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ANNUAL REPORT



on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND
MELCOMBE REGIS FOR THE YEAR 1945

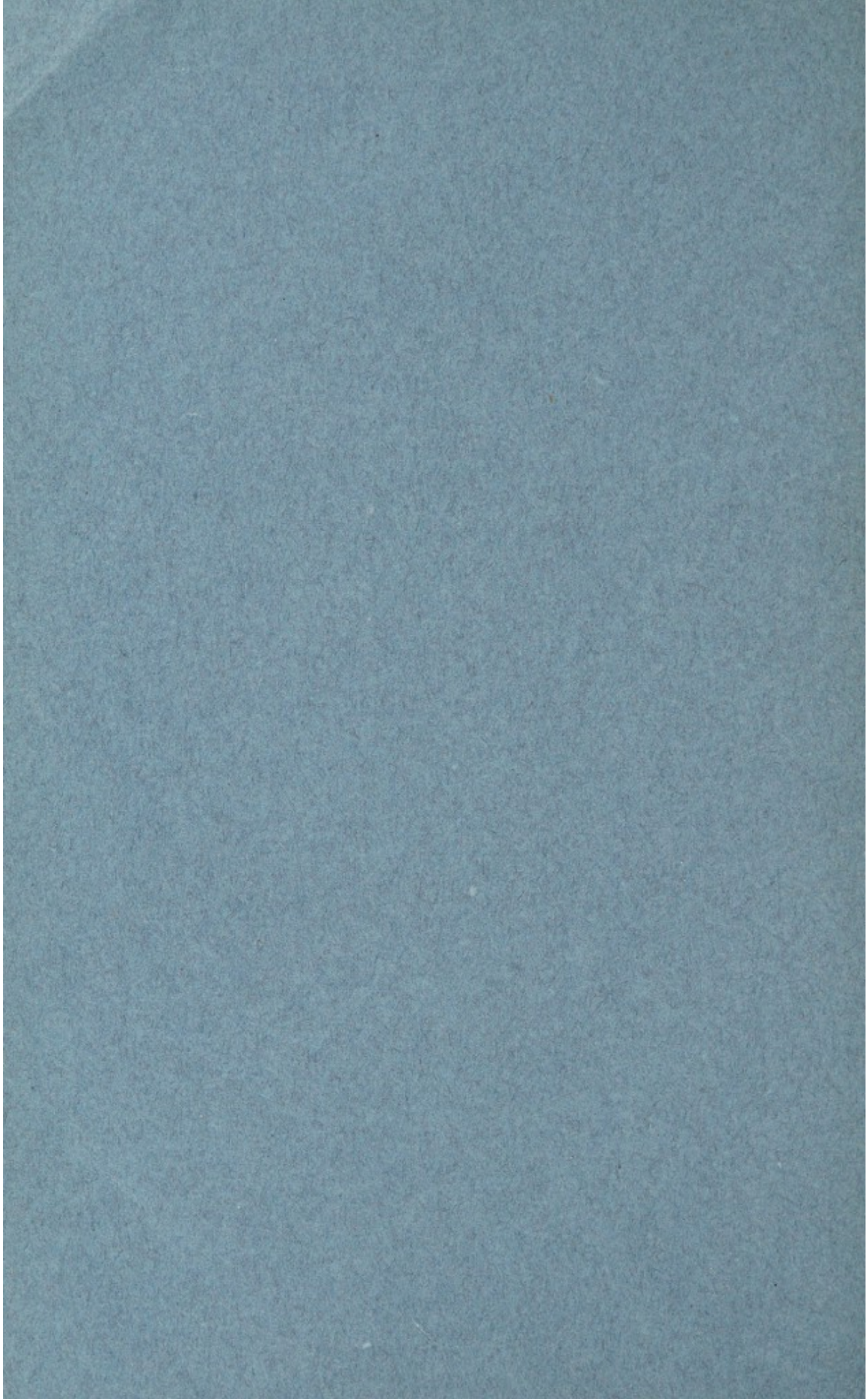
also

Meteorological Report

CHARLOTTE A. G. WARD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

PRINTED
JEFFERY BROS
WYMOUTH





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**LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH
THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

THE MAYOR (Councillor J. T. GODDARD, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.)

*Alderman A. BILES, J.P. (Chairman)

*Alderman Mrs. A. COMBEN (Vice-Chairman).

*Ald R. S. COMBEN, C.B.E., J.P.	*Councillor A. P. BURT.
Alderman J. CORNICK.	Councillor D. HINCHCLIFFE.
*Councillor Mrs. D. B. BONE.	Councillor LAWSON JONES.
*Councillor Miss E. SHARP.	Councillor H. A. MEDLAM.
Councillor S. C. BURGESS.	Councillor E. A. WINZAR.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

As above with the following Co-opted Members:

*Mrs. J. H. SEDGMAN, *Miss AYLWIN, *Mrs. K. CRIPPS, J.P.,
*Mrs. PROCTOR

*Denotes Sub-Committee for M. and C.W. Assistance Applications.

STAFF—Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (On Active Service from 10-2-45).

CHARLOTTE A. G. WARD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Acting from 10-2-45).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

KATHLEEN BARNES, M.B., Ch.B. (From 10-2-45).

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.

A. L. HARRIS, A.R.San.I., (On Active Service from 8-5-42).

Rodent Officer:

H. GARDNER.

Health Visitors:

Miss D. ALLGOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.

Miss D. SUNDERLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (from 22-1-45)

Mrs. SHAPCOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (resigned 8-9-45)

Miss G. KENNEDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C. (from 10-12-45)

Municipal Midwives:

Miss E. COONAN, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. B. IRELAND, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. L. CAMPBELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss G. EMERY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Clerk:

V. W. V. CLARKE, (On Active Service, from 31-3-41)
 Miss J. E. DAY, (Acting)

Clerks:

Miss P. BARNICOAT.
 Miss B. BRYANT.
 Mrs. A. B. STEPHENS.
 Miss M. MANTELL.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

Medical Superintendent: THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Matron: Miss A. Z. GAMWELL, S.R.N., R.F.N.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Consulting Orthopaedic Specialist:

Dr. M. FORRESTER-BROWN, M.D., M.S.

Sister-in-Charge: Miss J. M. MORRIS, C.S.M.M.G.

**Obstetric Consultants under Puerperal Fever Regulations,
Ante-Natal Scheme, etc.:**

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

HEALTH CENTRE,
WESTHAM ROAD, WEYMOUTH.

August, 1946.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough for 1945.

During the year, the Health Department has reverted from a war time to a peace time Service, a task not unattended by difficulties, but undertaken by the Staff with a spirit of co-operation and good humour.

Generally speaking, the health of the inhabitants of Weymouth has been good in spite of the past years of anxiety and strain. The Birth Rate, though slightly less than in 1944, shows a substantial increase on the rates of the previous years. It is anticipated that the increase in the numbers of births will be maintained for some years to come, so it is gratifying to know that at the time this Report is in the hands of the printers, the work of reconstructing "Kildare" as a Maternity Home has begun.

It is hardly necessary for me to stress the urgency of the problem of providing homes for the people as the facts are fully appreciated by the Estates and Housing Committee. Many persons have sought the help of the Health Department in an endeavour to obtain some priority in the allocation of a Council house.

Investigations have been made into every case, in order to endeavour to distinguish between those families who are living under conditions likely to cause an impairment of health and those who are living under conditions which are physically less serious.

Your Sanitary Inspectors have continued to carry out their careful supervision of the sanitary services of the Borough, a task greatly augmented in the summer months by the advent of many holiday makers spending their first camping holiday since 1939.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Council for their unfailing kindness, consideration and helpful criticism, and my fellow officials for their ready help at all times. I would also like to thank all members of my staff for their loyalty and cheerful co-operation in the tasks allotted to them. These factors have, indeed, made my service during the absence of the Medical Officer, Dr. Wallace, immeasurably lighter and will remain as some of the most pleasant memories of work in the Health Department of the Weymouth Borough Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. G. WARD,
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) excluding 331 acres Tidal Water ...	7007
Resident Population, middle of 1938 (estimated by Registrar-General)	32810
Resident Population, middle 1945 (estimated by Registrar-General)	31000
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1938) ...	10235
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1945) ...	10000
Rateable Value (1st April, 1939)	£304691
Rateable Value (1st April, 1946)	£316957
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1st April, 1939)	£1218
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1st April, 1946)	£1200

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL'S VITAL
STATISTICS FOR 1945.

Live Births—

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	546	293	253
Illegitimate	86	44	42

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—20.4.

Stillbirths. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—29.18.

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths ...	385	187	198

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—12.42

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

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	0
No. 30 Other Puerperal causes	1	1.54
Total	1	1.54

Death Rate of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	44.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	45.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	34.8
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	63
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	6

TOTAL DEATHS, 1945 (Registrar-General's Official Returns).

All causes—385; Male, 187; Female, 198.

Causes of Death.	Males	Females
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...
4. Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...
5. Diphtheria ... ..	...	...
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	9
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases	3	...
9. Influenza ... ..	...	1
10. Measles ... ..	...	...
11. Acute Polio-Myelitis and Polio- encephalitis ... ..	...	1
12. Acute In. Encephalitis ... ..	...	...
13. Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph (M.); Uterus (F.)	4	6
14. Cancer of Stomach and duodenum	6	4
15. Cancer of Breast ... ..	...	5
16. Cancer of all other sites	19	19
17. Diabetes ... ..	...	3
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	19	26
19. Heart Disease	56	56
20. Other Diseases of Circ. System	5	...
21. Bronchitis	9	13
22. Pneumonia	1	4
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	1
25. Diarrhoea, under two years	5	1
26. Appendicitis	1	...
27. Other Digestive Diseases	2	4
28. Nephritis	2	4
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion. Sepsis	...	...
30. Other Maternal Causes ... ..	...	1
31. Premature Birth	4	5
32. Congenital Mal-birth Injuries— Infantile Diseases	9	2
33. Suicide	3	...
34. Road Traffic Accidents	2	1
35. Other Violent Causes	8	2
36. All Other Causes	17	27
TOTALS	187	198

S.D.55.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case-rates for certain infectious diseases in the year 1945. Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 census	London Adm. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—				
Live Births ...	16.1†	19.1	19.2	15.7
Still Births ...	0.46‡	0.58	0.53	0.40
Deaths :—				
All Causes ...	11.4‡	13.5	12.3	13.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Influenza ...	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Small pox ...	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	46†	54	43	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6
	† Per 1,000 related births			
	‡ Rates per 1,000 Total population			
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population				
Notifications :—				
Typhoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Scarlet Fever ...	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57
Whooping Cough ...	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25
Diphtheria ...	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31
Erysipelas ...	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Measles ...	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03
Pneumonia ...	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :—

(a) Notifications :—

Puerperal Fever	} 9.93	12.65	8.81	{ 3.60
Puerperal Pyrexia					15.87‡
‡ Including Puerperal Fever				

(b) Maternal Mortality—England and Wales :—

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis 0.25	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis 0.08	No. 147 Puerperal Infections 0.24	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other 1.22
--	---	--	--

Abortion :—Mortality per million women aged 15-45—
England and Wales :—

No. 140 With Sepsis	No. 141 Without Sepsis
18	6

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The live birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 of resident population) was 20.4. This was 4.3 above the average for England and Wales (16.1). The total number of births was 632, of which 19 were still births. The number of live births exceeded the number of deaths by 247.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths of Weymouth residents was 385, and the death-rate was 12.42, which is 1.1 higher than the average figures for England and Wales. No deaths were caused by Cerebro Spinal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough or Diphtheria.

