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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH
AND MELCOMBE REGIS FOR
THE YEAR 1951

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

Medical Officer of Health





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Health and Sanitary Circumstances
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E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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HEALTH CENTRE,
WESTHAM ROAD,
WEYMOUTH

July, 1952

**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 for your information and consideration my Report for the year 1951 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

There were no outbreaks of serious infectious diseases—measles (272 cases) and whooping cough (107 cases) heading the list of notifications.

In my Report for 1950, I dealt at length with the camping site problem in Weymouth. I use the word "problem" advisedly because this will continue to be a source of worry to the Public Health Department until main drainage is available in the Preston area. It is a pleasure to report that all camp owners without exception are now most willing to co-operate and implement the advice given by this Department. In this as in all other branches of their work the District Sanitary Inspectors have worked well under the stimulating lead of Mr. H. Handscomb, Chief Sanitary Inspector, to whom I am personally most grateful for his ready help and co-operation in everything relating to the work of the Department.

So far as mosquitoes are concerned, I hope that it will be possible in the next Annual Report to state that work will have been begun to rid the Town of these pests. This cannot be done all at once; it will take several years and will cost the ratepayers considerable sums of money but surely it will be well worth while.

The midge problem along Radipole Park Drive may, I think, be solved more easily. We have reason to believe that this type of midge cannot breed in water with a sodium chloride content of over 3%. The admission of sea water through the sluices under Westham Bridge will, it is thought, eventually impregnate the mudbanks with sufficient saline to deter the breeding of midges. At the present time a high water level in the Lake leads to flooding of the marshy areas on its western hinterland which in turn tends to promote mosquito breeding. It will therefore be appreciated that adequate drainage channels are necessary in this area to deal with both the mosquito and midge problems.

I am again happy to place on record my appreciation of the co-operation in the work of the Department afforded by my professional colleagues in practice in the Borough.

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 unfailing assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. GORDON WALLACE,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) excluding 331 acres of tidal water	7,007
Mid-year Home Population (estimated by the Registrar General)	36,250
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1951)	11,400
Rateable Value (31st March, 1951)	£328,608
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1951-52)	£1,329

CHIEF INDUSTRIES & EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

I am indebted to Mr. N. A. Pick, Manager of the Weymouth Employment Exchange, for the following information :—

Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons

	1949			1950			1951		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
March	274	190	464	170	211	381	126	161	287
June	109	86	195	121	73	194	41	52	93
September	107	67	174	79	46	125	44	57	101
December	217	215	432	152	153	305	96	162	258

The main occupations in this area are :—

- Building and Civil Engineering
- Local and National Government Services
- Engineering
- Distributive
- Hotel and Catering
- Transport
- Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing
- Railways
- Laundries
- Breweries
- Bakeries
- Radio Making Equipment
- Electrical and Scientific Instrument Making.
- Agriculture
- Garages

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH SUPPLIED BY REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR 1951.

Total Births—558

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population—15.39

Comparability Factor—1.0

Standardised Birth Rate—15.39

Live Births—549

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	255	259	514
Illegitimate	...	20	15	35
Total	...	275	274	549

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population—15.14

Stillbirths—9

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	4	5	9
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Total	...	4	5	9

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population—0.24

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births—16.12

Deaths—510. Males—266. Females—244.

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population—14.06

Comparability Factor—0.81

Standardised Death Rate—11.39

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	5	7	12
Illegitimate	...	1	1	2
Total	...	6	8	14

Infant Mortality Rates.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	25.50
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	23.34
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	57.14
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	16.39
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	Nil

TOTAL DEATHS 1951. (Registrar General's Official Returns)
All causes—510. Males—266. Females—244

Cause of Death.			Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	4	2
2.	Tuberculosis—Other	...	...	...
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	1
8.	Measles	...	1	...
9.	Other Infective and parasitic diseases	...	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	9	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	5	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	8
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	26	15
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	3	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	32	39
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	48	19
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	6	7
20.	Other heart disease	...	47	58
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	11	11
22.	Influenza	...	9	8
23.	Pneumonia	...	8	10
24.	Bronchitis	...	9	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	4	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	6	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	1	...
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	3	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	7	...
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...
31.	Congenital malformations	...	2	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	13	27
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	2	1
34.	All other accidents	...	7	3
35.	Suicide	...	2	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	1
TOTAL			266	244

S.D.55.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case-rates for certain infectious diseases in the year 1951. Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County
Rates per 1,000 Home Population :—				
Births :				
Live Births ...	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still Births ...	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths :—				
All Causes ...	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ...	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza ...	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioence- phalitis) ...	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia ...	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
Notifications :— (Corrected)				
Typhoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal Infection ...	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever ...	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping Cough ...	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria ...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas ...	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles ...	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia ...	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioence- phalitis) Paralytic ...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-Paralytic ...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning ...	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—				
Deaths :—				
All causes under 1 year of age ...	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7

(a) Rates per 1,000 related live births.

Notifications :— (Corrected) Puerperal fever and pyrexia ...		Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births :—			
	...	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

Intermediate List No. and cause	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
A.115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	70	0.10	—
A.116 { Abortion with toxæmia.	3	0.00	0
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium.	167	0.24	—
A.117 Haemorrhage of preg- nancy and childbirth.	91	0.13	—
A.118 Abortion without men- tion of sepsis or tox- æmia.	37	0.05	4
A.119 Abortion with sepsis.	66	0.09	7
A.120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	125	0.18	—

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate of 15.39 approximates to that of the preceding year (15.04).

Live births exceeded the number of deaths by 39.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths was 510—266 males and 244 females—giving a crude death rate of 14.06 per 1,000 population. By applying the Comparability Factor (0.81) the Standardised Death Rate is found to be 11.39. (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 its use enables us to obtain standardised death rates which are more fairly comparable and more accurate than the crude death rates.)

There were no deaths from diphtheria, whooping cough or meningococcal infections (cerebro-spinal fever) but there was one death from measles and one from acute poliomyelitis.

There were no maternal deaths.

The infant mortality rate of 25.5 per 1,000 live births is below that for the country as a whole (29.6).

Nine of the 14 infant deaths occurred under four weeks of age, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 16.39 per 1,000 live births (18.69 in 1950).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles

Once more measles headed the list of notifiable infectious diseases—a total of 272 cases being reported. The incidence was highest during the second quarter of the year when 200 cases were notified, while 67 were notified during July, August and September.

Whooping Cough

A total of 107 cases was notified, the majority during the March and June quarters—54 and 36 respectively.

