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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH
AND MELCOMBE REGIS
FOR THE YEAR 1966

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

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Health and Sanitary Circumstances
of the Borough of Weymouth and
Melcombe Regis for the year 1966.

E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

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Chief Public Health Inspector :

†*‡ H. HANDSCOMB, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors :

†* R. G. S. NEWBOULD

†* A. L. HARRIS

†*D. A. DOLPHIN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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A. R. SMITH

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Public Analyst :

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Deputy Public Analyst :

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Clerical Staff :

F. H. HOUSE

Miss S. TAYLOR

Miss A. LYDE

HEALTH CENTRE,
WESTHAM ROAD,
WEYMOUTH
July, 1967

*To : The Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis*

MADAM MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Report for the year 1966 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

Once again it was a quiet year so far as infectious diseases were concerned. Notifications were received for 91 cases of Measles, three cases of Scarlet Fever and four cases of a mild form of Dysentery. There was one case of Paratyphoid Fever—the source of which was not traced.

There were no further developments during the year in connection with the Central Electricity Generating Board's proposed oil fired power station in the Wyke Regis area. It now appears that this project may be replaced by a nuclear powered generating station sited just outside the Borough boundary which will not pollute the atmosphere with sulphur dioxide. Meanwhile our two recording stations to measure background atmosphere pollution have been maintained.

Unfortunately I have to report that the plans to construct an extension to the Health Centre have not yet been translated into bricks and mortar.

It is with much regret that I record the death in February, 1967, of Lt.Commander J. N. Hambley, M.B.E., R.N.(Retd), who had given excellent service as Borough Meteorologist over 20 years. The Town had also been well served by Lt. Commander H. Hurrell, R.N.(Retd), as Deputy Borough Meteorologist who resigned at the end of December, 1965, when he was succeeded by Mr. G. B. Smith, M.A., M.Ed. Mr. Smith has now been appointed Borough Meteorologist with Mr. Maurice Wood as his Deputy.

As is usual, the report deals with the many activities of the Public Health Inspectors under the able and energetic direction of Mr. H. Handscomb, Chief Public Health Inspector, to whom I am most grateful for his help in compiling this annual record of work done to promote the health of the community.

I am again happy to 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 Town Council for their kindness and consideration and, in particular, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support. I am also most grateful to 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	7,017
Mid-year Home Population (estimated by the Registrar General)	42,220
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (31st March 1967)	13,730
Rateable Value (31st March, 1967) ...	£1,870,707
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1966-67) ...	£7,395

CHIEF INDUSTRIES & EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

I am indebted to Mr. J. Matthews, Manager of the Weymouth Employment Exchange, for the following information :—

Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons

	1964			1965			1966		
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
March	230	76	306	204	105	309	231	115	346
June	156	22	178	128	24	152	145	31	176
September	166	30	196	137	42	179	146	45	191
December	207	106	313	235	128	363	316	150	466

The main industries in this area are:—

- Building and Civil Engineering
- Nationalised Industries
- National and Local Government Services
- Scientific Research
- Engineering
- Distributive
- Hotel and Catering
- Transport
- Docks, Shipping and Ship Repairing
- Railways
- Laundries
- Breweries

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR 1966

Total Births : 624
 Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 14.78
 Comparability Factor : 1.07
 Standardised Birth Rate : 15.81
 Live Births : 618

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	306	258	564
Illegitimate	...	29	25	54
Total	...	335	283	618

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population : 14.63

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births : 8.73

Stillbirths : 6

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	1	5	6
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Total	...	1	5	6

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births : 9.61

Deaths : 559 Males 305 Females 254

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population : 13.24

Comparability Factor : 0.87

Standardised Death Rate : 11.51

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	6	4	10
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Total	...	6	4	10

Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	6	2	8
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Total	...	6	2	8

Deaths of Infants under 1 Week of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	6	2	8
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Total	...	6	2	8

Infant Mortality Rates :

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	16.18
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	17.73
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	—
Neo-Natal mortality rate	...	...	...	12.94
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate	...	...	...	12.94
Perinatal mortality rate	...	...	...	22.4
Deaths from puerperal causes	...	...	...	—
Maternal mortality rate	...	...	...	—