The maternal mortality rate of 1.54 shows an improvement on last two years, but the infant mortality rate (number of children dying under the age of one year per 1,000 live births) of 44.3 shows an increase over the previous three years, and indicates that more efforts are necessary to save valuable infant lives. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 46.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(1) Ambulance Facilities.

During the war years, an efficient Ambulance Service was maintained by the full-time Drivers and Attendants of the Civil Defence Service who were responsible for the transport of civilian patients as well as air-raid casualties. In the early weeks of 1945, the strength of the Civil Defence Service was progressively diminished until it became evident that the Ambulance Service must revert to the Health Department. In April, the Council approved the appointment of two full-time drivers who work on 24-hour shifts.

During the day, attendants were found from the Health Department Staff, and during the night, the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Weymouth Division) provide voluntary stretcher bearers who sleep in the St. John Hall, Westwey Road, and are prepared to accompany the ambulance driver on all night calls. This work is entirely voluntary and carried out by men who are fully occupied by their normal tasks during the day, but are willing to forego their night's rest in the interests of the sick and injured of Weymouth. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation to the members of the Brigade who have undertaken this work.

Removals to Institutions	...	...	660
Accidents	...	...	72
Infectious Cases	...	...	141
Miscellaneous	...	...	201
TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS		...	1074
Mileage	...	...	7144

(2) Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory examinations are carried out by the County Pathologist, Dr. T. V. Cooper, at the County Laboratory, Dorchester.

No of Water Samples	...	...	40
No. of Milk Samples	...	...	70
No. of Swabs	...	...	250
Miscellaneous	...	...	222

(3) Infectious Diseases.

There were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease during the year. During the Summer months there was a widespread epidemic of measles of an unusually mild type causing very few complications. Only 28 of the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and of the 445 persons infected none died.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

It is gratifying to note that another year has passed without any civilian living in Weymouth contracting diphtheria.

Ministry of Health Circular 193/45 gave detailed instructions to Welfare Authorities on the methods to adopt in pursuing their efforts in immunising children. The suggestions of the Ministry have been in operation in Weymouth for the past three years with

the result that 716 children aged nine months to 5 years, and 55 children aged 5 to 15 years were immunised during 1945. The estimated number of children in the Borough under 5 is 2,300, and from 5 to 15 years 4,000. A recent survey indicates that at least 95 per cent. of children one year to 14 years are immunised against diphtheria.

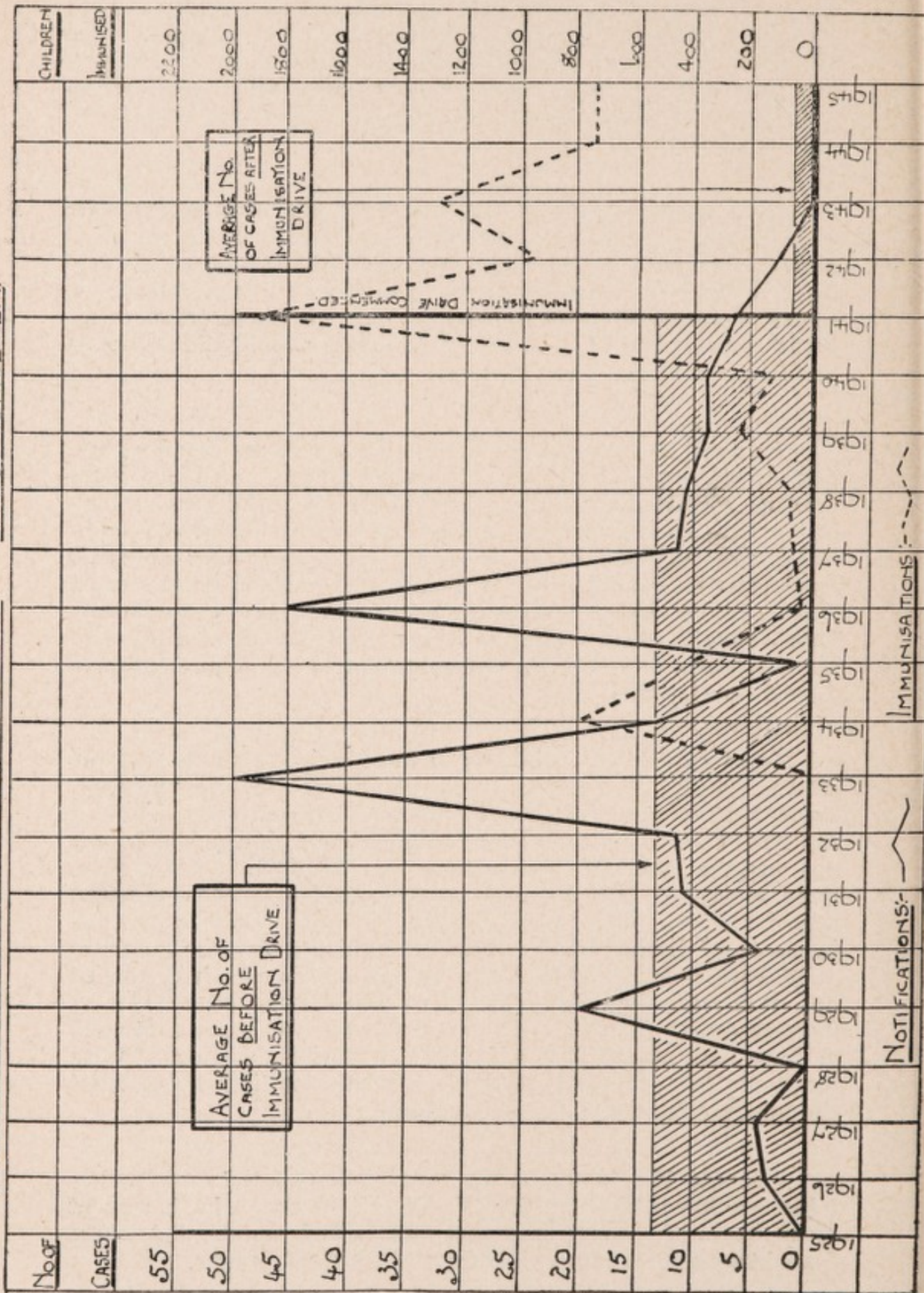
Each Health Visitor is responsible for this work in her own district, and the credit of these excellent results is due to their perseverance and enthusiasm. Children are immunised at any Child Welfare or School Clinic or in their own homes, whichever course is more convenient to the patients. For those parents who prefer the injection to be given by the family doctor, the necessary material is provided free of charge.

A record of the incidence of diphtheria and the immunisation rate during the last 21 years has recently been compiled from previous reports, and is represented in the form of a graph which shows that during these 21 years, 414 persons contracted diphtheria and of this number 24 died. It is clear that dogmatic statements on the efficiency of immunisation should not be made until a longer period of time has elapsed, but one or two factors have emerged which appear to indicate the undoubted success of the campaign to secure the immunisation of all children from 9 months to 15 years.

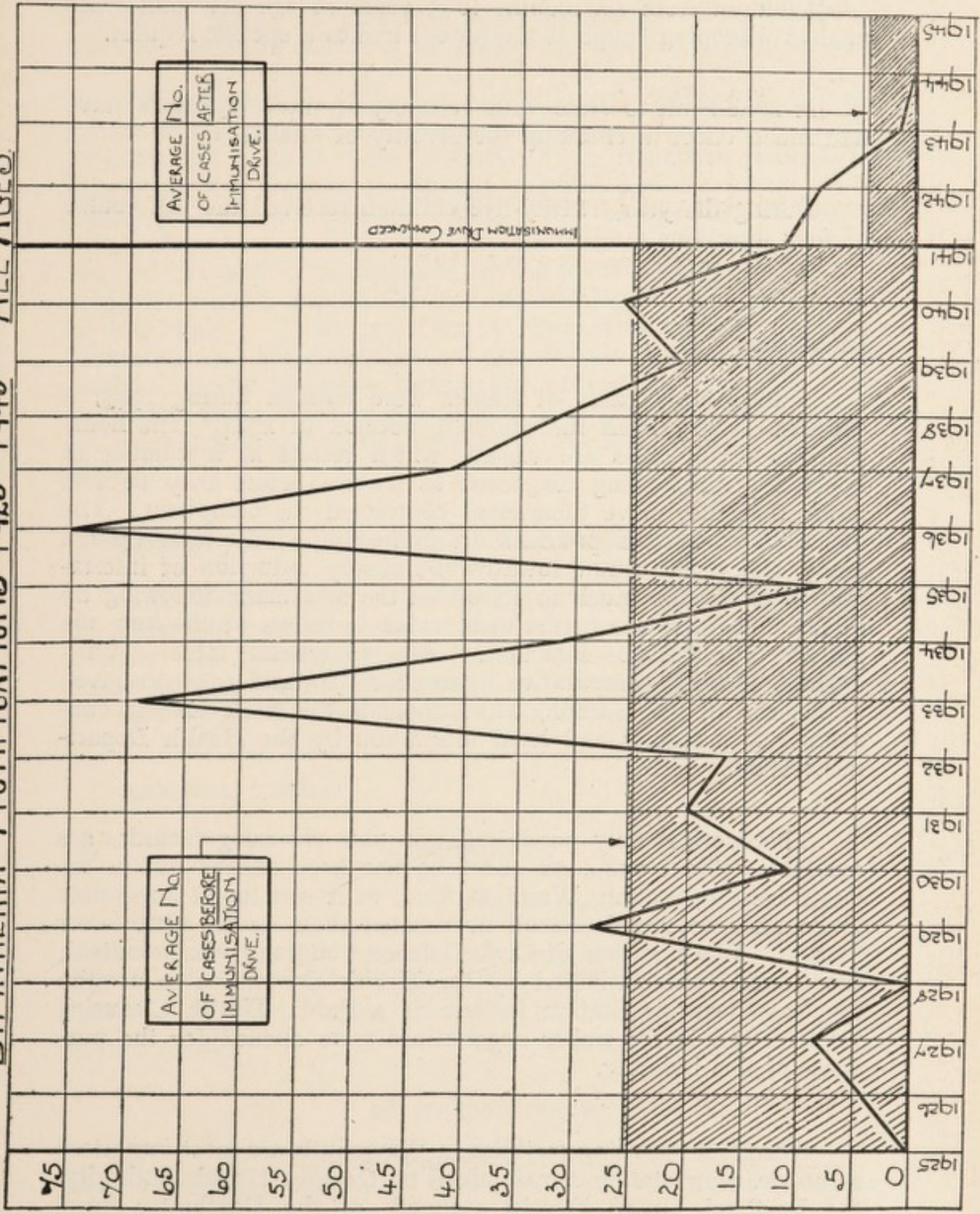
The incidence of diphtheria in these 21 years shows that the disease attacks the community in waves of varying intensity. From 1925 to 1928 there were comparatively few cases, but this lull was followed by eight years of prevalence, during which time 259 persons contracted the disease and 17 died. From 1937, there have been progressively fewer cases, particularly amongst school children, none being recorded in 1944 and 1945. The incidence of diphtheria was certainly diminishing before the immunisation drive began, but had this work not been so effectively carried out, it is more than likely that there would have been waves of increase during the past eight years, as were previously noted and as have been observed in other districts during this time with an inevitable toll of death and loss of health, particularly amongst the younger members of the community.