Poliomyelitis

Only two paralytic and two non-paralytic cases were reported.

I would again take this opportunity of reminding parents that—when 'polio' is about—unnecessary gatherings of children should be avoided. One should also avoid becoming unduly fatigued, as exhausting physical exercise—by children and adults alike—is apt to precipitate infection and to cause more extensive paralysis.

Diphtheria

Another year has gone by without a case of diphtheria being notified.

Chiropody Clinic

The administration of this Clinic was eventually taken over by the Dorset County Council as from 1-11-51.

Clinical work remains in the able hands of Mr. John Williams, M.Ch.S., and up to 1-11-51 579 attendances were made at 41 sessions.

Local Government (Superannuation) Act, 1937

During the year eleven entrants into the Corporation employ were medically examined as to their fitness for inclusion in the Superannuation Scheme.

Laboratory Facilities

Additions to the County Laboratory, Dorchester, were completed during the year and a separate Public Health Laboratory

began to function there under the direction of Dr. G. H. Tee. Dr. T. V. Cooper remains responsible for Hospital and other clinical bacteriological services.

The County Laboratory tradition of helpful co-operation initiated and developed by Dr. Cooper is being well maintained by Dr. Tee.

INFESTATION.

Scabies and Head Infestation.

The tables which follow show that there has been a marked decrease in the number of Scabies cases dealt with, and also a slight fall in the incidence of Head Infestation.

It will be remembered that Scabies is a notifiable disease in this Borough.

SCABIES

Year	Total No. notified	No. Notified by Practitioner	No. Notified by Public Health Dept.	Total Number of Treatments (incl. contacts)
1943	618	218	400	2187
1944	598	124	474	1882
1945	275	72	203	1078
1946	198	63	135	992
1947	80	32	48	599
1948	71	23	48	241
1949	26	6	20	67
1950	30	7	23	54
1951	9	3	6	15

In addition 12 patients from the Wareham and Purbeck District, and three from the Dorchester Rural District were treated, having 24 and five treatments respectively.

HEAD INFESTATION

Year	Number of Infested Persons	Adult	School	Under 5	Total No. of Treatments
1944	594	148	411	35	894
1945	305	87	283	35	405
1946	310	117	203	40	461
1947	164	40	96	28	304
1948	143	19	110	14	266
1949	106	13	80	13	197
1950	109	20	71	18	173
1951	99	11	78	10	184

Notifiable Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, during 1951

DISEASE	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 plus	Unknown
Scarlet Fever	18	3	...	11	32	...	4	8	13	4	3	...	...
Whooping Cough	54	36	15	2	107	9	18	32	42	2	...	2	2
Ac. Poliomyelitis : Paralytic	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Non-Paralytic	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Measles	3	200	67	2	272	6	39	91	119	3	...	2	12
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DISEASE	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Unknown
Ac. Pneumonia	30	4	1	5	40	4	3	5	9	13	6
Dysentery	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Encephalitis : Infective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-infectious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	2	1	1	6	...	1	...	1	3	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	16	3	1	20	...	1	18	1	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	1	2	2	5	...	...	3	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Verminous Premises

Verminous premises are treated with suitable liquid and powder insecticide and, where necessary, articles of clothing and bedding are treated in the Department's steam disinfectant plant.

Facilities are available at the Health Centre for personal cleansing and as far as possible the treatment of persons, their clothing, and premises is co-ordinated. The number of houses disinfested during the year shows a decrease of 19 compared with 1950. Two serious cases of infestation by body lice were dealt with. The persons concerned were cleansed at the Health Centre and major works of disinfestation were necessary to deal with the premises. These cases are referred to in the paragraph recording action taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Disinfestation work of this nature is a most unpleasant but very important part of the Department's duty. The thorough manner in which this work has always been carried out accounts for the present low infestation rate in the Borough.

The majority of infestations were of a minor character and infestations due to bed-bugs were, I am glad to say exceedingly few in number.

Food Poisoning

There was one outbreak of food poisoning during the year in which 16 patients were affected, and four single cases of food poisoning were also reported and investigated.

The outbreak occurred after an annual dinner. Although 16 persons resident in the Borough were notified it was known that other cases had occurred in persons who had attended the dinner but lived outside the Borough. Fortunately the persons affected were not seriously ill and made rapid recoveries. Investigations into the cause of the outbreak were not conclusive as specimens of suspected foods were not available for examination but it was believed that the outbreak may have been caused by the consumption of unsound poultry.

Of the four single cases reported, all were investigated very carefully but only in one case was a specific organism isolated. This proved to be salmonella typhi-murium and without doubt the patient had acquired the infection as a result of eating an infected duck egg. It was ascertained that this duck egg had been brought to the house by a visitor to the Town and the appropriate information was sent to the M.O.H. of the visitor's home town.

Humane Killer for Cats and Dogs

The apparatus supplied by the R.S.P.C.A. has operated satisfactorily throughout the year. The number of animals dealt with shows a decrease of 107 compared with the figure for 1950.

Very many expressions of appreciation of this service have been received during the year.

Number of animals dealt with during 1951—

Dogs	...	...	140
Cats	...	...	320

Mortuary

The Town Mortuary, in Commercial Road, continued to be used as a Mortuary and Post Mortem Room but much use was also made of the better facilities for post mortem examination at the Weymouth and District Hospital.

Early in the year complete internal and external re-decoration of the Mortuary was carried out and some minor improvements were made to fittings.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

Under this Section the Town Council is empowered to take steps to secure the removal to suitable accommodation of persons in need of care and attention. The person concerned must be given seven days' notice of the Council's intention to apply to the Magistrates for the necessary order.

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, which came into force on the 1st September, 1951, makes it possible for local authorities to deal more expeditiously with such unfortunate people who cannot look after themselves properly or receive necessary care and attention from others. The 1951 Act requires appropriate certificates from the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner before immediate application for a person's removal can be made to the Court or to a single Magistrate. By means of this simplified procedure an order can be obtained with a minimum of delay, authorising a person's detention for a period of not more than three weeks. If it is considered advisable for this order to be extended over a further period, application must be made in accordance with the procedure outlined in Section 47 of the 1948 Act.

Authority to take action locally under either of these Acts can be given to the Medical Officer of Health by the Chairman

and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee to whom the Town Council has by resolution delegated its powers as the local authority for these purposes.

During 1951 it was possible to persuade an elderly lady living in complete squalor and filth that she would be better off in an Institution, while arrangements were made for another old lady—likewise living in lonely filth—to be cared for by an understanding relative in a nearby town.

