### **Overcrowding.**

It will be seen that the number of working class houses in the Borough have increased. The figure covered by the 1935 enumeration was 6524. At the end of 1937, this number had increased to 7300.

At the beginning of 1937 of the 6524 houses 5800 had been measured by the Overcrowding Officer and during the year investigation of the balance of 724 houses and the new properties was completed, making a total number measured to the end of the year 1500.

Although full publicity as to the requirements of the Act had been given in the Press, 5184 rent slips had not been applied for at the beginning of the year.

In July, two landlords were prosecuted for this omission and the publicity given to these cases resulted in a rush of offenders making application for rent slips. There were still a number of defaulters, however, and further prosecutions were taken some months later. At the end of the year between 800 and 900 applications had still to be made. The Overcrowding Officer has been fully occupied during the year in inspecting rent books, measuring of rooms, etc.

The work requires constant and vigilant following up, especially in families of young children reaching the adult age of 10 which makes a difference of one-half person. The constant removals from one address to another often reveal cases of overcrowding. 16 separate instances of overcrowding have been found by the records kept and the following up of removals. Owing to the tact and zeal of the overcrowding officer these have been cleared and suitable alternative accommodation found, causing little or no inconvenience to the persons concerned.

There are still a number of houses to be visited, also new properties now being erected that will need to be measured up, the necessary information issued and the occupants checked.

Twenty-five cases of overcrowding caused by members of families attaining the age of ten have been found. These will require dealing with in the near future. There are still 104 overcrowded families requiring to be rehoused. Plans have been prepared to build 34 new 4-bedroomed type houses for this purpose, 30 in the Weymouth area and 4 at Wyke Regis.

### **Housing Statistics.**

The details of the special Housing Statistics required are :—

Number of new houses and bungalows erected during the year :

- (a) By the Local Authority—120.
- (b) By other Bodies and Persons—306.

Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority under :—

- (1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1936—66.
- (2) Part V. of the Housing Act, 1936—602.



- (3) Other powers : total,  
 Housing Acts, 1890—1909, 112 plus 30 flats.  
 Housing Acts, 1919—40.  
 Various—leases expired, etc.  
 Workmen's dwellings—35.  
 Larger houses—103.

1.	Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses, inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	248
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	363
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	248
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	363
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	163
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	85
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	74
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
	A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By Owners ... ..	1
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	0
	B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By Owners ... ..	0
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0

C.	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	0
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	0
E.	Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.	
(a)	(1) Number of buildings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	105
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	105
	(3) Number of persons ... ..	623½
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	6
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	124
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	472½
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	Nil
F.	Total number of new houses erected during 1937	469
	Number erected during 1937 with State assistance.	
	(1) By Local Authority ... ..	Nil
	(2) By other Bodies or Persons ... ..	Nil
	Approximate number of working class houses in the district ... ..	7300

## SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (a) Milk Supply.

In the Borough there are three producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk, the highest grade of milk obtainable. This is an increase of two during the year. There are six producers of Accredited Milk within the Borough, rather a small percentage. Although farmers are advised to go in for the Accredited Licence, there seems to be a good deal of apathy about it. Some have an idea that palatial cowsheds are required and that half their stock would have to be removed from the herd. Every assistance is given

to the producers by the County Veterinary Staff and your own officials.

During the year a routine inspection of all cattle in the Borough was carried out by the County Veterinary Staff in company with the Senior Sanitary Inspector. Five cows were found to be unsatisfactory and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Samples of milk were submitted for special examination for tubercle bacilli and in two samples living bacilli were found.

The County Council were notified and the matter was dealt with by the County Veterinary Staff.

Where milk is sold in general shops dealing with various articles likely to cause contamination, only sealed containers are allowed as received from the dairyman, and these are handed over intact to the customers. There were no prosecutions during the year. One new cowshed was erected and one discontinued to be used as such.

**(b) Meat and Other Foods.**

Every effort is being made to comply with the recommendations that all animals should be examined at the time of slaughter or before removal from a slaughterhouse.

The work takes up a lot of time and often means evening visits. The system recommended by the Ministry in Memo. 62 has been closely followed.

The butchers co-operate with the Inspectors and immediately notify the Department of any diseased animal as soon as it is discovered. All diseased meat has been surrendered for destruction, a certificate being given to the butcher for such meat.

There are no butchers shops with open fronts—the butchers agree that it is to their advantage to protect their meat from contamination.

**(c) Ice Cream.**

The Corporation Act of 1935 has given us the power to register all vendors, manufacturers, dealers and merchants of ice cream. 38 premises have been registered. A very large proportion of the ice cream sold in the district is wrapped in paper covering and protected from outside contamination. This is to be encouraged.