I should like to record my appreciation of the work undertaken on this subject by Mr. V. W. V. Clarke, who has spent many hours of research into past records and reports, and whose draughtmanship is responsible for the excellent graphs.

DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS 1925-1945. SCHOOL CHILDREN.



DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS 1925-1945 ALL AGES.



AVERAGE No.
OF CASES BEFORE
IMMUNISATION
DRIVE.

AVERAGE No.
OF CASES AFTER
IMMUNISATION
DRIVE.

IMMUNISATION DRIVE COMMENCED

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Children from six months to 5 years of age are immunised against whooping cough if the parent makes a specific request.

It is difficult to state with certainty if these injections have had much effect in checking the severity of attacks.

During the year, twenty-five children received the full course of four injections.

Infestation.

Scabies.—275 cases of scabies were notified during 1945, a decrease of 323 from the numbers notified in 1944. The home contacts of all cases are visited, which results in a number of infected persons being diagnosed as scabies before they become aware that they have themselves contracted the complaint. The incidence of scabies provides an interesting study, and though many factors contribute towards the steady reduction of infestation, it is not too much to state that the systematic following up of the patients is one of the most valuable means of checking the spread of acarine infection. An analytical table, and a graph showing comparative figures for 1944 and 1945 are given at the end of this Section, which indicate the work done in connection with scabies and head infestation by the Health Department Staff.

This work is only possible if adequate cleansing facilities are available. Since 1940, all cleansing has been carried out in the Gas Cleansing Station, Westham Roal, as it was found impossible to continue to use the small overheated room in the Disinfector Station. When release of Civil Defence buildings was permitted, the Council was requested by the Health Committee to acquire the Gas Cleansing Station for use as a Public Health Cleansing Station, and in December negotiations were opened for the purchase of this building.

Adequate cleansing facilities in Weymouth are most important as no cleansing station is maintained by the Port Health Authority, the Portland Urban District Council, or the Dorchester Rural District Council. Patients from these Authorities are referred for treatment on the payment of 4/- per treatment.

Head Infestation.

The problem of head infestation is essentially one in which the whole family is concerned and eradication of the infection from a community can only be achieved if this fact is appreciated.

Though the Council is no longer the Local Education Authority, the Public Health and School Medical Services are both directly under the control of the M.O.H. It is, therefore, possible to follow up the families of infested children and treat the whole family where it is necessary. This is one of the many instances which show how essential it is for the Health and the School Medical Services to be organised by the Medical Officer of Health, otherwise endless duplication of work and loss of efficiency would be inevitable. There has been a remarkable decrease in head infestation and few difficulties are experienced in cleansing infested families. The cleansing station has proved invaluable for this work, and great credit is due to Miss Hinchcliffe and Miss Brown for the efficient and tactful manner in which they carry out their tasks.

Infestation by Pediculosis Corporis and Pubis.

A few isolated cases of bodily infestation were reported during the year. In each case the whole family was cleansed, personal clothing and bedding treated in the steam disinfectant and the house sprayed with "Zaldecide" and latterly D.D.T. powder. No case of re-infestation has been reported.

Analytical Tables.

SCABIES.

Year	Total No. notified	No. Notified by Practitioner	No. Notified by Public Health Staff		No cases treated from	
			Total No. Treatments	Dorchester R.D.C.		
1944	598	124	474	1882	—	135
1945	275	72	203	1078	34	74

HEAD INFESTATION

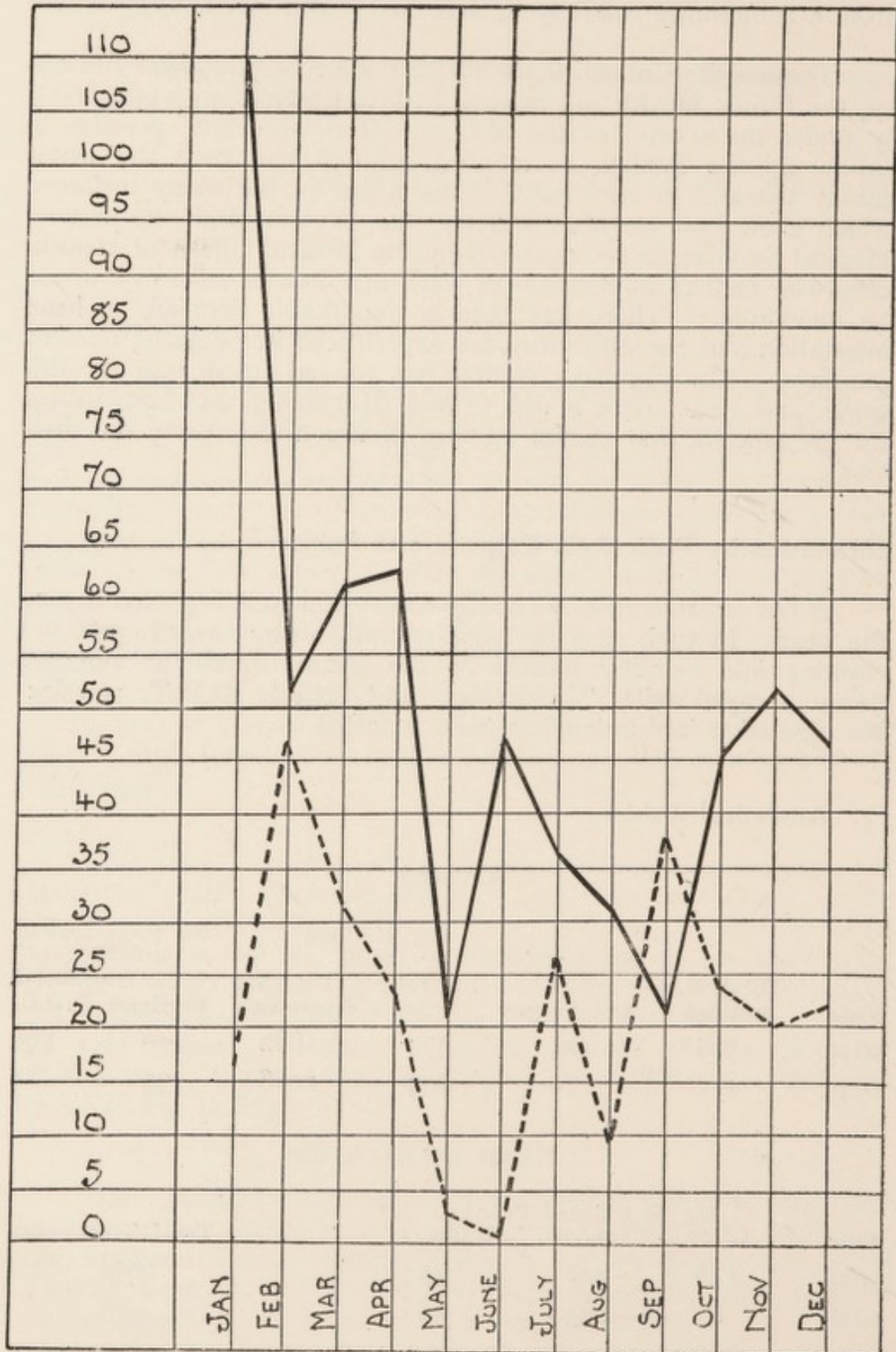
Year	No. of Infested Persons			Total Treatments
	Adult	School	Under 5	
1944	148	411	35	894
1945	87	283	35	405

INCIDENCE OF SCABIES ~ 1944 & 1945

1944:-

———

1945:-



(4) **Mortuary and Post-Mortem Facilities.**

The Town Mortuary in Commercial Road has been in considerable use both as a mortuary and a post-mortem room. The existing premises are inadequate, but have recently undergone some improvements to lighting, heating and decoration.

(5) **Hospital Accommodation.**

(i.) **General.** (a) **The Weymouth and District Hospital** provides 87 beds for the treatment of Medical, Surgical, and Maternity cases, and in addition there are Out-patient, Casualty, X-Ray and Massage Departments.

(b) **Portwey Hospital.** Before the war, Portwey House was under the control of the County Public Assistance Committee and provided 101 beds for the treatment of chronic sick and aged patients. The Home was adapted as an E.M.S. Hospital during the war, and when no longer required for E.M.S. purposes is to become a County Hospital under the control of the County Public Health Committee. Though there is an undoubted need for more accommodation for acute cases, the lack of beds for the chronic sick and aged persons created an extremely serious position. It is no exaggeration to say that many people suffering from grave diseases and without facilities for home nursing have been left waiting for days, if not weeks, for a vacant bed. This problem appears to be prevalent all over the country and is a severe reflection on the Nation's Hospital Service.

It is greatly to be hoped that the anticipated National Health Service will speedily take steps to remedy this position. It is, however, clear that time must elapse before any changes in Hospital Services can make visible improvements on the existing arrangements, and equally clear that the acute shortage in nursing staff cannot be remedied before a considerable amount of time has elapsed. In this difficult interim period it becomes the duty of all Authorities responsible for the care of the acute or chronic sick to co-operate fully together in order to offer the maximum help to those members of our communities who, through no fault of their own, are experiencing undue hardships and discomforts.

(ii.) **Special.**

- (a) **Royal Dorset Eye Infirmary.** This Hospital provides 21 beds and an Out-patient Department for treatment of diseases of the eye.
- (b) **Infectious Diseases.** The Weymouth and Portland Joint Hospital Board controls the Isolation Hospital, Radipole Lane. This Hospital serves the Borough of Weymouth, Portland Urban District, adjoining areas of the Rural District Council, and units of the Services stationed in the neighbourhood.