It was necessary to take formal action in two instances—one under the 1948 Act and the other under the 1951 Amendment Act. Both concerned elderly ladies and in each case appropriate orders were made. One of the ladies died about six weeks later following an accidental fall, while the other is still in an Institution, having been before the Magistrates on two subsequent occasions when the original order was extended.

WATER SUPPLY

The water in the Borough is provided by the Weymouth Waterworks Company, the main supplies being from springs at Empool and Sutton Poyntz. The water being fairly hard does not give rise to danger from plumbo-solvent action, and both quality and quantity have been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. No outbreaks of illness which could be traced to the water have occurred and it may be said that the supply continues to be very good for drinking and domestic purposes and shows a high degree of purity.

The closest co-operation is maintained with the Engineer and Manager, Mr. S. E. Barrett, A.M.Inst.C.E., and there is constant exchange of the results of samples taken by the Company and Health Department Officers.

SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

Total Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
49	48	Nil	1

With regard to the one sample reported as unsatisfactory, there was good reason to believe that this result was due to faulty sampling equipment used on that occasion. This appeared to be confirmed as subsequent follow-up samples were highly satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples taken on 26th November, 1951.

		Fountain, Empool Pumping Station	Sutton Poyntz Spring
		(Before Chlorination)	
Physical Examination :			
Colour	... ..	None	None
Appearance	... ..	Bright	Bright
General Chemical Examination :			
Reaction	... ..	7.36	7.68
		Parts per 100,000	
Free and Saline Ammonia		0.001	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.0015	0.001
Chlorine (as Chlorides)		2.3	2.3
equivalent to Sodium			
Chlorides	... ..	3.8	3.8
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs.)		0.013	0.016
Nitrite	... ..	absent	absent
Nitrogen in Nitrate	... ..	0.46	0.41
Total solids	... ..	36.0	32.0
Loss on ignition	... ..	3.0	5.0
Appearance on ignition		No charring	No charring
Hardness :			
Temporary	... ..	24.1	19.6
Permanent	... ..	3.8	3.2
Total	... ..	27.9	22.8
Lead and Copper	... ..	absent	absent

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The greater part of the Borough is served by sewers but there is a large area in Preston, Sutton Poyntz, Overcombe and Bowleaze where main drainage is not available.

The Town Council resolved some years ago that the erection of new dwellings should not be permitted in these districts until main drainage had been provided.

In my Report for 1950 I mentioned that the drainage scheme for these districts was in course of preparation by the consulting engineers to the Town Council. During 1951 the scheme remained in the hands of the consulting engineers and was submitted to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning, in October, 1951.

The need for sewers to serve these areas is becoming more urgent every year and it is to be hoped that the Preston Drainage Scheme will be proceeded with at the earliest possible opportunity.

Sewage from the remainder of the Borough is disposed of by pumping to a sea outfall. The main pumps are situated at Westham. Quite a large number of cesspools are still in use in areas where main sewers are already available and efforts continue to be made to abolish these cesspools and to arrange for connection of house drains to the main sewers.

During the year three cesspools were eliminated in this way.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN BOROUGH

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Total number of houses in the Borough ...	...	...	11,400
Number of houses served by cesspools (approx.) ...	...	...	779
Number of cesspools (approx.) ...	...	...	516
Number of pail closets (approx.) ...	...	...	227

PARTICULARS OF CONVERSION FROM CONSERVANCY TO MAIN DRAINAGE SYSTEM, DURING 1951

Number of premises converted ...	...	...	...	6
Number of cesspools abolished ...	...	...	...	3

HOUSING

(a) Unfit Houses

Statutory action to secure better accommodation for the many families in sub-standard houses had again to be restricted on account of the acute housing shortage which continued throughout the year.

There are, in the Borough, very many houses which are sub-standard and the question has frequently arisen—can they be repaired at reasonable cost within the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, or must action be taken to secure their demolition under Section 11 of the Act? As the years go by sub-standard houses continue to deteriorate and the question of policy in relation to these old houses grows more difficult.

This is, of course, not a problem peculiar to Weymouth, but is one which is being met with by all housing authorities in the country.

This problem will remain with us until the housing situation eases and until then statutory action must continue to be restricted to cases where buildings are so defective that such formal action becomes imperative.

During the year four properties, Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19 High Street, Wyke Regis, were represented as individual unfit houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The Town Council made demolition orders in each case and tenants of three of these houses were re-housed by the Corporation during the year.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Templeman's Court, subject to a Clearance Order made in 1940, were demolished during the year. This action became necessary because of the deterioration of the properties.

One other house, No. 14 East Street, was demolished during the year. This house was subject to a Demolition Order made in the previous year.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 Position at 31st December, 1951

Premises	Still occupied as dwellings	Used as Stores or work-places	Vacant	Total
Houses subject to Demolition or Clearance Orders not yet demolished	7	18	15	40
Parts of Buildings subject to Closing Orders	—	6	1	7
Houses subject to U/D not to re-let for human habitation	—	2	7	9
Houses subject to U/D to make fit	1	—	—	1

(b) Applications for Re-housing

Again this year a considerable amount of time was spent on the investigation of claims by housing applicants for priority recommendations on grounds of ill-health, overcrowding, etc.

The number of visits made for this purpose was 331—which is an increase of 107 over the previous year. All claims are thoroughly investigated and visits are paid to applicants' homes before an assessment for priority recommendation is made.

In addition to these 331 visits made to applicants' houses a considerable number of applicants for priority recommendations were interviewed at the Health Centre.

MOSQUITO AND MIDGE CONTROL

Mosquitoes

The mosquito nuisance again gave rise to many complaints and, as was to be expected, areas in the vicinity of Lodmoor were the most seriously affected. Negotiations for the purchase of Lodmoor were continued and two areas of Lodmoor came into the ownership of the Corporation during the year.

Various interim measures for the control of mosquitoes were considered in 1950, particularly with regard to Lodmoor but with all temporary remedies no guarantee could be given that they would appreciably reduce the mosquito nuisance and the very high cost of such measures was not thought to be justified.