Premises are not allowed to be used for manufacture of ice cream until inspected as to its suitability.

**(d) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

Samples of various foods have been taken by your Inspector throughout the year, and the Analyst's report on his findings is included in tabular form. On December 31st the Borough ceased

to be the Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, when the administration was transferred to the County Council.

(e) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination.**

See page 27.

(f) **Bakehouses and other Premises where foods are manufactured, Prepared, Stored, or Exposed for Sale.**

Premises connected with the supply of foods are inspected by your Inspectors. In four instances bakehouses were found to be overdue in limewashing and instructions were given for this to be done.

The standard of cleanliness and general care of premises has been well maintained. There has been little cause for complaint during the year.

**Food Seized or Surrendered and Destroyed.**

Carcases and Organs of Beasts	...	...	...	...	7
Carcases and Organs of Pigs	...	...	...	...	24
Carcases and Organs of Sheep	...	...	...	...	1
Fore Quarters of Beef	...	...	...	...	2
Beasts Livers	...	...	...	...	101
Beasts Lungs	...	...	...	...	30
Beasts Heads	...	...	...	...	2
Beasts Kidneys	...	...	...	...	1
Beasts Hearts	...	...	...	...	2
Pigs Heads	...	...	...	...	69
Pigs Plucks	...	...	...	...	12
Pigs Livers	...	...	...	...	15
Pigs Lungs	...	...	...	...	37
Pigs Kidneys	...	...	...	...	10
Sheep Plucks	...	...	...	...	3
Sheep Lungs	...	...	...	...	10
Sheep Livers	...	...	...	...	75
Sheep Hearts	...	...	...	...	26
Bone Tainted Meat	...	...	...	...249 lbs.	
Mixed Meat (Beef and Pork, Veal and Mutton)	...	...	...	...100 lbs.	
Boxes of Pork Cuttings	...	...	...	...112 lbs.	
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	38
Chicken	...	...	...	...	9
Boxes of Smoked Haddocks	...	...	...	...	6
Boxes of Smoked Bloaters	...	...	...	...	2
Boxes of Smoked Herrings	...	...	...	...	2

## REPORT ON WORK OF PUBLIC ANALYST, WITH RESULTS.

Food and Drugs.	Formal Samples	Genuine	Informal Samples	Genuine	Adulterated	Action taken.
Butter ... ..	10	10	2	2	—	
Bicarb. Soda ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Corn Flour ... ..	1	1	1	1	—	
Cream ... ..	3	3	—	—	—	
Curry Powder ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Custard Powder ... ..	1	1	1	1	—	
Jam (Raspberry) ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Lard ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Margarine ... ..	1	1	1	1	—	
Milk ... ..	28	21	—	—	7	(2 Samples contained added water of 5 and 10 per cent respectively. Reported to Committee and police. Police took samples at the source of supply. Farmer prosecuted by police being outside the Borough. Five samples were deficient in fats to the extent of at least 4, 8, 10, 11 and 13 per cent respectively. Owners were notified and warned.)
Milk for Bacteriological Count ... ..	14	—	—	—	—	
Milk, Pasteurised ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	
Milk, Accredited ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Milk for tubercle bacilli ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	(taken on behalf of the County Council)
Pepper, white ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	
Rice, ground ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	
Salvolatile ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	
Tapioca ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	
Vinegar ... ..	3	2	—	—	1	(Contained 4.9 per cent of acetic acid, Reported to Committee and warned.)

## Report on Samples of Ordinary Milk and Pasteurised Milk for Bacteriological Counts.

Sample No.	Age when tested in hours.	Temp. when tested Deg. F.	No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c.	Bacillus 1/10	Coli in 1/100	Presence of Tubercle Bacilli
K.11	13	48	14800	—	+	—
L.12	12	50	6800	—	+	—
M.13	13½	52	462500	—	+	—
S.19	10½	52	22000	—	+	—
T.20(x)	11	52	14800	—	+	+
U.21(x)	10½	52	4600	—	+	+
V.22	10½	52	2500	—	+	—
W.23	10½	50	160000	—	+	—
X.24	10½	50	14800	—	+	—
Y.25	9½	50	5300	—	+	—
Z.26	10	50	7000	—	+	—
J.36	8¾	58	36000	—	—	—
K.37	8¾	58	18500	—	—	—
L.38	8¾	58	5000	—	—	—
O.41	6½	59	37500	+	+	—
P.42	8¼	59	192000	+	+	—
Q.43	6¾	58	8000	+	+	—

Sterile Milk : On washing out bottle with sterile water, it was found that 298 organisms were present. Not efficiently sterilised. Owners notified and warned.