The original buildings were erected in 1902 and further wards added in 1914 and 1915. The buildings are out of date and in a serious state of disrepair, and the Board were prepared to proceed with the erection of a new Hospital in 1939, when the outbreak of war prevented the reconstruction plans being put into effect. The Ministry of Health do not now favour small Isolation Hospitals, and segregation of infectious cases will, in the future, be secured in Isolation Wards attached to large Hospital Centres.

It is clear that some considerable time must elapse before new Hospitals can be constructed, and in order to enable the nursing of infectious cases to be carried out in the existing buildings, work is now in progress to improve the wards, domestic quarters and grounds.

It will be observed that a considerable number of patients were admitted for "Observation." This practice has been encouraged, both in the interests of the individual patient and the public health.

Many of these patients prove on investigation to have no infectious complaint, and are quickly transferred to their own homes or to another hospital. In some cases it has been possible to make a very early diagnosis and institute treatment in such serious illnesses as cerebro-spinal fever; this is, of course, very greatly to the advantage of the patient and materially increases his chances of early and complete recovery.

A considerable number of cases have been admitted suffering from conditions which are not caused by a recognised notifiable disease, but which are sufficiently infectious to make it undesirable for admission to a General Hospital Ward. In the present state

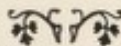
of shortage of General Hospital beds, it is very important that each patient's stay in hospital should be as short as possible. Everyone who has had experience of the management of a General Hospital will appreciate the wastage of accommodation caused by an epidemic of tonsillitis or influenza in a ward, and it is in order to prevent such wastage that patients suffering from complaints such as these are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the function of which is not only to cure the sick but to prevent the spread of infections, both major and minor.

Full use has been made of the various sulphonamide and penicillin preparations, supplies of the latter being provided by the Emergency Medical Service through the County Laboratories. The administration of Penicillin has had a marked effect on certain infections such as cerebro-spinal fever, the mortality rate of which has decreased steadily since the introduction of treatment by these two preparations.

During 1943-4-5, 18 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were admitted to hospital, and one death occurred (March, 1943).

I am indebted to the County Pathologist (Dr. T. V. Cooper) and his staff for their active interest and ready help at any hour of the day or night, the accuracy and speed at which investigations ~~of the patients~~

are carried out being the first and foremost factors in the recovery of the patient.



Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis during the year 1945.

DISEASE	65												
	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Under 1	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	20	17	6	17	60	8	13	25	9	3	2	—	—
Pneumonia	16	—	—	5	21	2	1	4	3	1	1	4	1
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever or Typhoid	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	52	283	105	5	445	74	102	205	25	3	5	—	—
Whooping Cough	50	27	18	18	113	23	26	45	3	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	1
	151	331	135	49	666	57	142	283	41	13	12	8	3

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.

	Mumps.	Vincent's Angina.	Scarlet Fever.	Rubella.	Erysipelas.	Pulm. Tuberculosis.	Enteritis.	Pneumococcal Meningitis.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Impetigo.	Pneumonia.	Diphtheria.	Enceph. Lethargica.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhoid Fever. (Carrier)	Dysentery.	Whooping Cough.	Cerebral Spinal Fever.	Typhus Contact.	Tonsillitis.	Septic Abortion.	Observation.	TOTALS	
Weymouth	1	—	64	1	3	—	4	—	—	15	3	1	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	18	129
Portland	—	—	8	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	20
Dorchester	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
R.D.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	
Military	6	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	7	26	
Air Force	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	
Dorset C.C.	—	—	9	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
TOTALS	12	2	83	4	7	18	5	1	6	25	3	1	3	1	2	2	4	1	1	5	3	4	1	2	1	31	228	
DEATHS	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	

Tuberculosis.

The following Tables show the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1945.

TUBERCULOSIS. 1945.

(Ascertained from local records)

NEW CASES.				
Age	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	—	1
5—15 ...	—	—	8	3
15—25 ...	9	6	1	1
25—35 ...	8	4	1	—
35—45 ...	3	2	—	—
45—55 ...	—	2	—	1
55—65 ...	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	1
	21	14	10	7
	35		17	
	Total — 52			
DEATHS				
Age	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	—	—
5—15 ...	—	—	—	—
15—25 ...	—	6	—	—
25—35 ...	1	—	1	—
35—45 ...	1	1	—	—
45—55 ...	1	—	—	1
55—65 ...	—	1	—	—
65 and over	1	1	1	—
	4	9	2	1
	13		3	
	Total — 16			

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Clinic Premises—Health Centre, Westham Road.

During the war, these premises were equipped and maintained as the principal First-aid Post for the town and a 24-hour service was provided. With the relaxation of Civil Defence duties, this post was closed and the Maternity and Child Welfare, and School Clinics returned in June from the St. John Ambulance Hall, Westway Road. The present waiting hall and rooms are no longer large enough to provide suitable accommodation for the various clinics and considerable crowding is experienced.

Maternity Services.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service—Midwives Act, 1902-36.

Up to October 1st, local voluntary Nursing Associations provided five midwives for home nursing:—

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis—Nurse Swailes, 114, St. Leonard's Road.

Wyke Regis—Nurse Campbell, 81, High St., Wyke Regis.

Westham—Nurse Denslow, 74, Wardcliffe Road.

Nurse Holt

Upwey and Broadwey—Nurse Curtis, 2, Weyview Crescent, Broadwey.

On October 1st, this Service was transferred to the Corporation with the exception of the Upwey and Broadwey District, whose Nurse is employed partly on general nursing and partly on midwifery. The change of administration was undertaken after consultation with representatives from the local Associations and does not reflect on the excellent work carried out by the Associations for many years. It was, however, appreciated that it was neither economic or always efficient to have a number of responsible Committees employing five midwives in an area such as Weymouth.

The following nurses were appointed Borough Domiciliary Midwives:—

Town and Pyehill District—Miss G. Emery, 15, Tennyson Rd.
Telephone: Weymouth 1049.

Westham District—Miss Ireland, 425, Radipole Lane.

Miss Coonan, " "

Telephone: Weymouth 837.

Wyke Regis District Mrs. Campbell, 81 High St., Wyke Regis. Telephone: Weymouth 1522.

Upwey and Broadwey—Mrs. Curtis, 2, Weyview Crescent, Broadwey (Upwey and Broadwey District Nursing Association). Telephone: Upwey 317.

Statistics for the Year 1945.

Number of Confinements attended by Midwives ...	240
Average number attended by each Midwife ...	53

Number of Medical Aid Forms received.

For services to Mother	40
For services to Child	6

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS ANTE-NATAL SCHEME.

It is most desirable that women who book a midwife to attend them at confinement should be medically examined. Arrangements are in force whereby the patient can consult the doctor of her choice, the cost of such consultation to be borne by the Corporation. Three such ante-natal examinations are recommended for each patient during her pregnancy. During the year, 104 expectant mothers were examined under this Scheme, of whom 75 were examined once, 26 twice, and 3 received the full number of three examinations.

HOSPITAL MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION.

The Weymouth and District Hospital provides 12 beds for the treatment of maternity cases. During the year, 195 patients were admitted to these beds, of whom 141 were Borough cases. Each patient made an average stay of 14.5 days.

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

Patients wishing to be confined in Hospital are seen at the Health Centre on Monday Afternoon from 2 to 4 p.m., where, in addition to the ordinary medical examinations, classes of instruction in Mothercraft are held by the Health Visitors. These classes appear to be much appreciated and are a valuable method of health education.

Three to four months before the confinement is due, the patients are transferred to the Ante-natal Department at the Weymouth and District Hospital.

POST-NATAL SUPERVISION.

It is greatly in the interests of the patients that a post-natal examination should be performed six to eight weeks after the birth of the child. Patients are advised to attend the Welfare Centre on Monday Afternoon some two months after confinement, but unfortunately many of the patients fail to keep their appointment.

This is doubtless due to the break in continuity of medical care, and should be avoided when the maternity accommodation comes more directly under the supervision of the Corporation.

During 1945, 239 expectant mothers made 518 attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic and 28 post-natal examinations were carried out.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one maternal death in 1945, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.54 per 1,000 live births.

PROVISION OF MATERNITY BEDS.

There is an increasing desire for institutional confinement and should the present increase in birth rate be maintained it is clear that the existing maternity accommodation is inadequate to deal with an increased demand. The position was carefully considered by the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee with the result that the Corporation decided to establish a Maternity Home within the powers provided in the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 204. "Kildare," Dorchester Road, was purchased for this purpose and it is anticipated that 15 maternity beds, together with babies' nurseries, incubator room, and labour room will be provided. The Ministry of Health informed the Corporation that this Home should be administered jointly by the Corporation and the Hospital Authorities, and negotiations are taking place with representatives from the Hospital to establish a working basis on which to maintain the Home. When these negotiations are complete and the Home is in use, it will undoubtedly increase the efficiency of the Borough Maternity Services. Certain aspects of these services have, admittedly, been inadequate and disjointed, in particular the care of premature infants, post-natal examination of mothers, and the care of the mother who requires more rest and help after confinement than the average case. This necessary part of post-natal care should increase the number of breast fed babies. At present a large number of infants are bottle fed after the first three weeks of life owing to the fact that the mother is compelled to resume her full domestic responsibilities before she has fully regained her health and strength.

It is, I think, of interest to study a table of Statistics dealing with Maternity Services. The figures given below for the past twenty years are a clear indication of the increased demand for maternity accommodation.

Year	Total Number of Births.	Birth Rate.	Maternal Deaths.	Maternal Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate	Illegitimate Births	Institutional Confinements in Borough Maternity Beds
1926	298	13.5	2	6.7	73.0	15	16
1927	302	14.0	0	0	53.0	18	21
1928	284	13.2	3	10.6	38.7	18	13
1929	289	13.9	0	0	51.0	14	20
1930	302	12.5	0	0	53.0	20	20
1931	295	13.2	2	6.8	56.3	18	31
1932	265	11.6	2	7.5	69.7	9	41
1933	353	12.0	1	2.8	41.6	15	70
1934*	426	14.0	1	2.3	32.8	24	67
1935	460	14.8	5	10.9	28.3	20	66
1936	470	14.8	3	6.4	47.0	25	63
1937	465	13.8	4	8.6	62.4	22	49
1938	505	14.6	2	3.97	43.0	15	51
1939	508	14.7	2	3.8	39.3	21	56
1940	534	16.3	4	10.7	52.0	34	61
1941	504	14.4	3	5.6	38.4	43	67
1942	508	14.5	0	0	59.1	37	100
1943	544	18.4	0	0	32.0	47	119
1944	671	23.1	3	4.3	32.8	75	120
1945	632	20.4	1	1.54	44.3	86	141

* In 1934, the "Added Areas" were included in the Borough.

CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held:—

Tuesdays—2-4 p.m. Health Centre, Westham Road.