When Lodmoor has been acquired by the Corporation it will be under the control of the Radipole Lake Development Committee. The Health Committee again considered the mosquito nuisance in relation to Lodmoor in September, 1951, and, having been advised that a major drainage scheme would be necessary to deal with the mosquito problem in this area, referred the matter to the Radipole Lake Development Committee with a view to a scheme being prepared so that necessary work could be undertaken as soon as practicable after Lodmoor becomes the property of the Corporation. In November, 1951, the Town Council resolved to deal with the mosquito problem in Radipole Lake and Lodmoor in the following manner :

1. That the Medical Officer of Health be requested to specify necessary works which should be undertaken at Lodmoor and in the Radipole Lake to remedy the nuisance.
2. That the Borough Engineer prepare a scheme and estimates, based on the Medical Officer's report for consideration by the appropriate Committee.
3. That, if it is not practicable for the Medical Officer and the Borough Engineer to prepare such report and estimate, the Town Clerk be authorised to approach the appropriate Government Departments with a view to Consultants being engaged by the Corporation.

Considerable discussion on the problem at Lodmoor and Radipole Lake has since taken place between the Borough Engineer and myself and a joint report will be presented to the Town Council during 1952.

Midges

Midges in Radipole Lake again caused considerable annoyance to persons visiting the gardens and tennis courts.

I mentioned in my Report for the previous year that the question of maintaining a higher water level in Radipole Lake would be investigated in 1951, in an attempt to prevent midge breeding in the mud banks. During the summer of 1951 the tide flaps in the sluices at Westham Bridge were kept closed and apart from two occasions the entire discharge of the River Wey was retained in the Lake. The level of the Lake was so maintained that the mud banks remained permanently under water and though

it can be said that the midge clouds were not quite so large as during the previous summer, it could not be claimed that the experiment achieved any degree of success in the elimination of midge breeding.

Whilst mosquito breeding in the margins of the Lake did take place, though on a relatively small scale, the midge nuisance in Radipole Lake remained the paramount problem and at the end of the year further measures towards the control of midges were under discussion and were actively commenced early in 1952.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

I reported at length on the Caravan and Camping situation in the Borough in my report for 1950. Again, this year, a considerable amount of time was devoted to the inspection of Camping Sites, especially those in the Preston area, where no main drainage is provided.

Conditions in the camping sites at Preston can never be regarded as entirely satisfactory until a water carriage system of sanitation has been provided in all sites, but licensees in this area realise the disadvantages of the present methods and gave special attention to the hygiene of bucket closets and final disposal of excreta. On a few occasions, however, it was necessary to ask some licensees to give greater attention to this work, but no complaint can be made as regards the willingness of all concerned to co-operate and follow the advice of the Health Department when the need arose.

It was noted, during the season, that some camps were finding it difficult and also uneconomical to dispose of refuse by incineration and there was a growing tendency to send refuse to the Council's controlled tip at Lodmoor. This practice was encouraged as it helped to maintain sites free from accumulations of refuse, and smoke from camp incinerators which had sometimes become an annoyance to holiday makers.

Good progress was made with the removal of unauthorised sheds, shacks, old omnibus and van bodies, from the sites, and by the end of the year only a very few unauthorised structures and vehicles remained.

There still remain on some sites, however, a few vehicles which fall within the definition of "trailer caravan" but are of very poor construction and many of these are also extremely small. Though this is not strictly a public health matter it is hoped that licensees will eventually permit on their camps only those caravans which are of sufficient size and structural standard to provide comfortable accommodation for holiday makers.

In one large camp a major scheme of land drainage was completed before the season started. The works carried out were found to be very effective and a marked improvement was noted in the condition of land after long periods of rain.

There was no increase in the number of permanent caravan residents on the licensed sites and the licensees of two sites intimated that their camps would be closed during the winter months if and when the present residents leave.

During the winter months most permanent residents had their caravans sited on or near to hard roads and conditions generally showed an improvement over those during the previous winter.

As in previous years, Preston was again a popular venue for organised camping under canvas. In practically all cases organised parties attained a high standard of hygiene and the advice of the Health Department was sought and taken by those in charge of almost all parties.

At the end of 1950, the Town Council refused an application made under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for a licence to use further land at Preston as a camping site. The applicant subsequently appealed to the Court early in 1951 and the Magistrates upheld the Town Council's decision.

Two applications to establish new camping sites (not in the Preston area) were received early in the year. In one case a licence was refused for public health reasons and in the other a licence had to be refused as the applicant was not the occupier of the site and so not eligible under the Public Health Act, 1936, to make an application.

Six applications for renewal of licences to station single caravans on individual sites were received during the year. All of these were granted for limited periods only.

Two hundred and fourteen inspections of camping sites were carried out in 1951. This is an increase of ten over the previous year. The majority of these inspections were of course carried out in the summer season and this work again occupied a considerable proportion of the Sanitary Inspectors' time during the busiest period of the year.

Only eight Informal Notices were served on licensees in respect of unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements. In every instance defects were put right with the minimum delay.

Immediate action is, of course, necessary when defects in camp sanitary arrangements have to be brought to the notice of camp proprietors. I am very pleased to record that licensees have appreciated this, and by their ready co-operation have avoided the necessity of formal action being taken to enforce necessary public health requirements.

Amenities at all Preston camps have been improved during the year and there are now shopping facilities available on all licensed sites. Food storage facilities on nearly all sites were improved during 1951, and two camps were placed on the register of Distributors of Milk.

FOOD HYGIENE

The possibility of improving the standard of food hygiene in the Borough by the organisation of a Clean Food Campaign was considered by the Health Committee, in March, 1951.

The Model Bye-laws relating to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air had already been adopted by the Town Council and came into operation on the 17th July, 1950.

It was felt that a campaign might bring these new Bye-laws to the attention of all engaged in work involving the handling and preparation of food and that the opportunity might be taken to explain the reasons and objects of the Bye-laws.

From experience with inspections of food premises in the Borough it was clear that there was no unwillingness on the part of owners and staffs of food premises to comply with the reasonable requirements of the Health Department. It was apparent, however, that many necessary improvements in food hygiene could be made and it was decided that implementation of the new food Bye-laws should form the basis of any scheme which might be adopted.

The Health Committee bore in mind that a campaign would be limited to a great extent by the number of Health Department staff available for such work. Throughout the summer season, when the standard of food hygiene should be at its highest, more time is allocated by the Health Department to such duties as the sampling of milk, supervision of camping sites and other equally important work, and it was necessary to strike a reasonable balance in allocating time to the various duties carried out by the Department.

It was decided to call a meeting with local food trade organisations in order to discuss the question and seek their co-operation in carrying out a scheme for the improvement of food hygiene in the Borough.