(x) County M.O. notified for action to be taken.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	20
No. of Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	11
No. of Tripe Dressers	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Offal Boilers	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Fat Extractors	...	...	...	...	1

### Food Supply.

Butchers' Shops, 34.

Private Slaughterhouses :—

Number Registered, Nil.

Number Licensed, 9.

No. of Licences issued to Slaughtermen for Slaughtering of Animals, 22.

Visits to Slaughterhouses, 459.

Carcases Examined :—

Beasts 406, Sheep 747, Calves 263, Pigs 1832.

Bakehouses :—

No. on Register, 23.

No. of Inspections, 41.

Nuisances found — Limewashing overdue, 4.

**The Work of the Ambulance during the Year :—**

Removal of patients to or from Hospital, Nursing Homes or Poor Law Institutions	...	...	...	272
Accidents	...	...	...	64
Infectious Cases from within and without the Borough				149
Mortuary	...	...	...	31
Other Cases	...	...	...	64
				580

**Disinfection.**

No. of Articles Disinfected	...	...	5776
No. of Rooms Disinfected	...	...	323
No. of Articles Destroyed	...	...	48
No. of Schools Disinfected	...	...	45
No. of Motor Cars Disinfected	...	...	1
No. of Dressing Drums	...	...	2

**Lethal Chamber for Animals.**

No. of Cats Destroyed	...	...	247
No. of Dogs Destroyed	...	...	105

**Milk Supply.**

No. of Registered Cowkeepers	...	...	...	42
No. of Butter Makers	...	...	...	1
No. of Wholesale Milk Producers	...	...	...	45
No. of Producers and Retailers	...	...	...	36
No. of Purveyors only within the Borough	...	...	...	23
No. of Purveyors (containers only) within the Borough	...	...	...	35
No. of Purveyors from outside the Borough	...	...	...	11
No. of Producers of Tuberculin Tested Certified	...	...	...	3
No. of Licensed Retailers of Tuberculin Tested Certified	...	...	...	5
No. of Licensed Retailers of Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	2
No. of Licensed Producers of Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	2
No. of Inspection to above	...	...	...	100
Summary of work executed at farms during the year :—				
New Cowshed	...	...	...	1
Insanitary Cowsheds demolished	...	...	...	1

**Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

(Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	(1)	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
		(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Factories</b> ... ..		81	4	—
(Including Factory Laundries) ... ..				
<b>Workshops</b> ... ..		46	—	—
(Including Workshop Laundries). ... ..				
<b>Workplaces</b> ... ..		—	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises). ... ..				
<b>Total</b> ... ..		127	4	—

**2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Number of offences in respect of	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions were instituted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

**Nuisances under the Public Health Acts\* :—**

Want of cleanliness ... ..	4	4	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—

**Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—**

Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
<b>Total</b> ... ..	4	4	—	—

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



## SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious diseases were not so prevalent in 1937 as during the previous year. Later in this Report are embodied tables which show the monthly incidence of the various infectious diseases and their incidence in the Wards of the Borough.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

119 cases of scarlet fever were notified as compared with 160 in 1936. 56 of these cases occurred during the first quarter, exactly the same number as in the last quarter of the previous year. The type of disease was mild and there were no deaths.

The majority of cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital, a few patients being isolated at home when the facilities and circumstances were suitable.

### **Diphtheria.**

There were 42 cases of Diphtheria as compared with 75 in 1936. The disease was most prevalent during the months of April, May and June, when 18 cases were notified. All cases were removed to Hospital and there were 3 deaths.

### **Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

This was continued during the year and 102 children received injections of which number 83 completed the full course of three injections.

One cannot emphasise too strongly the necessity for all children to be immunised against diphtheria, especially before they attend school where they will probably mingle with quite a considerable number of carriers.

The mortality rate of diphtheria is higher among children under the age of 5 years, and immunisation should therefore be carried out early, preferably between the ages of 12 and 18 months.

Arrangements have now being made for toddlers and older children to be immunised at the commencement of child welfare sessions.

I find this acts as a good advertisement as mothers discuss the procedure in the waiting room and the news soon spreads round that the method does not upset the child. This brings in more requests for immunisation and the sight of a large bottle of boiled sweets immediately attracts the child's attention.

Schick Testing is not carried out after immunisation, as it is known that well over 90 per cent. of children are fully protected by the methods employed. In a very small proportion immunity is partial but should diphtheria subsequently be contracted the disease is mild in character and recovery is the rule.

**Enteric Fever.**

No cases were notified during the year.

**Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.**

One case of puerperal fever (fatal) and four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Five cases were notified during the year. All these cases recovered full vision.