Wednesdays—2-4 p.m. Women's Institute Hall, Gallway Road, Wyke Regis.

Thursdays—2-4 p.m. Health Centre, Westham Road.

The Council has approved of the establishment of additional Infant Welfare Clinics in Broadwey and Preston. This has been a long felt want, as mothers living in the outskirts of the Borough have found it difficult, if not impossible, to attend the Infant Welfare Centre.

The opening of these new clinics has been postponed until after the new year, but at the time of writing this report, both have been opened.

CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS, 1945.

- (1) Live Births, 632. Still-births, 19. Total Births, 651 .
No. notified by Midwives, 486. By Doctors, 232.
- (2) No. of visits paid during the year by Health Visitors.
To expectant mothers. First visits, 33. Total visits, 41.
To children under one year. First visits, 527. Total visits, 1721.
To children between 1 and 5 years. Total visits, 2214.
- (3) Infant Welfare Centres.
 - (a) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year, and who on the date of their first attendance were:—
Under 1—Weymouth 306. Wyke Regis 59. Total 365.
Over 1—Weymouth 129. Wyke Regis 4. Total 133.
 - (b) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were:—
Under 1—327. Over 1—1025.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

No. of persons receiving children for reward—7.

No. of foster children on Register—10.

Child Life Protection Visitors.

Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Health Visitors (3).

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (Section 7 of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939).

(a) Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3)	3
(b) Total number of children in respect of whom notice was given under Section 7 (3)	4
(c) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3):—	
(i.) Under supervision at the end of the year...	16
(ii.) Who died during the year	—
(iii.) On whom inquests were held during the year	—
(iv.) Proceedings taken during the year	—

The Child Life Protection Visitors exercise strict control and supervision of all foster children. Most foster parents are genuinely fond of their charges, but for a variety of reasons the foster child frequently lacks security and is compelled to be moved from one home to another. There is a serious lack of suitable homes willing to receive these children. During the year one child was found to be living in an unsuitable home where notice under Section 206 of the Public Health Act had not been given. Proceedings were not taken in this case, but warning letters were issued to the persons concerned and the child removed to a more suitable home.

ELWELL MANOR WAR TIME DAY NURSERY.

The Nursery continued to be fully occupied with an average daily attendance of 31. The health of the children remained good and only one outbreak of infectious disease occurred during the year, when in July seven children and one Assistant contracted Scarlet Fever. The origin of this outbreak was traced to one child who had a septic wound of his hand, with a subsequent general scarlatinal infection. Investigation into the source of infection was carried out by the County Pathologist and the Medical Officer of Health and the details were published in the October number of the Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health.

All children were immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough at the appropriate ages.

The Technical Advisor to the National Society of Children's Nurseries paid her annual visit in September, and reported that the Nursery was running very happily and smoothly.

Miss E. Chandler, Nursery Assistant, passed the examination for the Nursery Nurses' Diploma in November.

The cessation of hostilities has undoubtedly lessened the call on female labour, yet a large proportion of the mothers whose children attend the Nursery are compelled to work to maintain themselves and their children. A joint circular from the Ministries of Health and Education (221/45.75) dated 14-12-45, was received towards the end of 1945. This dealt at length with the question of Nursery Provision for Children under 5, and indicated the need for assisting the working mother. A scheme for providing help for such cases is due for the Council's consideration at their first meeting in January, 1946.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The proposed Conference of the County Council with Poole and Weymouth Borough Councils to discuss the problem of the unmarried mother and illegitimate child was not convened. The Council continued to undertake the responsibility for the confinements of unmarried mothers, and to make a grant of £100 to St. Gabriel's Home, but the after-care of these cases has presented numbers of exceedingly difficult problems owing to the lack of institutional accommodation and of willing foster-mothers and suitable foster-homes, in which the child can be lodged while the mother works. A large proportion of unmarried mothers are anxious to keep their babies, and it has always been the policy of the Department to encourage these women. Many such children have been cared for in the War Time Day Nursery and their mothers have been able to be employed in full time occupations, and undertaken the care of their babies at night and over the week-ends. There is no doubt that in spite of the help afforded to-day, unmarried mothers and their children have difficulties to contend with which weigh heavily against the child's chance of healthy and happy development, and much work remains to be done to improve these conditions.

It is a pleasure for me to record the great help afforded to the Health Department by Sister Cheasley and Miss Warren of the St. Gabriel's Home. The most cordial relationships exist between the two establishments and practical and sympathetic help is always forthcoming from both these workers who are unflinching in their efforts to set these social failures on their feet again and re-establish their self respect. I would like to take this opportunity of offering my personal thanks for the many instances in which I have received help from Miss Cheasley and Miss Warren when dealing with the difficult problems in connection with these unfortunate young women.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES.

Forty-seven babies of 5½lbs. or under were born in the Borough. Of these, 37 survived at the end of the first month of their lives. Three fully equipped incubator cots are available for use by any doctor or midwife who may desire to use them. These cots are supplied by ambulance transport on application to the Health Centre. Full use has been made of these cots, all of which have been in use simultaneously for a considerable time. The Midwives and Health Visitors co-operate fully in dealing with these cases, but better institutional accommodation for mothers with premature babies is badly needed.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

(Sections 187-194 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

Homes first registered during the year—Nil.

Homes on the Register at the end of the year—2.

Number of beds provided for (a) Maternity—11.
(b) Others—19.

Action during 1945.

Applications for registration refused ...	—
Exemptions granted under Section 192(1)...	1
Exemptions withdrawn under Section 192(2)	—
Registrations cancelled under Section 188 ...	—
Appeals by aggrieved persons under Section 198(3)	—
Cases in which fines were imposed ...	—
Number of Inspections ...	5
Number of Registered Homes not inspected	—

Each Registered Nursing Home has been inspected during the year. Conditions in the Homes are satisfactory though great staffing difficulties are evident. Strict supervision has been exercised on premises suspected of acting as unregistered homes, as such establishments cannot, even in the present day shortage of hospital beds, be permitted.

HOME HELPS.

It has not been possible to establish a Home Helps Scheme, though every endeavour is made to afford help in necessitous households. A few such cases have been assisted in times of sickness or confinement of the housewife.

DENTAL SERVICE—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five receive a limited amount of dental treatment from the School Dental Surgeon. There is insufficient dental staff to offer anything but emergency treatment for these cases, and little conservative work is possible. During the year, 53 mothers and 50 children were treated, making in all, 169 attendances.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The Consultant Surgeon (Diss M. Forrester Brown) holds clinics in Weymouth four times a year at which adults, school children and children under five are seen by her. The Orthopaedic Sister (Miss Morris) attends weekly on Friday for after care, examinations of minor defects and remedial exercise instruction for these patients. Twenty-one children under five were seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon making forty-five attendances, sixty-seven were seen by Sister making 316 attendances, and four were admitted to the Bath and Wessex Orthopaedic Hospital for special treatment. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee accepted financial responsibility for these cases, charging the parents a proportion of the fees, appropriate to the family income.

CHIROPODY CLINIC.

This Clinic, held mainly for the benefit of elderly persons, was re-established in August, 1945, Mr. J. Williams undertaking the care of the patients. Up to the end of 1945 thirty attendances were made.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Public Water Supply.

The quantity of water supplied to consumers generally appears adequate, though occasional trouble has occurred in the highest points in the Borough, when the pressure in the mains supply to the houses has from time to time been insufficient to supply the householders with enough water for their normal needs. The purity of the water is maintained by constant chlorination.

Approximately twenty four houses in the parish of Preston and Sutton Poyntz are not supplied with a piped water supply and have to draw their water from stand pipes in the villages.

Chemical Analyses.

Sample of water taken from Fountain, Empool Pumping Station, 6-3-46.

Appearance: Quite clear and colourless: no sediment.

Reaction: Ph. 7.1.

				Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	...			less than 0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...		0.001
Chlorine (as Chlorides)	...	...		2.0
equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	3.3
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs.)	...	...	...	.012
Nitrite	...	...	...	absent
Nitrate	...	...	...	0.40
Total solids	...	...	...	35.5
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	5.0
Appearance on ignition	...	...	...	no charring
Hardness: Temporary	...	...	...	21.9
Permanent	...	...	...	3.1
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	25.0
				<hr/>
Lead and Copper	...	...	...	absent

These figures indicate that the usual high degree of chemical purity is well maintained.

15th March, 1946.

Bacteriological Analyses.

Regular samples of the public supply have been taken by the Health Department and submitted to the County Laboratory for examination. During the year, thirty-one samples were taken. Of these twenty-three were satisfactory, four suspicious and four unsatisfactory. Two unusually unsatisfactory results were obtained towards the end of the year. Enquiry from the Waterworks Company elicited the information that considerable works were in progress in the mains and reservoir which probably accounted for these results. The chlorination of the water was raised from 1/1,000,000 to 2/1,000,000 as a precaution. For a time daily samples were examined which showed that the customary purity was rapidly regained.

Daily samples were examined which showed that the customary purity was rapidly regained.

The Water Company also make frequent examinations of the public supply and four to six examinations of the raw water annually.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-46.

Fifty-two samples of pasteurised milk were taken from the two firms licensed to treat milk by heat. Forty-six passed. Six failed.

Special efforts were made to ascertain the cause of unsatisfactory samples following which, the samples became far more satisfactory.

SECTION D.—HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Official representations under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, were made in respect of five individual unfit houses, namely:

House.	Action taken.
58, Sutton Road	... Demolition Order confirmed.
42, Ridgeway Hill	... List of works to make house fit for habitation rejected by Health Committee but accepted by Council.
1, Portland Road	... List of work accepted to make house fit in all respects.
1, Goldcroft Bungalows	... Under consideration—Dec., 1945.
2, Goldcroft Bungalows	... Under consideration—Dec., 1945.

A demolition order was made in respect of 22, Great George Street and a closing order on Basement Flat, Statue House, both of which were represented during 1944.

There are still many premises where conditions are definitely bad and where in normal circumstances demolition or closing orders should operate, but with the present acute housing shortage, any house which can accommodate a family without undue detriment to health has to be retained. Many properties are suffering from lack of maintenance during the past seven years and are falling into such a state of disrepair that it will become difficult for them to be placed in a fit condition.

At present there are forty-eight properties on which demolition orders are confirmed, but where demolition has been deferred owing to war conditions. Five of these houses are still inhabited, though alternative accommodation for the families is being found

as circumstances permit. It is to be hoped that demolition of these properties will shortly be possible, as they are unsightly and liable to become a nuisance. It is also greatly to be hoped that the anticipated housing drive will become sufficiently effective that work on slum clearance may be resumed. A considerable amount of this work is necessary before it can be said that Weymouth is a borough in which there are no slums.

SECTION E.—RODENT CONTROL.