The meeting was held and it was decided that a Clean Food Campaign might be carried out on the following lines :

1. A short course of lectures on Food Hygiene.
2. Distribution of relevant posters and leaflets.
3. Distribution of copies of the new food handling bye-laws.
4. Distribution of the Notice under Bye-law 6, requiring all all employees to wash their hands after using the toilet.
5. Distribution of a notice regarding control of dogs in food shops.
6. Increasing the number of inspections of food premises to ensure compliance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the new Food Bye-laws.
7. Exhibiting a "Clean Food" stand at the Weymouth and Portland Traders' Exhibition, Sidney Hall, Weymouth, from 5th—10th November, 1951.

All the notices, leaflets, etc., mentioned above were to be provided free of charge by the Corporation.

It was not possible to proceed with lectures during the season of 1951, but these were commenced in 1952 and will be dealt with in my next Annual Report.

When subsequent inspections of food premises were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, copies of the Food Bye-laws and relevant Notices were provided where necessary.

By the end of the year 525 inspections of food premises had been carried out. It was necessary to send 44 informal notices in respect of premises where items required attention under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, or the new Bye-laws. All of these notices, with two exceptions, had been complied with by the end of the year.

In November, the Department took two stands at the Weymouth and Portland Traders' Exhibition, in order to provide an exhibit dealing with food hygiene.

Two stands were kindly loaned by the Ministry of Food and one of these stands was adapted to suit our requirements. This stand was designed to draw special attention to the requirements of the new Bye-laws and points were illustrated by models and humorous drawings.

The left hand stand was shown exactly as provided by the Ministry of Food. This stand was a model of a street with two shops—the "good shop" and the "bad shop." Nine ways by which food could be kept free from contamination were listed on a control board which had buttons operating lights in the models illustrating the good and bad features.

Dr. G. H. Tee, of the Medical Research Laboratory, Dorchester, kindly prepared some plates showing bacteria associated with food poisoning and these were the centre of much interest.

Pamphlets on all subjects connected with the Clean Food Campaign and copies of the new Bye-laws were given away, and a Sanitary Inspector was always on duty at the stands in order to explain items of interest and answer questions.

It was clear from the remarks made by visitors to the stand that the public had more than a passing interest in the subject of clean food and many mentioned their desire to see an improvement in food hygiene standards throughout the country.

During the year the provisions of the new Bye-laws were again brought to the attention of those who sold food in the open air from stalls and barrows, and I am pleased to say that some traders made a real effort and not only met the requirements of the Bye-laws but maintained a high standard throughout the season.

The programme of lectures, which commenced early in 1952, came to an untimely end due to lack of support and this will be reported upon more fully in my Annual Report for the coming year.

ICE CREAM

Two hundred and thirty-one inspections were made of premises where ice cream was manufactured, stored or on sale to the public.

A total of 57 samples of ice cream were sent to the Laboratory for routine tests.

Adverse samples were followed up by visits to the premises concerned and subsequent samples taken were found to be satisfactory.

At the end of the year there were 149 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream within the Borough.

Nature of Mix	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test Passed	Blue Test Failed	Grades			
				1	2	3	4
Heat treated	48	39 (1 sample void)	8	39	2	4	2
Cold Mix	9	7	2	7	—	1	1

One sample of server water tested—Result unsatisfactory.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

(a) Heat treated

Number of samples taken	...	48	
Samples classified as Grade 1	...	39	} 87.23% satisfactory
Samples classified as Grade 2	...	2	
Samples classified as Grade 3	...	4	} 12.77% unsatisfactory
Samples classified as Grade 4	...	2	

(One sample void)

(b) Not Heat treated.

Number of samples taken	...	9	
Samples classified as Grade 1	...	7	} 77.78% satisfactory
Samples classified as Grade 2	...	—	
Samples classified as Grade 3	...	1	} 22.22% unsatisfactory
Samples classified as Grade 4	...	1	

MILK SUPPLIES

(1) The responsibility for registration of dairy farms and farmers and the supervision of milk production at farms rests with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, except insofar as the Regulations relate to diseases communicable to man.

At the end of the year, entries on the Department's Registers were as follows :

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors of milk with premises within the Borough	22
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing within the Borough	...
Dairy farms distributing from within the Borough	7
Dairy farms distributing from outside the Borough	3
Premises registered as Dairies	10

(2) **Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949**
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

Dealers' licences to sell designated milk were granted as follows :

Pasteurised Milk	...	11
Accredited Milk	...	2
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	18
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Supplementary)	...	1

(3) Milk Sampling

(a) During the year 95 samples of milk were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination and 129 samples of heat treated milk were taken in the Borough by Sampling Officers of Dorset County Council. The Dorset County Council is the licensing authority for Dealers who pasteurise or sterilise milk.

There is one pasteurising plant within the Borough.

Of the total of 224 samples taken only 1 raw milk sample was unsatisfactory. All heat treated samples taken during the year passed the prescribed tests but eight samples could not be subjected to the tests as the milk, on arrival at the laboratory, exceeded a temperature of 65° F.

(b) Eleven samples of milk were taken for Biological examination. One of these was positive for tuberculosis. Immediate action was taken under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, and all milk from the dairy concerned was thereupon pasteurised before sale. The case was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who took prompt action to trace and slaughter the two animals affected.

Details of samples taken are as follows :

Sample Designation	No. taken	Metmylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Sample Void
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Undesignated	32	32	—	—	—	—
T.T.	31	31	—	—	—	—
Accredited	4	3	1	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	2	2	—	2	—	—
Pasteurised	26	26	—	26	—	—
Dorset C.C. Pasteurised	125	117	—	117	—	8
Dorset C.C. T.T. Pasteurised	4	4	—	4	—	—

Summary of Results

Total number of samples taken	...	...	224
Total number classified as satisfactory	...	...	215
Total number classified as unsatisfactory	...	...	1
Total number of void samples	...	...	8

FOOD SUPPLIES

(1) MEAT INSPECTION

- (i) Dorchester Abattoir — Since September, 1942, when slaughtering became centralised in Dorchester, one Sanitary Inspector from the Department has carried out meat inspection at the Ministry of Food Abattoir, in Dorchester, on at

least one day each week. This arrangement was made at that time after the Borough of Dorchester had approached neighbouring local authorities for assistance in the consequential large increase in meat inspection duties at the Abattoir.

From September, 1942, until September, 1951, meat inspection was carried out on a rota system by the Sanitary Inspectors of six local authorities who received meat into their areas from the Dorchester Abattoir.

Weymouth Town Council has taken a full share in this work and throughout the nine years during which the arrangement has been in force meat inspection duty at Dorchester has been given priority by the Weymouth Health Department. Any alterations to the duty rota involved the other five authorities' inspectors and would have created serious difficulties for the staffs of all the authorities concerned.