**Pneumonia.**

Twenty-two cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, while 20 deaths were certified from all forms of pneumonia. It would therefore seem that more cases of pneumonia occurred where the illness had not been notified.

**Erysipelas.**

Fifteen cases of erysipelas were notified and there were no deaths.

**Smallpox, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica.**

No cases of the above diseases were notified during the year.

**Food Poisoning.**

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year under Section 109 of the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Corporation Act, 1935.

**Prevention of Blindness.**

Following on the receipt of Circular 1621, the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided to issue to every midwife in the town a fresh supply each month of 1 per cent. Silver Nitrate.

It is hoped that this step will assist in reducing the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

**Tuberculosis.**

32 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (28 males and 4 females) were notified during the year, as compared with 37 in 1936, and 15 patients died as compared with 13 in 1936.

Four cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified (all females) and 2 patients died. All cases of Tuberculosis are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough who in turn transmits particulars of each notification to the County Medical Officer of Health who is responsible for all investigations and supervision.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is approximately 1 : 15.

### TUBERCULOSIS, 1937.

#### NEW CASES.

Age.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—1 ...	...	...	...	1
1—5 ...	...	...	...	1
5—15 ...	1	...	...	...
15—25 ...	4	4	...	2
25—35 ...	7	3	...	...
35—45 ...	3	1	...	...
45—55 ...	1	...	...	...
55—65 ...	3	...	...	...
65 and over ...	1	...	...	...
	20	8	—	4
	28		4	

TOTAL—32.

#### DEATHS.

Age	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males	Females.	Males	Females.
0—1 ...	...	...	...	1
1—5 ...	...	...	...	...
5—15 ...	...	...	...	...
15—25 ...	1	...	...	...
25—35 ...	3	...	...	...
35—45 ...	3	1	1	...
45—55 ...	1	1	...	...
55—65 ...	3	...	...	...
65 and over ...	...	...	...	...
	11	2	1	1
	13		2	

TOTAL—15.

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis during the year 1937. Number of Cases.

Disease.	At All Ages	AT AGES—Years.											Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths.			
		Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65 and over					
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	42	1	2	2	6	12	2	6	5	5	1	—	39	3	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	119	1	1	4	2	52	30	12	13	2	2	...	104	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	22	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	6	1	5	3	1	20	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	4	3	7	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	208	5	2	3	6	9	66	33	22	15	12	6	152	23	...	...	...

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases in the Borough 1937.

Diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	22	20	14	15	8	10	2	...	2	9	6	11
Diphtheria	2	3	3	7	8	3	5	2	1	1	5	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	5
Erysipelas	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	4	1	4	...	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	34	33	25	28	18	17	12	6	6	16	20	25

Number of Cases Notified in the Various Wards during 1937.

Ward	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Acute Ant. Poliomylitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulm. T.B.	Non-Pulm. T.B.
Institutions	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Weymouth E. No. 1	...	7	6	1	1	...	...	2	3	2	...
Melcombe Regis South No. 2	...	9	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	5	...
Melcombe Regis Central No. 3	...	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Melcombe Regis North No. 4	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Radipole, No. 5	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Broadway, No. 6	...	13	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
Preston, No. 6	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Upwey, No. 6	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Weymouth West, No. 7	...	21	7	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...
Westham East, No. 8	...	21	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	1
Westham West, No. 9	...	20	16	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	2
Wyke, No. 10	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...
TOTAL	...	119	42	5	22	...	...	15	5	28	4

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.**

Weymouth	...	...	...	38	103	7	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	155	TOTAL.	
Portland	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17		
Dorchester R.D.C.	...	...	...	7	11	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22		
Naval	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	17		
Dorset C.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21		
Airforce	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Military	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	51	129	8	11	9	1	3	1	...	21	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	240	
<b>Deaths</b>	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE  
REGIS.



---

Meteorological Department

---

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR  
1937.

---

Lat.— $50^{\circ} 36' 20''$  N. Long.— $2^{\circ} 26' 5''$  W.  
21 feet above Sea Level.

---

F. H. WEST,  
Borough Meteorologist.

Meteorological Station,  
Sunnybank.





## METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT.

	*	*	1936	1937
Warmest Day	...	...	75.0°F.	75.0°F.
Coldest Night	...	...	26.0°F.	26.0°F.
Mean Maximum Temperature	...	...	56.9°F.	57.5°F.
Mean Minimum Temperature	...	...	45.5°F.	46.2°F.
Mean Temperature	...	...	51.2°F.	51.8°F.
Total Rainfall	...	...	27.56ins.	39.57ins.
Wet Days (fall of 1.0m /m or more)	...	...	117	128
Hours of Bright Sunshine	...	...	1549.3	1628.5
Highest Daily Amount of Sunshine	...	...	14.8hours	14.6hours
Number of Days with Sunshine	...	...	296	299
Mean Relative Humidity (9 a.m.)	...	...	77%	78%
Prevailing Winds	...	...	W.	W.
Highest Barometer Reading	...	...	30.730ins.	30.660ins.
Lowest Barometer Reading	...	...	28.948ins.	28.698ins.
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/>				
Average Yearly Rainfall	...	...	28.54 inches	
Average Yearly Amount of Sunshine	...	...	1749.6 hours	
Average Amount of Sunshine per Day (Since 1895)	...	...	4.79 hours	

## REMARKS.

### General.

The year 1937 was remarkable for the excess of rainfall during the first half of the year and the comparative dryness of the second half. January and February were mild and wet months. March was wet and cold during the first part with sunshine values slightly above normal. April was warmer than usual but dull during the first half. More sunshine was registered in May than in any other month of 1937. June was dry and warm. July was one of the dullest months of that name on record and provided an unusually severe rainfall on the 15th.

August was a warm and sunny month, good sunshine values were continued in September. Dry and warm conditions prevailed for the first three weeks of October followed by unsettled weather for the last week.

November was mainly fine for the first two weeks with sunshine slightly above average for the month and rainfall considerably below normal. December was the coldest month of the year with slight snow on the 8th.

### Bright Sunshine.

Throughout England sunshine aggregates were below normal for 1937. Only 20 stations of 266 recorded more than 1600 hours. Weymouth's total for the year of 1628.5 hours was 121 hours below the average.

January and February were dull months, but April with 32 hours and July with 68 hours below normal showed the greatest deficiencies.

The brightest month was August when sunshine was recorded on 31 days. During the six months ending September 30th only 9 sunless days were recorded. The sunniest day was May 18th with 14.6 hours.

Since 1894 Weymouth's annual returns have exceeded 1900 hours on 9 occasions, on three of which—the years 1899, 1911, and 1929—over 2000 hours were recorded.

The daily average of over  $4\frac{3}{4}$  hours for the last 30 years has only been exceeded by ten stations including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight.

## Rainfall.

The year's rainfall of 1005 millimetres (39.57 inches) was the highest recorded at Weymouth. The fall for the first three months of the year was 7.3 inches above normal and together with the July fall accounted for most of the excess.

June was the driest month with a fall of just over half an inch and January the wettest with 4.65 inches.

Dry periods occurred in June when only 0.1 m/m was recorded from June 13th to July 5th (22 days) ; during the second half of July and the first 11 days of August only 5 m/m were recorded. From August 17th to September 8th a fall of 2 m/m was recorded at night. The first three weeks of October were dry with the exception of a fall of 2 m/m and in the first half of November only one wet day was recorded.

The heaviest fall of the year was that of July 15th when 76.4 m/m fell between noon and 2.45 p.m., a further 4.7 m/m was registered at 3.45 p.m. and at 6 p.m. 1.5 m/m, making a total of 82.6 m/m or 3.25 inches. This fall, which was accompanied by a slight thunderstorm, appears to be the most severe fall in 24 hours since October 21st, 1908, when 4 inches fell in less than 5 hours. It is interesting to note that heavy rainfall was recorded on July 15th at several other stations including the following—5.46 inches at Boston (Lincs.), 4.56 inches at Belvoir Castle (Leicestershire), 4.19 inches at Pensford (Somerset), 4.14 inches at Bideford-on-Avon (Warwickshire) and 3.44 inches at Bristol.

During 1937, other daily falls of over one inch were 29 m/m (1.14 inch) on August 12th, 33.3 m/m (1.31 inch) on October 29th, and 28.2 m/m (1.11 inch) on December 1st.

## Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit).

Mean temperature for the year was slightly above average. The means for January, February and April were above normal. March and December were the two coldest months.

Extremes were 75 degrees on 2nd, 3rd and 8th of June, and 26 degrees on March 10th and December 10th.

The warmest night was September 7th, when the temperature did not fall below 64 degrees and the coldest days, 29th January and 8th December when it did not rise above 35 degrees.

Frost ( in screen) was noted as follows :

January	...	...	3 nights
February	...	...	2 nights
March	...	...	8 nights
November	...	...	3 nights
December	...	...	10 nights

Extreme screen temperatures (England and Wales) were 92 degrees registered at Canterbury and Tunbridge Wells on August 7th, and 10 degrees at Houghall on December 13th.

The Weymouth observations continue to emphasise the absence of excessively hot summers and severely cold winters.