Staff employed—Rodent Officer.	Rodent Operative.
No. of complaints received—158.	
No. of premises inspected—(a) Block control, 4,158.	(b) Following complaints, 170.
No. of premises treated—327.	
No. of premises cleared of infestation—285.	
No. of bodies recovered—524.	
Estimated number of rats destroyed—	
General control	3,500
Sewer control	6,000
Total	9,500

Treatment of the sewers was undertaken during the period, July 23rd—October 6th in accordance with the Ministry of Food's recommendations. A total of 904 manholes covering the old system of sewers in the Borough were treated. Test baiting showed the new system of sewers to be free of infestation.

The Rodent Officer and his staff are not responsible for the work of disinfection of farms under the control of the War Agriculture Executive Committee, therefore two authorities are carrying out the same work within the Borough. The War agriculture Executive Committee endeavours to hold contracts with farmers for rodent control, but these contracts are not compulsory and out of a total of 39 dairy farms and 11 market gardens, only five dairy farms and six market gardens are under contract. The co-operation with the W.A.E.C. is not entirely easy as it is difficult for the Officials of the Borough Council, and the above named Committee to correlate their work.

The borough adjoins the Dorchester Rural District whose council have ceased to take part in the block control system and employ only one man to carry out the work of disinfection throughout the Borough and rural areas of Dorchester. It is clear that quick results can only be obtained if an intensive campaign is carried out throughout the Borough and the adjoining areas, and under the present system of control it is not possible to carry this work

through. Though the work of rodent control has never been regarded with favour and the estimated results have not always been accepted, yet I feel I am bound to point out to the Committee that this work is carried out for the purpose of conserving the nation's foodstuffs, and that at the present time the conservation of food is probably of equal, if not of greater importance than at the height of the blockade of this country by enemy submarines.

SECTION F.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Sanitary inspection of the Borough has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. A. Fanner, and Mr. R. G. S. Newbould, Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Fanner has now completed 37 years in the Public Health Department of the Corporation and has established a tradition of prompt, courteous and efficient service which has earned the respect and affection of all who come into contact with him.

The intimate knowledge of the district possessed by the Sanitary Inspectors is of great advantage to the community and enables a large number of improvements and rectifying of nuisances to be effected by means of friendly advice rather than by the serving of Statutory Notices.

Certain aspects of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors have had to be in abeyance during the war, particularly the regular inspection of houses, and consequently there is a considerable amount of arrears of work to be completed. This will not be possible until the third Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. L. Harris, has returned from Active Service.

Camping Sites.

During the first post-war summer, many visitors spent their holidays camping near the sea. There are five licensed camping sites in the Eastern part of the borough and many visits were paid to these sites by the Health Department Staff to ensure that conditions were in accordance with the Council's regulations. All camping grounds are equipped with a piped supply of water, suitable sanitary accommodation and sufficient bins and incinerators to dispose of refuse.

Mosquito Control.

It is, unfortunately, obvious that there are large mosquito breeding areas in the borough, in particular Radipole Lake and Lodmoor. From these reservoirs of propagation mosquitoes travel

to house and gardens where further breeding takes place, and very few areas in the Borough can be said to be free from the annoyance and nuisance caused by these insects. Mosquito control on a scale necessary to remedy this situation is an engineering rather than a sanitary problem. It is useless to persuade householders to cover water butts, remove tins containing stagnant water, and to clear away undergrowth from their gardens until steps have been taken to reclaim swampy land and to dredge out shallow water channels. Temporary control measures such as spraying brackish areas with occlusive oils would be extremely ineffective unless carried out continuously during the season over wide areas of water and swampy land. The cost of labour would make this procedure prohibitive.

Public Cleansing.

The collection of house refuse is under the control of the Borough Surveyor. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in the Marsh. Numerous complaints of nuisance caused by flies have been received and are undoubtedly due to the lack of suitable sealing material.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The following table indicates the present position with regard to the drainage of premises within the borough on 31-12-45:—

Approximate No. of Cesspools	...	571
Approximate No. of Earth-closets	...	304
Approximate No. of Privies	...	40
Approx. No. Inhabited Houses in the Borough		10,000
Ditto in areas not served by Sewers	...	700
Ditto in areas served by Sewers, but where no connections to Sewers have been made		354

The war interfered with any development plan for providing additional sewers, but the situation has been carefully considered by the Street and Works and Health Committees, and it is intended to proceed with the laying of the necessary sewers as soon as possible. On March 8th, 1945, the Town Council approved the recommendation of the Street and Works Committee that no further development should take place in areas where main drainage was not available. Though this embargo on building in these areas is certainly detrimental to the rateable value of the borough, it is in the interest of the public health to prohibit the building of any new cesspools or septic tanks, except under special circumstances, as the sub-soil of this district is quite unsuitable to deal with overflows and effluents.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

For some considerable time the Health Committee have been aware that the public conveniences are insufficient in number, and many are obsolete in type. Reconstruction of these conveniences was not possible during the war, but it is hoped that some of the most essential work will be complete by the time the Summer season is in full swing. The Council have approved of the construction of new conveniences at Overcombe Corner and Upwey Wishing Well. Other new conveniences are contemplated in the town area where the need is very great. That there is also an urgent need for public baths and wash-houses is obvious when it is realised that under 50 per cent. of the houses in the borough are provided with a bathroom.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT. YEAR 1945.

Drainage Work.

Inspection of drainage work and sanitary appliances in **New Buildings** during erection:—

Number of New Buildings visited—76.
Number of Visits—101.

Inspection of drainage work and sanitary appliances in **Existing Buildings**:—

The undermentioned new sanitary appliances were fitted and inspected:—

New Watercloset Basins—60.
New Sinks—23.
New Baths—8.
Wash-hand Basins—18.
New Urinals—2.
New Cesspools.—1.

Number of premises in respect of which additional drainage works were carried out—10.

Number of premises completely or partly re-drained (due to defective system)—24.

Number of premises completely or partly re-drained (due to cesspools only being abolished, and conversions to main drainage system, E.C's and privies not included)—24.

Visits.

Number of visits made for the purpose of inspecting and testing new foul drains—283.

Number of visits made for the purpose of inspecting and testing existing drainage systems—25.

Number of visits made in connection with proposed drainage alterations—58.

**Conversion of existing premises to main drainage system at
Upwey, Broadway, etc.**

Upwey	...	...	...	10 Premises
Broadway	...	...	...	14 Premises
Redlands	...	...	...	2 Premises
Nottingham	...	...	...	2 Premises
Abbotsbury, Lynch and Lanehouse Roads				16 Premises
Total	...	...	...	44 Premises

INSPECTION WORK OTHER THAN DRAINAGE.

Inspection of dwellinghouses	...	...	...	71
Visits to Corporation houses	...	...	...	8
Visits in connection with infectious diseases	...	...	...	87
Inspection of Factories (other than Food Factories)	...	...	...	12
Inspection of Outworker's Premises	...	...	...	1
Inspection of Bakehouses	...	...	...	20
Inspection of Food Preparation Places	...	...	...	41
Visits to Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	205
Inspection of General Food Shops	...	...	...	88
Inspection of Dairy Farms	...	...	...	68
Inspection of Butcher Shops	...	...	...	15
Inspection of Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	3
Inspection of Bulk Food Stores	...	...	...	9
Inspection of Dairies	...	...	...	43
Inspection of Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	5
Visits in connection with Milk Sampling	...	...	...	53
Visits in connection with Water Sampling	...	...	...	61
Visits in connection with Milk Bottle Sampling	...	...	...	6
Visits in connection with proposals to Establish Restaurants	...	...	...	4
Inspection of Pig Styes	...	...	...	6
Inspection of Public Convenience	...	...	...	79
Inspection of Public Houses	...	...	...	2
Inspection of Clubs	...	...	...	1
Inspection of Schools	...	...	...	3
Inspection of Refuse Tips	...	...	...	7
Inspection of Marine Stores	...	...	...	2
Inspection of Radipole Lake	...	...	...	6
Visits to G.W.R. Station	...	...	...	4
Visits to Dance Hall	...	...	...	1
Visits to A.R.P. Depots	...	...	...	4
Visits to Camping Sites	...	...	...	32
Visits to Army Huts re proposal to convert into Temporary Houses	...	...	...	3
Inspection of Water Courses	...	...	...	9
Inspection of Condemned (vacant) Houses	...	...	...	93
Inspection of Sites for proposed new Public Conveniences	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	82
Total				1,142

As a result of inspections, the following administrative action was taken:—

- (1) Statutory Notices served—4.
- (2) Informal Notices served—150.
- (3) Prosecutions—Nil.

Number of Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1945.

- (1) Statutory Notices—4.
- (2) Informal Notices—107.

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH.

Overflowing Cesspools	...	...	...	...	26
Drains and Sewers choked	...	...	...	...	55
Offensive Deposits	...	...	...	...	11
Dampness in Houses	...	...	...	...	16
Other House Defects	...	...	...	...	43
Defective Waterclosets	...	...	...	...	6
Flushing Cisterns Defective	...	...	...	...	1
Water tank Defective or Overflowing	...	...	...	...	3
Liquid from Gas Works Discharged into Sewers	...	...	...	...	1
Milk Bottle Delivered in a Dirty Condition	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive Smells	...	...	...	...	19
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	11
Defective Soil Pipe	...	...	...	...	1
Waste Pipe Defective or Choked	...	...	...	...	2
House without Sink	...	...	...	...	1
Oil Deposited on Footpath	...	...	...	...	1
Animals kept in an Insanitary Condition	...	...	...	...	3
Premises in a Dirty Condition	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	34
Ants present in Houses	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	2
Mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	1
Unfit House	...	...	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	...	...	5
Flooding	...	...	...	...	4
Choked and Foul Ditches	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins Defective	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty A.R.P. Shelters	...	...	...	...	1
Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Sewer Manhole Cover	...	...	...	...	3
Unfounded Complaints	...	...	...	...	4
					Total
					269

**Details of Sanitary Improvements effected as a result of Inspections
made and Notices served.**

DWELLINGHOUSES.

Roofs repaired ...	...	...	...	25
Dampness Remedied (other than above)	...	...	...	12
Doors and Frames repaired...	...	...	...	9
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	3
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	12
Windows repaired	...	...	...	21
Grates and Ranges repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	12
Walls rebuilt or repointed	...	...	...	6
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	7
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	4
Window Sills repaired	...	...	...	1
Sub-floor Ventilation provided	...	...	...	2
Yard paved	...	...	...	1
Copper repaired	...	...	...	1
Boiler repaired	...	...	...	1
Sanitary Bin provided	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				Total 118

WATERCLOSETS.

New W.C. Basins fitted	...	...	...	7
Watercloset re-built	...	...	...	1
Additional closet provided	...	...	...	2
Seats repaired	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	...	4
Cistern repaired	...	...	...	1
Walls repaired	...	...	...	2
Roof repaired	...	...	...	1
Basin joints re-made	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				Total 21

DRAINAGE.