In my Report for 1950, I mentioned that the Borough of Dorchester had informed Weymouth Town Council that existing arrangements for meat inspection had a number of disadvantages. They also made the suggestion that they might appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector primarily for meat inspection duties, if local authorities whose areas were supplied with meat from this abattoir would contribute toward the salary for the proposed appointment.

This was agreed to by the six other local authorities concerned, including Weymouth, and an additional Sanitary Inspector was appointed by the Borough of Dorchester. He commenced his duties at the abattoir in September, 1951. A report on the working of the new meat inspection arrangements will be made by the Borough of Dorchester to the contributing local authorities after the scheme had been in operation for one year.

- (ii) Weymouth Abattoir — The one private slaughterhouse in operation in Weymouth continued to be used for pigs only, and all the 1,395 pigs slaughtered during the year were inspected by the Department.

(a) CARCASSES INSPECTED AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES

	Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goats
Weymouth	—	—	—	1395	—	—
Dorchester	181	503	794	13	100	1

(b) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED (WEYMOUTH)

					Pigs
Number killed	...	...	...	...	1395
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	1395

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole carcase condemned	...	...	...	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	33			
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	2.36%

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	91			
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	6.52%

(c) MEAT CONDEMNED AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES**(i) DORCHESTER**

Disease	Weight (lbs.)
Tuberculosis	9084
Cirrhosis and Distomatosis	1437
Abscesses	884
Actinomycosis	80
Cavernous-Angioma	138
Inflammation	208
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	28
Cysticercus Bovis	98
Bruising	322
Swelling	8
Cysts	15
Johnes Disease	20
Peritonitis	48
Oedema	106
Fracture	6
Fatty Infiltration	16
Ill-bled	38
Nephritis	115
Pneumonia	39

(ii) WEYMOUTH

Disease	Weight (lbs.)
Tuberculosis	3254
Cirrhosis	15
Abscesses	4
Inflammation	3
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	104
Nephritis	3
Pneumonia	2

MEAT CONDEMNED—SUMMARY

	Weight in lbs.	
	Weymouth	Dorchester
Tuberculosis	3254	9084
Other Diseases	131	3606

Total weight condemned—7 tons, 3 cwts., 2 qrtrs., 3 lbs.

No. of visits made to slaughterhouses—94.

(2) OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED**CANNED GOODS**

Meat	...	...	...	...	147 tins
Ham	...	...	...	...	168 tins
Chicken	...	...	...	...	17 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	53 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	99 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	226 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	440 tins
Jam and Marmalade	...	...	...	...	42 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	22 tins
Pudding	...	...	...	...	22 tins
Cheese	...	...	...	...	8 tins
Jelly	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Baby Food	...	...	...	...	4 tins
Pickles	...	...	...	...	12 tins
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Hors D'Oeuvre	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Sausages	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Peanut Butter	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Paste	...	...	...	...	7 pots

MEAT.

Meat (Beef, Mutton and Veal)	...	...	...	267 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	32 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Ham	...	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Meat offal	46 lbs.
Sausage	26 lbs.
Rabbits	40 lbs.

FISH.

Mixed Fish	23 stone, 4 peck, 8 lbs.
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OTHER FOODS

Pastry	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Biscuits	62 lbs.
Cheese Spread	143 packets
Rolls	9 packets
Fruit	...	...	...	70 packets
Marzipan	...	...	...	19 boxes
Marshmallows	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Chocolate Spread	...	...	...	4 cartons
Drinking Chocolate	...	...	...	51 cartons
Soup Powder	...	...	...	1 carton
Synthetic Cream	...	...	...	1 carton, 1 gallon
Sausage Rusk	...	...	...	1 cwt.

RODENT CONTROL

Two Rodent Operatives were employed throughout the year, and from the statistics given below it will be seen that a considerable amount of work was carried out.

The number of complaints received shows an increase over 1950, but this is probably accounted for by reason that the Town Council's rodent control service is becoming more widely known.

During the year a new poison, known as Warfarin, was used for the first time. This poison, a blood anti-coagulant, proved to be very effective and has the great advantage of being harmless to domestic animals. Another advantage of Warfarin over other poisons is that it does away with the necessity for pre-baiting and is therefore likely to prove more economical in use than other poisons.

No statutory action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, was necessary during 1951 and where infestations were found owners and occupiers were only too willing to seek advice and assistance from the Health Department.

Number of complaints received re rats and mice	...	397
Number of premises visited for Survey	...	905
Number of premises given 1st treatment	...	281
Number of premises given 2nd treatment	...	147
Number of premises given 3rd treatment	...	9
Number of premises given routine treatment	...	16
Number of premises given re-infestation treatment	...	14
Number of visits made (Survey and Treatment)	...	2937
Number of pre baits laid	...	7731
Number of pre baits taken	...	4688
Number of poison baits laid	...	1357
Number of poison baits taken	...	1036

Sewer Rat Control

Two treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year. The methods employed were as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. A summary of results of the second treatment is recorded below. Figures for the corresponding treatment carried out in August of the previous year are included for comparison.

September, 1951—Sewer Treatment, No. 7

Section	No. of manholes examined	No. not baited	No. baited	C.	P.	Pre-bait Total takes	taken No takes
Rodwell	108	2	106	13	12	25	81
Wyke Regis	246	7	239	41	48	89	150
Westham	198	0	198	15	9	24	174
Park	123	13	110	9	15	24	86
Town	53	5	48	28	2	30	18
Totals	728	27	701	106	86	192	509
Total Aug., 1950	729	38	691	42	205	247	444

The results indicate—

1. An increase in the infestation of Wyke Regis and Town Sections.
2. In Westham and Rodwell areas the slight infestation remains.
3. A marked decrease in the infestation of the Park Section.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During 1951, one hundred and seventy-five shops were inspected under the provisions of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950. This section of the Act deals with the ventilation, heating and lighting of shops and with the provision of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities.

Only three serious contraventions were found and informal notices were served in each case. It was necessary in one of these cases to report the matter to the Town Council and a Statutory Notice requiring the provision of sanitary accommodation was subsequently served upon the owner of the premises concerned. The work required by this Notice was duly carried out by the owner.

Number of inspections made under Section 38	...	175
Number of contraventions recorded	...	3
Number of contraventions remedied	...	3

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 93.

A Statutory Notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was served on the owner of 127, Littlemoor Road, Preston. This dwelling had a leaking roof, windows which could not be opened and defective floors.

The owner failed to comply with the Statutory Notice and legal proceedings were then taken by the Town Council. The Court made an order for the defendant to carry out the necessary remedial works within two months and costs of the action were awarded to the Town Council.