### Pressure and Wind.

Mean pressure for the year was below normal by 2 m/b. The returns for the first three months were unusually low. February mean pressure was the lowest recorded while that of March was the lowest since 1916. The highest pressure of 1038.2 m/b was recorded on December 26th during a period of seven sunless days—the longest period without sunshine during the year.

The lowest reading was 971.8 m/b on October 23rd when wind reached over 80 miles per hour in exposed places on the south-west coast. The range of pressure during October of 64.3 m/b (1.87 inch) was somewhat unusual.

Wind direction for the year was as follows :—

West 31%, East 24%, North 15%, South-west 8%,  
North 8%, South-east 7%, North-east 3%, North-west  
2%, Calm 2%.

Low readings at Weymouth are as follows :

28.44 inches on 20th November, 1926.  
28.55 inches on 5th November, 1916.  
28.62 inches on 20th December, 1925.

High Weymouth readings are as follows :

31.012 inches on 29th January, 1905.  
31.004 inches on 28th January, 1905.  
30.975 inches on 27th January, 1905.  
30.942 inches on 15th February, 1934.

The following summary, taken from 1937 returns of the Meteorological Office, give an indication of conditions prevailing at some of the S.W. stations and Greenwich :—

		Highest	Lowest	Mean	Sunshine Hours	Rainfall Inches
Weymouth	...	75	26	51.8	1628.5	39.57
Bournemouth	...	85	25	51.1	1595.9	40.98
Torquay	...	79	27	51.8	1653.8	41.04
Paignton	...	78	26	51.7	1594.6	44.13
Falmouth	...	76	27	52.5	1579.5	43.28
Ilfracombe	...	75	29	32.1	1548.4	37.46
Newquay	...	79	27	51.5	1493.7	33.23
Bath	...	85	21	50.7	1430.2	32.44
Cheltenham	...	84	21	49.9	1334.3	26.46
Greenwich	...	92	24	51.1	1140.8	28.75

During the year the following weather conditions were registered :

Slight Snow	...	...	6 days
Hail	...	...	6 days
Slight Thunderstorms	...	...	7 days
Fog (9 a.m.)	...	...	6 days
Gale	...	...	1 day



**PRESSURE (Millibars)—9 a.m.**

Month	Mean		Average		Highest		Lowest	
	m/b	Inches	m/b	Inches	m/b	Date	m/b	Date
January	1009.1	29.800	1015.9	30.000	1036.0	8th	980.6	28th
February	1003.3	29.628	1015.2	29.971	1021.2	15th	980.1	28th
March	1003.7	29.640	1013.5	29.930	1028.1	30th	981.4	12th
April	1011.0	29.855	1013.6	29.934	1030.3	29th	992.3	2nd
May	1016.4	30.015	1015.4	29.982	1027.7	27th	1002.2	11th
June	1018.9	30.090	1016.9	30.030	1027.3	16th	1012.1	29th
July	1017.1	30.035	1016.1	30.008	1027.4	18th	1005.3	15th
August	1019.4	30.102	1015.7	29.992	1026.7	27th	1008.0	17th
September	1014.3	29.952	1017.2	30.037	1025.4	4th	985.3	17th
October	1014.8	29.969	1014.1	29.949	1036.1	17th	971.8	23rd
November	1016.6	30.020	1013.7	29.936	1030.3	29th	993.4	19th
December	1012.1	29.888	1013.3	29.923	1038.2	26th	983.4	14th
Year	1013.1	29.916	1015.1	29.974	1038.2	26th Dec.	971.8	23rd Oct.

## TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max. & Difference from		Highest Average	Date	Lowest	Date
				Min.	Mean				
January	46.0	49.9	40.9	45.4	+2.7	54	3rd & 21st	29	29th & 30th
February	46.6	50.6	42.1	46.3	+4.2	55	14th	32	12th & 28th
March	42.2	47.3	35.5	41.4	-2.9	54	18th	26	10th
April	51.1	55.9	45.3	50.6	+2.8	66	23rd	38	19th
May	55.9	60.6	48.1	54.3	-0.5	70	30th	41	1st & 6th
June	60.9	66.3	53.0	59.7	+1.0	75	10th	45	2nd 3rd & 8th
July	62.4	67.2	56.3	61.7	-0.6	72	19th	47	8th
August	65.1	69.9	56.2	63.1	+0.8	74	7th	51	21st & 28th
September	59.7	65.3	52.2	58.7	-0.3	72	6th	41	21st
October	55.5	60.2	48.4	54.3	+0.7	67	2nd	41	17th
November	46.3	51.0	39.8	45.4	-1.1	59	3rd	28	14th
December	40.7	45.4	36.3	40.9	-3.1	54	1st & 23rd	26	10th
Year	52.7	57.5	46.2	51.8	+0.4	75	10th June	26	10th March & 10th Dec.