Choked Drains cleared	...	...	...	22
Drains provided, renewed, or repaired	...	...	...	11
Repairs to Fresh Air Inlet Valves	...	...	...	5
Interceptor stoppers replaced	...	...	...	15
Cesspools cleansed or provided	...	...	...	17
Rainwater guttering and down pipes cleaned, provided or repaired	...	...	...	13
Ventilation shaft repaired	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	...	...	7
Frames and covers of inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	...	...	3
New sinks provided	...	...	...	4
Wash-hand basin renewed	...	...	...	1
Sink waste pipes renewed or cleared	...	...	...	8
				<hr/>
				Total 107

MISCELLANEOUS.

Choked ditches cleared	...	...	...	...	1
Water tank repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive deposits disposed of	...	...	...	...	2

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Rooms disinfected or disinfested	...	...	...	...	350
Articles disinfected or disinfested	...	...	...	...	2912
Articles destroyed	...	...	...	...	78

ANIMALS DESTROYED.

Cats	...	...	...	...	230
Kittens	...	...	...	...	124
Dogs	...	...	...	...	166

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

Pigs slaughtered in one private slaughterhouse:—

Number killed	...	...	...	...	1296
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	1296

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B.

Whole Carcases condemned	1	} 0.85%
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	

T.B. ONLY.

Whole Carcases condemned	10	} 22.38%
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	280	

MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Pig Carcases with Offal	...	...	...	...	11
Pig Heads	...	...	...	...	157
Pig Plucks	...	...	...	...	52
Pig Intestines	...	...	...	...	249 Sets
Pig Livers	...	...	...	...	3
Pig Hearts	...	...	...	...	22
Pig Lungs	...	...	...	...	19 Sets
Pig Fore Quarters	...	...	...	...	18
Pig Kidneys	...	...	...	...	7
Pig Udders	...	...	...	...	31 lbs.

FOOD CONDEMNED IN SHOPS OR STORES.

Milk	...	...	...	...	924	Tins
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	76 Tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	15 Tins
Pilchards	...	...	...	...	104	Tins
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	21 Tins
Pickle	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pots
Paste	...	...	...	...	...	13 Pots
Tart	...	...	...	...	...	1 Pkt.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	42 lbs.
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	41½ lbs.
Sardines	...	...	...	...	...	65 Tins
Broth	...	...	...	...	...	6 Tins
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	8 Tins
Chopped Ham	...	...	...	...	...	19 Tins
Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	1 Tin
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	20 Tins
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	...	62 Tins
Meat and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	3 Tins
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	30 Tins
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pots
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	11 Pots
Apricot Conserve	...	...	...	...	...	2 Tins
Apple Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	1 Tin
Dried Egg	...	...	...	...	...	4 Pkts.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	9 Tins
Pork and Beans	...	...	...	...	...	14 Tins
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	158 Tins plus	182½ lbs.	
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	34 Tins
Mixed Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	3 Tins
Beef	...	...	...	...	1 Hind	Quarter
Beef Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	305½ lbs.
Minced Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	1 Tin
Pork Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	3 Tins
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	4 Tins
"Kam" Pork	...	...	...	...	...	4 Tins
Miscellaneous Food	...	...	...	...	...	9 Tins
Pig Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	60
Pig Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	31 lbs.
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	...	106 lbs.
Split Peas	...	...	...	...	...	27 lbs.
Lentils	...	...	...	...	...	115 lbs.
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	¼ lb.
Herrings	...	...	...	...	...	4 Tins
Pudding Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Bullock's Head	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bullock's Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1—9 lbs.
Bullock's Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mixed Fish	...	...	...	...	...	182 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	52½ lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	136 lbs.	2 ozs	
Creamola	...	...	...	...	...	1 Pkt.
Meat Roll	...	...	...	...	...	5 Tins
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	...	1 Tin

Crayfish	...	...	...	...	...	4 Tins
Mixed Fish	...	...	...	...	...	4 Tins
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	184 lbs.
Lentil Flour	...	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.
Pea Flour	...	...	...	...	...	38 lbs
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	70½ lbs
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	...	56 lbs
"Prem" Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1 Tin
Brisket Beef	...	...	...	...	...	1 Tin
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	1 Tin
Cheese	25 lbs.
Crumpets	336 doz.

DORCHESTER MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Visits	49
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ANIMALS EXAMINED.

Cattle	859
Sheep and Lambs	217
Pigs	36
Calves	36
Goats	7

MEAT CONDEMNED.

Bullock's Carcases with Offal	...	...	...	...	...	28
Bullock's Fore Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bullock's Hind Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Small Parts of Beef	1
Sheep Fore Quarter	1
Other Mixed Offal	10,898 lbs.

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BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE
REGIS.



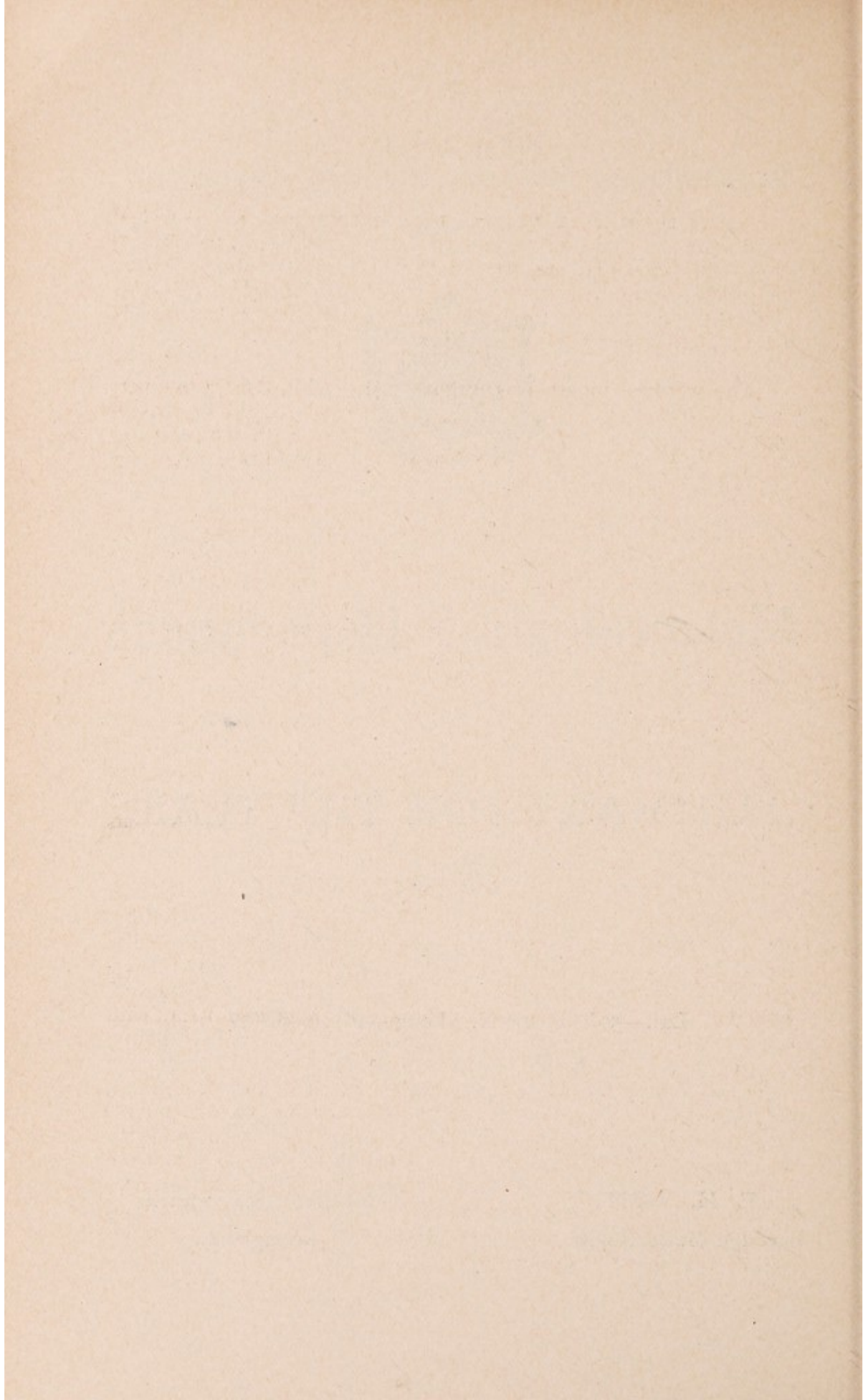
Meteorological Department

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR
1945

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

F. H. WEST,
Borough Meteorologist.

Meteorological Station,
Sunnybank.



Remarks.

As no statistics relating to the weather could be published throughout the duration of the war, a table showing the annual summaries since 1938 has been included in this report. During this period the mean annual temperature varied from 50.2 degrees in 1942 to 52.1 degrees in 1945, with extreme temperatures of 85 degrees in 1941 to 17 degrees in 1945.

The warmest month was August, 1944, with a mean temperature of 64.7 degrees, and the coldest February, 1942, with a mean temperature of 34.5 degrees. Summer months with temperatures above normal were August and September, 1939; June, 1940; and June and July, 1941.

Winter months with low temperatures were December, 1939, January and February of 1940, 1941, and 1942. The months of December, 1943 and 1944 were colder than usual and January, 1945, was also a very cold month. The summer months of the years 1939-40-41 were generally warmer and brighter than those of 1942-1945, but the winter months of the two first years of war were more severe than usual.

The brightest year was 1940 with 1883 hours of bright sunshine and the dullest 1945, with only 1565 hours. Sunshine was recorded on 306 days in 1939 and 303 days in 1940 and 1944, while in 1942 only 261 days registered sunshine. The greatest daily amounts were 15 hours 36 minutes registered in 1940 and 15 hours 30 minutes in the years 1939, 1941 and 1944.

The months with most sunshine were June, 1940, with 296 hours; June, 1942, with 294 hours; May, 1939 and 1944, with 263 hours; July, 1941, with 259 hours; and May, 1943, with 246 hours. Good sunshine returns for winter months were January, 1945, with 96 hours (the highest recorded at Weymouth for that month); January, 1940, with 93 hours; February of 1943 and 1944, with 101 and 100 hours respectively; and March, 1944, with 176 hours.

The rainfall varied from 35 inches in 1939 and 1940 to 25 inches in 1944. Two outstanding periods occurred, one of 36 days in 1943, when no rain was recorded from February 16th to March 24th and one of 30 days in 1941, when there was no rain from June 11th to July 11th. During 1940, from July 27th to September 11th, only three falls, each of 0.2 m.m., were recorded. The month of May, 1944, only registered two rainfalls, 1.2 m.m. on the 5th, and 2.7 on the 16th.