TOTAL DEATHS, 1966 (Registrar General's Official Returns)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total Under 4 Weeks		1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
		all ages	4 weeks & under 1 year									
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2. Tuberculosis—Other	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	3
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	8	6	3
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4

TOTAL DEATHS, 1966 (Registrar General's Official Returns)—continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	M F	28 21	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 3	...	7 2	10 4	9 10
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	M F	... 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Diabetes ...	M F	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1 3
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	45 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	5 3	19 10	19 38
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	M F	76 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	20 3	25 19	20 23
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	M F	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	1 4
20. Other Heart Disease ...	M F	24 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 6	9 22
21. Other Circulatory Disease ...	M F	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3 1	11 5
22. Influenza ...	M F	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3
23. Pneumonia ...	M F	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3 4	9 9
24. Bronchitis ...	M F	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4 2

TOTAL DEATHS, 1966 (Registrar General's Official Returns)—continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total Under 4 Weeks											
		all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital Malformations	M	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	M	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	6	3
	F	23	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	12	...
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	F	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
34. All Other Accidents	M	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
35. Suicide	M	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	F	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	M	305	6	...	...	5	4	4	6	24	59	98	103
	F	254	2	2	...	2	1	1	6	8	23	62	148

Birth Rate

The standardised birth rate of 15.81 was lower than that of the previous year 16.14.

Deaths

The total number of deaths was 559—305 males and 254 females, giving a crude death rate of 13.24 per thousand population. By applying the comparability factor, the standardised death rate is found to be 11.51. (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 has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in the area. When the local crude death rate is multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor it is comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.)

Immunisation

Protection of the appropriate age groups against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox is the responsibility of the Dorset County Council as Local Health Authority.

The number of schoolchildren in South Dorset who have been given protection against Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Poliomyelitis remains high. Of those examined in 1966, 98.7% had been protected against Diphtheria, 97.1% against Tetanus, and 96.2% against Poliomyelitis.

Superannuation

During the year 57 persons were medically examined as to their fitness for inclusion in the Council's Superannuation Scheme.

Laboratory Facilities

The County Laboratory at Dorchester, under the direction of Dr. T. V. Cooper, and the separate Public Health Laboratory

there, under Dr. G. H. Tee, have given every possible assistance in the work of the Health Department and their ready co-operation at all times has been very much appreciated.

INFESTATION

Scabies and Head Infestation

The tables which follow show that the incidence of Scabies and head-lice remains low.

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

Scabies

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No notified</i>	<i>No. Notified by Practitioner</i>	<i>No. Notified by Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>Total Number of Treatments (incl. contacts)</i>
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
1952	16	6	10	25
1953	19	3	16	31
1954	11	2	9	18
1955	6	2	4	10
1956	3	3	—	4
1957	6	1	5	6
1958	6	6	—	7
1959	22	22	—	28
1960	10	10	—	34
1961	2	2	—	4
1962	5	5	—	10
1963	4	2	2	9
1964	3	3	—	6
1965	9	9	—	18
1966	4	3	1	9

Head Infestation

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Infested Persons</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>Total No. of Treatments</i>
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
1952	70	6	60	4	83
1953	53	4	47	2	57
1954	24	1	21	2	36
1955	35	1	32	2	53
1956	52	5	43	4	56
1957	28	—	28	—	32
1958	29	3	26	—	36
1959	46	2	43	1	53
1960	84	11	61	12	175
1961	47	7	36	4	79
1962	29	3	21	5	55
1963	29	9	14	6	72
1964	28	2	22	4	41
1965	93	4	84	5	154
1966	73	3	68	2	94

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1948-1966

<i>Year</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		
	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
1948	...	6	—	27	12
1949	...	18	2	35	7
1950	...	4	1	30	12
1951	...	3	—	31	6
1952	...	1	—	28	4
1953	...	12	1	37	10
1954	...	4	1	24	3
1955	...	4	—	26	1
1956	...	5	—	25	3
1957	...	3	1	20	4
1958	...	—	—	22	1
1959	...	—	1	19	1
1960	...	2	—	17	1
1961	...	1	—	18	2
1962	...	6	—	11	2
1963	...	2	—	11	—
1964	...	2	2	10	—
1965	...	—	—	10	2
1966	...	3	—	5	3

Notifiable Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, during 1966

[illegible][illegible]

Verminous Persons

As it is desirable that arrangements for dealing with verminous persons should be carried out with a minimum of delay, the Town Council in June, 1953, delegated their powers and duties under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936, including the institution of legal proceedings, to a special committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and one other member of the Health Committee.