### RAINFALL.

	TOTAL FALL		Difference from Average		Wet Days		Difference from Average		Wet Days		Date
	m/m	ins.	ins.	m/m	or more	or more	of 1.0 m/m	of 1.0 m/m	or more	or more	
January	118.3	4.65	+1.90	24	+7	19	14.9	17th			
February	142.0	5.60	+3.34	23	+9	18	20.2	7th			
March	107.0	4.21	+2.08	19	+4	12	18.7	13th			
April	54.0	2.13	+0.36	14	—	10	15.1	15th			
May	83.3	3.28	+1.46	13	-2	11	19.9	8th			
June	14.4	0.57	-0.89	2	-8	2	8.6	10th			
July	113.6	4.47	+2.57	10	-1	9	82.6	15th			
August	41.5	1.63	-0.87	4	-8	3	29.0	12th			
September	54.2	2.13	-0.09	11	-1	8	17.0	9th			
October	114.1	4.49	+0.88	11	-5	11	33.3	29th			
November	65.8	2.59	-0.58	10	-5	9	24.3	21st			
December	96.9	3.82	+0.09	19	+1	16	28.2	1st			
Year	1005.1	39.57	+11.03	160	-9	128	82.6	15th July			

## WIND DIRECTION.

Mon.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	W.	S.W.	N.W.	Calm
January	—	—	6	3	8	9	5	—	—
February	1	—	1	1	2	16	6	—	1
March	5	2	8	—	4	5	4	3	—
April	2	1	11	4	2	10	—	—	—
May	3	—	10	3	7	6	—	—	2
June	1	1	4	1	2	16	4	1	—
July	1	1	3	1	5	17	2	1	—
August	2	1	8	4	6	10	—	—	—
September	4	—	3	3	4	9	3	2	2
October	3	2	15	2	2	4	3	—	—
November	1	2	14	2	4	5	1	1	—
December	5	2	6	2	5	7	1	1	2
Year	28	12	89	26	51	114	29	9	7

## BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Month	Actual Sunshine Hours	Difference from Average	Greatest Daily Amount	Date	Days on which Sun shone	Sunless Days	Cloud 9 a.m.
January	46.6	-16.3	7.0	7th	16	15	8
February	65.3	-15.0	8.8	23rd	18	10	8
March	135.8	+1.3	11.7	26th	27	4	7
April	143.3	-32.4	13.2	18th	29	1	7
May	228.2	+8.8	14.6	18th	30	1	6
June	216.5	-8.5	12.6	17th	30	0	6
July	157.1	-68.3	13.6	30th	26	5	7
August	227.7	+17.2	13.6	7th	31	0	6
September	163.1	+1.6	11.7	4th	28	2	6
October	111.3	-0.7	10.1	4th	26	5	7
November	80.3	+2.4	8.4	11th	22	8	7
December	53.3	-0.2	7.1	6th	16	15	8
Year	1628.5	-121.1	14.6	18th May	299	66	

**SUNSHINE EXTREMES SINCE 1901.****BRIGHT MONTHS.**

Month	Hours	Year
January	93.1	1905
February	127.7	1909
March	211.9	1907
April	259.9	1912
May	326.5	1909
June	326.0	1925
July	379.6	1911
August	275.5	1909
September	226.3	1911
October	175.3	1919
November	121.5	1909
December	95.5	1917

**LOWEST MONTHS.**

Month	Hours	Year
January	31.5	1921
February	46.5	1926
March	84.6	1901
April	103.4	1905
May	132.2	1932
June	153.1	1909
July	148.6	1927, 1932
August	107.8	1912
September	111.0	1934
October	73.6	1936
November	42.9	1932
December	26.2	1927

**SUNSHINE IN 1937.**

## MAINLAND STATIONS.

Extract from table showing the number of hours of bright Sunshine during 1937.