Among the dry periods were the following:—

- 1939 May 19th—June 10th, 22 days.
September 15th—October 4th, 19 days.
- 1941 March 8th—25th, 16 days.
May 3rd—21st, 18 days.
Sept. 7th—24th, 17 days.
- 1942 February 13th—March 3rd, 19 days.
April 14th—May 9th, 26 days.
June 13th—July 3rd, 20 days.
- 1944 March 15th—March 31st, 16 days.
- 1945 February 20th—March 15th, 24 days.

Heavy daily rainfalls included the following:—

1939	June 15th	...	...	28.4 m.m.
	October 14th	...	...	40.0 m.m.
	November 23rd	...	...	30.5 m.m.
1940	January 26th	...	...	34.6 m.m.
	November 13th	...	...	42.6 m.m.
1941	March 7th	...	...	32.4 m.m.
	May 25th	...	...	37.6 m.m.
1942	August 29th	...	...	32.0 m.m.
1943	October 22nd	...	...	28.0 m.m.
1945	July 15th	...	...	28.3 m.m.
	September 1st	...	...	29.8 m.m.
	Oct. 23rd	...	...	31.6 m.m.

(One inch is the equivalent of 25.4 m.m.)

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Highest Shade Temperature (°Fah)	83	80	85	77	75	80	76
Lowest Shade Temperature (°Fah)	25	19	22	21	30	26	17
Mean Maximum Temperature (°Fah.)	57.3	57.0	56.4	56.0	57.7	57.2	57.7
Mean Minimum Temperature (°Fah.)	46.2	44.9	44.8	44.4	45.9	45.3	46.6
Mean Temperature (°Fah.)	51.7	50.9	50.6	50.2	51.8	51.3	52.1
Total Rainfall (Inches)	35.04	35.0	30.37	27.62	26.93	24.92	27.17
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1786.4	1883.3	1669.0	1633.0	1769.0	1741.1	1564.9
Number of Days with Sunshine...	306	303	297	261	286	303	295
Greatest Daily Amount of Sunshine (Hours)	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	14.9	15.5	15.2
Highest Barometer Reading (Inches)	30.692	30.702	30.752	30.635	30.718	30.685	30.838
Lowest Barometer Reading (Inches)	29.010	28.890	28.710	29.322	28.908	29.078	28.750

PRESSURE (Millibars) 9 a.m.

Barometer Readings at 0900 hours G.M.T. corrected for Temperature and Altitude.

1945 Month	Mean		Highest m/b	Date	Lowest m/b	Date	Relative Humidity %
	m/b	Inches					
January	1014.7	29.965	1038.1	2nd	995.8	18th	82
February	1022.5	30.195	1040.9	21st	995.4	11th	89
March	1027.6	30.348	1044.2	3rd	1008.9	24th	73
April	1019.1	30.095	1035.3	7th	1007.6	11th	69
May	1011.6	29.872	1020.8	15th	1002.9	20th	75
June	1017.6	30.050	1030.4	13th	1005.3	20th	75
July	1017.0	30.033	1027.9	23rd	1007.5	1st	74
August	1013.4	29.928	1026.2	3rd	997.9	22nd	74
September	1018.4	30.073	1028.6	30th	1007.1	18th	77
October	1018.4	30.073	1038.5	2nd	990.8	28th	82
November	1018.7	30.082	1030.1	7th	1012.9	2nd	86
December	1009.0	29.798	1034.3	12th	973.6	19th	83
Year	1017.3	30.043	1044.2 (30.838 inches)	3rd March	973.6 28.750 inches	19th Dec.	78

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

1945 Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max. &		Lowest	Date
				Min. Mean	Difference from Average		
January	36.2	41.2	30.9	36.1	-6.0	17	17th 26th
February	46.3	50.1	41.1	45.6	+3.8	32	4th&20th 24th
March	48.9	53.4	39.6	46.5	+2.0	29	16th 3rd
April	53.6	58.6	44.8	51.7	+3.1	30	18th 30th
May	56.6	60.2	47.3	53.7	-0.2	31	11th 1st
June	60.7	63.9	53.1	58.5	-0.2	45	19th&25th 18th
July	63.9	67.3	56.4	61.9	-0.6	51	5th&13th 8th
August	64.9	68.1	56.3	62.2	-0.6	50	10th 8th
September	61.9	64.3	55	59.7	+0.4	44	12th 30th
October	58.8	62.2	49.9	56.1	+2.5	39	11th 9th
November	48.4	53.0	43.0	48.0	+1.2	30	5th 28th
December	45.5	49.7	41.7	45.7	+1.8	28	17th 10th
Year	53.8	57.7	46.6	52.1	+0.6	17	10th Aug. 26th Jan.

RAINFALL.

1945	TOTAL FALL		Percentage of Average	Days of		Wet Days of 1.0 m/m or more	Greatest fall in 24 hrs. m/m	Date
	Inches	m/m		0.2 m/m or more	or more			
...	1.98	50.4	52	12	7	12.0	29th	
...	2.10	53.3	86	15	13	9.4	9th	
...	0.95	24.1	47	8	6	7.1	19th	
...	0.61	15.5	40	8	4	5.2	28th	
...	2.33	59.1	144	19	15	13.9	3rd	
...	3.08	78.2	173	16	9	17.0	3rd	
...	1.39	35.4	77	9	5	28.3	15th	
...	2.03	51.5	95	9	8	18.0	14th	
...	2.73	69.4	130	13	8	29.8	1st	
...	3.77	95.8	102	10	8	31.6	23rd	
...	2.13	54.2	69	9	8	24.6	4th	
...	4.07	103.2	117	19	17	21.3	27th	
Year	27.17	690.1	95	147	108	31.6	Oct. 23rd	

THE WINDS.

Observed daily to 16 points but reduced to 8 points of the Compass.

MONTH.	DIRECTION.								Calm
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	W.	S.W.	N.W.	
January	10	—	11	—	—	9	—	—	1
February	2	—	2	1	4	15	3	—	1
March	8	—	5	2	3	11	1	—	1
April	6	1	11	3	2	6	1	—	—
May	3	2	5	2	6	10	2	1	—
June	2	—	2	—	7	16	2	1	—
July	3	—	4	2	2	14	3	3	—
August	4	1	11	—	1	13	—	—	1
September	6	—	6	1	4	10	1	2	—
October	2	—	11	2	4	6	5	—	1
November	7	3	11	1	2	4	1	—	1
December	2	1	—	1	6	16	2	3	—
Year	55	8	79	15	41	130	21	10	6

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

1945 Month	Actual Sunshine (Hours)	Percentage of Average	Greatest Daily Amount (Hours)	Date	Number of Days with Sunshine Recorded	Sunless Days	Cloud Amount 1-10 (9 a.m.)
January	...	174	7.3	28th	22	9	7
February	...	73	8.1	14th	19	9	8
March	...	117	10.4	26th	26	5	6
April	...	116	12.6	18th	28	2	5
May	...	80	12.8	24th	29	2	7
June	...	75	15.2	17th	26	4	7
July	...	72	14.5	8th	27	4	7
August	...	91	13.7	3rd	28	3	6
September	...	54	10.7	29th	25	5	8
October	...	112	9.0	12th	24	7	7
November	...	104	8.9	1st	23	7	6
December	...	97	5.8	3rd	18	13	8
Year	...	90	15.2	17th June	295	70	7

SUNSHINE EXTREMES SINCE 1901.

BRIGHT MONTHS.

Month	Hours	Year
January	96.5	1945
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	38.5	1940
March	84.6	1901
April	103.4	1905
May	132.2	1932
June	153.1	1909
July	135.5	1944
August	107.8	1912
September	89.5	1945
October	73.6	1934
November	26.2	1927
December	42.9	1932

WEYMOUTH SUNSHINE HOURS RECORD SINCE 1895.

Year	Hours	Year	Hours	Year	Hours	Year	Hours
1895 ...	1953.7	1910 ...	1693.7	1925 ...	1710.1	1940 ...	1883.3
1896 ...	1904.0	1911 ...	2090.9	1926 ...	1554.4	1941 ...	1669.0
1897 ...	1827.5	1912 ...	1582.4	1927 ...	1692.7	1942 ...	1663.0
1898 ...	1828.4	1913 ...	1583.7	1928 ...	1898.9	1943 ...	1769.0
1899 ...	2030.2	1914 ...	1826.8	1929 ...	2024.1	1944 ...	1741.1
1900 ...	1642.7	1915 ...	1729.8	1930 ...	1803.7	1945 ...	1564.9
1901 ...	1675.9	1916 ...	1677.5	1931 ...	1572.8		
1902 ...	1421.4	1917 ...	1653.5	1932 ...	1554.4		
1903 ...	1554.0	1918 ...	1804.9	1933 ...	1987.3		
1904 ...	1675.6	1919 ...	1803.5	1934 ...	1807.0		
1905 ...	1706.9	1920 ...	1523.4	1935 ...	1706.2		
1906 ...	1908.3	1921 ...	1934.6	1936 ...	1549.3		
1907 ...	1784.1	1922 ...	1748.0	1937 ...	1628.5		
1908 ...	1857.9	1923 ...	1695.6	1938 ...	1646.6		
1909 ...	1938.5	1924 ...	1687.6	1939 ...	1786.4		

Average—1744.3.

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	Year.	Amount in inches
1881 ...	30.40	1898 ...	21.70	1915 ...	35.29	1932 ...	25.84
1882 ...	33.46	1899 ...	24.90	1916 ...	33.96	1933 ...	20.69
1883 ...	23.31	1900 ...	27.10	1917 ...	23.96	1934 ...	26.51
1884 ...	24.93	1901 ...	24.07	1918 ...	26.51	1935 ...	35.60
1885 ...	28.47	1902 ...	24.28	1919 ...	32.41	1936 ...	27.56
1886 ...	32.54	1903 ...	32.87	1920 ...	29.65	1937 ...	39.57
1887 ...	20.57	1904 ...	28.30	1921 ...	15.88	1938 ...	24.22
1888 ...	28.97	1905 ...	21.61	1922 ...	31.11	1939 ...	35.04
1889 ...	23.98	1906 ...	28.31	1923 ...	28.80	1940 ...	35.00
1890 ...	22.51	1907 ...	27.44	1924 ...	38.65	1941 ...	30.37
1891 ...	35.68	1908 ...	24.57	1925 ...	34.56	1942 ...	27.62
1892 ...	24.40	1909 ...	27.68	1926 ...	29.83	1943 ...	26.93
1893 ...	22.73	1910 ...	30.65	1927 ...	33.34	1944 ...	24.92
1894 ...	36.51	1911 ...	24.80	1928 ...	34.60	1945 ...	27.17
1895 ...	27.38	1912 ...	37.93	1929 ...	29.73		
1896 ...	21.81	1913 ...	26.00	1930 ...	30.72		
1897 ...	29.21	1914 ...	36.07	1931 ...	27.13		

Average—28.59.

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