The necessary works were eventually carried out by the owner.

SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The supervision of public conveniences continued to be the responsibility of the Health Department.

One new convenience for men was provided on the reconstructed cargo quay, and opened at Whitsun, 1951.

Work was commenced on the conveniences for both sexes at the Old Fire Station, St. Edmund Street, which are intended to serve the shopping area of the town.

Structural improvements to two conveniences for men were carried out and minor improvements were made to other public conveniences.

The Town Council reviewed the charges for wash and brush up facilities and decided that as from the 1st January, 1952, where cloth towels were provided the charge should be raised from 3d. to 4d. It was also decided that paper towels as well as cloth towels should be made available in all wash and brush up departments but the charge for paper towels was to remain at 3d.

Again, this year, a large amount of time was devoted to the control of public conveniences and 514 inspections were carried out for this purpose by the Sanitary Inspectors.

At the end of the year, Mrs. F. Dench, Supervisor of the Ladies' Conveniences, retired from her appointment after having served for 30 years with the Corporation. I take this opportunity of recording the valuable service she rendered to the Town Council during those long years of service, and the high esteem in which she was held, not only by members of the Health Department, but by all the staff of the Town Council.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT

Reason for Inspection	No. of premises visited	No. of visits including re-visits	Nuisances or defects found	Nuisances or defects remedied
Houses under P.H.A. Drainage Work Only	319	1029	190	206
(a) New Buildings	185	573	—	—
(b) Existing Buildings	53	336	12	12
Camping Sites, Vans, Tents	12	214	8	8
Food Premises	237	525	44	42
Dairies, etc.	25	51	—	—
Factories Act	53	94	5	5
Shops Act	52	175	3	3
Public Conveniences	45	514	—	—

Number of complaints received—220

OTHER VISITS

Visits for the purpose of overcrowding and re-housing applications	...	...	...	...	331
Visits to houses of T.B. patients	...	...	...	...	59
Visits regarding new tenancies for council houses	...	...	...	...	36
Visits to houses for purposes of Housing Acts, 1936, and 1949 (unfit houses and grant applications)	...	...	...	...	334
Visits to offensive trade and marine store premises	...	...	...	...	6
Visits re smoke abatement	...	...	...	...	100
Visits to mosquito and midge breeding grounds	...	...	...	...	21
Visits to places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	5
Visits to licensed premises (public houses and bars)	...	...	...	...	29
Visits to piggeries	...	...	...	...	1
Visits by Sanitary Inspectors in connection with Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	61
Visits under Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	11
Visits under National Assistance Act, 1948	...	...	...	...	32
Visits to Schools	...	...	...	...	6
Visits to Corporation Controlled Tip	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection of Sales Vans	...	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	271

A brief summary of some of the more important defects remedied is given below :—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	36
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired, cleansed or renewed	...	...	...	...	14
Walls rendered or repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Plasterwork repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	10
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Firegrates and ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Chimney flues repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage systems repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	6
W.C. Pans, seats renewed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools emptied after notices	...	...	...	...	15
Improper disposal of rainwater	...	...	...	...	4
Sink and wash basin waste pipe defects	...	...	...	...	2
Provision of sub-floor ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
Animals kept in unsatisfactory conditions	...	...	...	...	2
Yard surface paving renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from effluvia	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	4
Drains cleared after notice	...	...	...	...	11
Dirty sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	1
Insanitary refuse bins	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisance from stagnant water	...	...	...	...	2

(b) SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	NOTICES			
	Served		Complied	
	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory
Public Health Act, 1936	104	2	99	2
Shops Act, 1950	2	1	2	1
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	32	—	30	—
Factories Act, 1937	1	—	2	—
Housing Act	2	—	2	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Forty-three visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors in connection with the investigation of infectious diseases and Food Poisoning Cases.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of houses treated for disinfection (infectious diseases)	42
Number of rooms involved	66
Number of houses treated for disinfestation	40
Number of rooms involved	115
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	540
Number of articles destroyed	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1937**Survey of action during year.**

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	13	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	130	80	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers Premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	152	93	1	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork). ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Vent not fixed in W.C. ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	5	—	—	—

(3) Outworkers.

(a) Number of lists received from employers ...	...	1
(b) Number of employees concerned ...	...	1
(c) Number of outworkers involved ...	...	1
(d) Number of outworkers living outside the Borough ...	...	Nil
(e) Number of lists received from outside Authorities ...	...	11
(f) Number of outworkers involved ...	...	56

(4) Total inspections for all purposes (including outworkers).

No. of premises visited	No. of visits including re-visits	Defects found	Defects remedied
53	94	5	5





BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE
REGIS.



**METEOROLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT**

*Summary for the Year
1951*



Lat.— $50^{\circ} 36' 20''$ N. Long.— $2^{\circ} 26' 50''$ W

21 feet above Sea Level.



J. N. HAMBLY, M.B.E.,
Lt.Cdr. R.N. (Ret.)
Borough Meteorologist

Meteorological Station,
Weymouth



Remarks.

GENERAL

The year, as a whole, was very wet, with lack of frost, and mild temperature for September, October, November and December.

RAINFALL

A total of 40.35 inches was recorded for the year.

Only on one occasion has this been exceeded since records have been kept, and that is for the year 1872, when 49.0 inches were recorded.

Rain above the average was recorded in nine months of the year and in November 8.19 inches fell, this being 264% of the average. The wettest day was the 27th September, with 1.30 inches. The driest month was June, with .39 inches being only 22% of the average.

Among the dry periods of recent years were the following :—

- 1939 May 19th—June 10th, 22 days.
September 15th—October 4th, 19 days.
- 1941 May 3rd—May 21st, 18 days.
- 1942 April 14th—May 9th, 26 days.
June 13th—July 3rd, 20 days.
- 1945 February 20th—March 15th, 24 days.
- 1948 May 4th—May 23rd, 19 days.
- 1949 June 8th—July 14th, 36 days.

Heavy daily rainfalls included the following :—

1939	October 14th	...	...	40.0 m.m.
	November 3rd	...	...	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.
1945	October 23rd	...	...	31.6 m.m.
1946	August 9th	...	...	32.5 m.m.
1949	September 21st	...	...	49.2 m.m.
1950	July 3rd	...	...	70.1 m.m.

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

TEMPERATURE

The average temperature for the first half of the year was a little less than one degree below normal, but the second half was 2 degrees above.