Station	No. of Hours	Station	No. of Hours
Littlehampton	1693.2	Kew	1358.0
Eastbourne	1690.2	Ross-on-Wye	1349.9
Hastings	1674.1	Rhyl	1348.3
Worthing	1668.3	Southport	1343.9
Portsmouth	1654.4	Llandudno	1329.2
Torquay	1653.8	Skegness	1328.1
Penzance	1646.3	Colwyn Bay	1310.1
Bognor	1640.1	Norwich	1306.9
WEYMOUTH	1628.5	Edinburgh	1306.4
Dover	1620.1	Hampstead	1299.8
Seaton	1617.1	Oban	1281.3
Bexhill	1607.0	Cleethorpes	1279.3
Lympne	1600.0	Cambridge	1278.9
Bournemouth	1595.9	Dundee	1246.4
Paignton	1594.6	Tottenham	1245.0
Brighton	1590.0	Aberdeen	1237.4
Seaford	1586.7	Birmingham	1231.4
Swanage	1584.6	Scarborough	1213.6
Poole	1580.1	Bridlington	1205.5
Falmouth	1579.5	South Kensington	1204.1
Folkestone	1569.7	Regents Park	1196.0
Herne Bay	1561.5	Westminster	1192.2
Ramsgate	1557.6	Whitby	1186.5
Margate	1553.3	Leamington	1179.0
Plymouth	1549.9	Harrogate	1172.6
Ilfracombe	1548.4	York	1152.4
Weston-super-Mare	1541.2	Greenwich	1140.8
Teignmouth	1537.9	Sheffield	1104.3
Tenby	1526.9	Nottingham	1101.5
Deal	1505.3	Bolton	1026.1
Sidmouth	1504.1	Bradford	1020.4
Newquay	1493.7	Buxton	966.0
Bude	1489.1	Manchester	792.2
Felixstowe	1487.3	Channel Islands—	
Tunbridge Wells	1454.6	Jersey	1722.5
Malvern	1449.8	Guernsey	1721.1
Clacton	1446.0	Isle of Wight—	
St. Ives	1432.9	Ventnor	1734.5
Bath	1430.2	Sandown	1724.3
Southend	1422.1	Ryde	1670.0
Blackpool	1409.9	Totland Bay	1642.0
Aberystwyth	1396.6	Scilly Isles	1638.1
Yarmouth	1391.9	Isle of Man—	
Cro ner	1390.9	Douglas	1518.4
Lowestoft	1377.1	Point of Ayre	1474.4
Oxford	1358.2		

**WEYMOUTH SUNSHINE HOURS RECORD SINCE 1895**

YEAR	HOURS	YEAR	HOURS	YEAR	HOURS
1895	... 1953.7	1909	... 1938.5	1923	... 1695.6
1896	... 1904.0	1910	... 1693.7	1924	... 1687.6
1897	... 1827.5	1911	... 2090.9	1925	... 1710.1
1898	... 1828.4	1912	... 1582.4	1926	... 1554.4
1899	... 2030.2	1913	... 1583.7	1927	... 1692.7
1900	... 1642.7	1914	... 1826.8	1928	... 1898.9
1901	... 1675.9	1915	... 1729.8	1929	... 2024.1
1902	... 1421.4	1916	... 1677.5	1930	... 1803.7
1903	... 1554.0	1917	... 1653.5	1931	... 1572.8
1904	... 1675.6	1918	... 1804.9	1932	... 1554.4
1905	... 1706.9	1919	... 1803.5	1933	... 1987.3
1906	... 1908.3	1920	... 1523.4	1934	... 1807.0
1907	... 1784.1	1921	... 1934.6	1935	... 1706.2
1908	... 1857.9	1922	... 1748.0	1936	... 1549.3
				1937	... 1628.5

Average—1749.6

Greatest amount of Sunshine in one year—2090.9 in 1911.

Least Sunshine in one year—1421.4 hours in 1902.

**WEYMOUTH RAINFALL RECORD FROM THE YEAR 1881.**

Year	Amount in inches	Year	Amount in inches	Year	Amount in inches
1881	... 30.40	1900	... 27.10	1919	... 32.41
1882	... 33.46	1901	... 24.07	1920	... 29.65
1883	... 23.31	1902	... 24.28	1921	... 15.88
1884	... 24.93	1903	... 32.87	1922	... 31.11
1885	... 28.47	1904	... 28.30	1923	... 28.80
1886	... 32.54	1905	... 21.61	1924	... 38.65
1887	... 20.57	1906	... 28.31	1925	... 34.56
1888	... 28.97	1907	... 27.44	1926	... 29.83
1889	... 23.98	1908	... 24.57	1927	... 33.34
1890	... 22.51	1909	... 27.68	1928	... 34.60
1891	... 35.68	1910	... 30.65	1929	... 29.73
1892	... 24.40	1911	... 24.80	1930	... 30.72
1893	... 22.73	1912	... 37.93	1931	... 27.13
1894	... 36.51	1913	... 26.00	1932	... 25.84
1895	... 27.38	1914	... 36.07	1933	... 20.69
1896	... 21.81	1915	... 35.29	1934	... 26.51
1897	... 29.21	1916	... 33.96	1935	... 35.60
1898	... 21.70	1917	... 23.96	1936	... 27.56
1899	... 24.90	1918	... 26.51	1937	... 39.57

Average—28.54.

Wettest Year, 1937—39.57 inches. Driest Year, 1921—15.88 inches.