The highest recorded was 77° on the 20th July, and the lowest 28° on January 30th.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Bright Sunshine was 42.8 hours above the average, the total being 1828.3

The sunniest month was June with 290.2 hours, the best day being 18th June, with 15.2 hours.

Weymouth still maintains her place among the first five towns for Sun and high temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Highest Shade Temperature (°Fah)	...	76	78	90	86	83	77
Lowest Shade Temperature (°Fah)	...	17	23	16	29	22	28
Mean Maximum Temperature (°Fah)	...	57.7	57.1	57.7	59.0	—	57.5
Mean Minimum Temperature (°Fah)	...	46.6	46.2	45.7	46.9	46.2	46.4
Mean Temperature (°Fah)	...	52.1	51.6	51.7	52.9	—	52.9
Total Rainfall (Inches)	...	27.17	38.29	30.5	30.84	27.5	40.3
Hours of Bright Sunshine	...	1564.9	1648.2	1626.1	1877.5	1824.0	1829.0
Number of Days with Sunshine...	...	295	297	280	292	286	306
Greatest Daily Amount of Sunshine (Hours)	...	15.2	14.7	15.5	15.1	15.5	15.0
Highest Barometer Reading (Inches)	...	30.838	30.752	30.688	30.787	30.843	30.622
Lowest Barometer Reading (Inches)	...	28.750	29.000	28.812	28.900	28.615	28.58

PRESSURE (Inches) 9-00 a.m.

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

1951	Month	Mean		Highest Inches	Date	Lowest Inches	Date	Relative Humidity %
		m/b	Inches					
	January	1015.3	29.97	30.52	16th	29.10	2nd	84.8
	February	1004.0	29.64	30.17	1st	28.58	4th	83.3
	March	1009.3	29.81	30.39	3rd	29.10	13th	79.9
	April	1015.0	29.96	30.35	15th	29.27	9th	70.0
	May	1015.0	29.96	30.29	14th	29.47	27th	73.9
	June	1015.9	29.99	30.29	30th	29.79	8th & 27th	72.6
	July	1021.3	30.16	30.36	16th & 17th	29.84	23rd & 31st	73.3
	August	1010.6	29.87	30.25	23rd	29.51	8th	76.3
	September	1015.0	29.96	30.35	20th	29.53	24th	80.5
	October	1019.3	30.10	30.46	16th	29.72	27th	76.0
	November	1002.3	29.62	30.62	27th	29.03	9th	81.6
	December	1016.6	30.01	30.45	21st	29.18	27th	81.6
	Year	1013.3	29.99	30.62	27th Nov.	28.58	4th Feb.	77.8

RAINFALL

1951	TOTAL FALL Inches	m/m	Percentage of Average	Days of 0.2 m/m or more	Wet Days of 1.0 m/m or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours inches	Date
January	3.71	94	153	18	13	.55	14th
February	5.37	136	249	21	19	.9	8th
March	3.84	97	186	22	19	.65	13th
April	2.51	64	151	15	12	.48	29th
May	2.71	69	167	15	14	.73	26th
June	0.39	10	22	6	2	.24	11th
July	1.90	48	106	5	4	1.12	21st
August	4.29	109	200	17	15	.62	5th
September	3.82	95.6	180	12	10	1.3	27th
October	0.86	22	23	7	4	.4	29th
November	8.19	208	264	22	20	1.10	8th
December	2.76	70	79	15	15	.62	28th
Year	40.35	1024.8	140	175	147	1.30	27th Sept.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

1951 Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max. &		Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
				Min. Mean	Difference from Average				
January	42.70	47.0	39.9	43.45	-0.6	55	14th	28	30th
February	43.20	46.7	38.0	42.35	-0.5	55	17th	31	28th
March	44.80	49.1	37.9	43.5	-1.1	53	15th & 18th	29	1st
April	50.30	54.1	40.1	47.1	-0.9	73	25th	33	15th
May	55.60	48.8	45.7	52.3	-1.8	67	31st	37	8th
June	61.40	65.9	51.6	58.7	-0.6	74	22nd	46	3rd
July	65.80	70.6	56.1	63.3	+1.0	77	20th	49	13th
August	63.30	66.7	55.2	60.9	-1.8	72	22nd	49	15th
September	61.24	65.7	55.9	60.8	+1.0	72	6th & 7th	44	29th
October	55.30	60.9	46.5	53.7	+1.5	69	8th	31	23rd
November	52.47	55.3	47.5	51.4	+4.3	59	6th & 7th	33	26th
December	48.11	51.5	42.9	46.8	+3.1	55	15th	31	11th
Year	53.69	57.5	46.4	52.97	—	77	20th July	28	30th Jan.

THE WINDS

Observed daily at 0900 G.M.T. to 8 points of the Compass.

MONTH.	DIRECTION.								
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
January	1	—	5	2	1	12	6	3	1
February	2	1	4	2	3	6	5	4	1
March	4	2	7	2	4	4	3	1	4
April	2	5	7	—	—	2	8	6	—
May	3	8	7	1	4	5	1	1	1
June	1	—	8	2	2	8	7	—	2
July	1	3	1	1	2	5	8	2	8
August	—	2	—	1	2	13	6	5	2
September	1	3	2	2	6	9	1	2	4
October	3	13	6	1	—	—	3	1	4
November	2	1	1	3	4	5	8	3	3
December	—	1	3	2	1	15	3	2	4
Year	20	39	51	19	29	84	59	30	34

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

1951 Month	Actual Sunshine (Hours)	Percentage of Average	Greatest		Date	Number of Days with Sunshine Recorded	Sunless Days	Cloud Amount 1—8 (9 a.m.)
			Daily Amount (Hours)	Daily Amount (Hours)				
January	...	64.2	94.3	7.2	15th	23	8	5.5
February	...	96.1	114.0	8.3	19th	24	4	6.1
March	...	99.7	71.7	10.4	30th	21	10	6.0
April	...	210.7	117.0	13.0	24th	28	2	3.9
May	...	206.8	95.0	14.8	21st	28	3	3.7
June	...	290.2	125.5	15.2	18th	30	—	3.6
July	...	260.0	111.0	15.0	3rd	29	2	3.8
August	...	199.6	93.0	13.1	2nd	26	5	5.1
September	...	99.0	60.4	9.3	29th	27	3	5.9
October	...	159.2	120.0	9.2	23rd	30	1	4.1
November	...	86.2	109.0	7.4	1st	20	10	5.1
December	...	56.6	104.2	6.0	10th	20	11	5.6
Year	...	1828.3	—	15.2	18th June	306	59	—