It was not necessary to use these powers during the year.

Verminous Premises

Verminous premises are treated with liquid and powder insecticides 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 carried out simultaneously.

Twenty-seven premises were disinfested during 1966. The infestations were minor in character and were generally eliminated after one thorough treatment.

For many years it has been the Council's policy to carry out disinfestation free of charge when occupiers call on the Department for advice. I am quite certain that this policy has been justified as the number of infestations occurring in a Borough of this size is comparatively small.

Details of infestations were as follows :

Fleas	...	...	16
Cockroaches	...	...	8
Bugs	...	...	3

Disinfectant Station

The Health Department's Manlove and Alliott steam disinfectant plant was modernised in 1960 and worked satisfactorily throughout 1966.

During the year 111 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected and 56 library books received Formaldehyde disinfection.

Food Poisoning

One family outbreak (three cases) and one single case of food poisoning occurred during the year. The causative organism

was found to be *Salmonella typhi-murium* but investigations were not conclusive in tracing the food responsible for these cases.

Humane Killer for Cats

The Department has the use of apparatus supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the humane disposal of small animals.

I must once again thank the Society for their continued co-operation with the Health Department in connection with this work.

During the year 65 cats were dealt with.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The number of inspections of Pet Shops carried out by Public Health Inspectors under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, was seven. Three applications for licences were received during the year; two were for renewal of licences and one was a new application. Licences were granted in each case subject to appropriate conditions relating to the humane treatment of animals.

Mortuary

The Town Mortuary in Commercial Road was not used during the year and all post-mortem examinations were carried out at the Weymouth and District Hospital where more satisfactory facilities are available.

I consider that it is still necessary to retain the Town Mortuary for use in any special emergencies which might arise.

National Assistance Act, 1948 — Section 47

Under this Act and the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Town Council is empowered to take steps to secure the removal to suitable accommodation of persons in need of care and attention.

During the year nine cases were dealt with but it was not necessary to take statutory action to enforce removal of any of them to Part III accommodation (County Council Homes). All were provided with Home Help but conditions were such in three cases that they were eventually persuaded to go into Part III accommodation. All cases were visited regularly by Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors.

The Dorset County Council's Home Help Service once again proved of tremendous value throughout the year. Almost all old people wish to remain in their own homes and in many cases this would not be possible without the Home Help Service. In this connection I must make special mention of the excellent work carried out by Mrs. M. C. Brawley, the Home Help Organiser, for the smooth running of this efficient service.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply in the Borough is provided by Weymouth Waterworks Company from springs at Empool and Sutton Poyntz. The water is fairly hard as will be seen from the Chemical Analysis printed below.

Both quality and quantity of the supply were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year and no outbreaks of illness which could be attributed to water have occurred. The supply continues to be very good for drinking and domestic purposes and shows a high degree of purity.

Once again I must express my thanks to the Engineer and Manager of the Weymouth Waterworks Company, Mr. A. E. Barrey, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., for the very happy co-operation which continued between the Company and the Health Department throughout the year.

SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

1. Raw Water

Ninety-two samples of raw water were taken by Weymouth Waterworks Company from Empool and Sutton Poyntz supplies. Results were as follows :

		Empool		Sutton Poyntz
Satisfactory	...	44	...	21
Suspect	...	4	...	8
Unsatisfactory	...	2	...	13
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		50	...	42
		<hr/>		<hr/>

2. From Supply—after chlorination

All 48 samples of water taken from supply, after chlorination, were satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples taken on 11th February, 1966

Physical Examination :				<i>Empool</i>	<i>Sutton Poyntz</i>
Colour	...	...	...	None	None
Appearance	...	...	...	Clear	Clear
General Chemical Examination:					
Reaction	...	...	...	pH7.10	p.H7.36
				<i>Parts per million</i>	
Free Carbon Dioxide CO ₂				22	9
Ammonia (as N)					
Free	...	...	...	Less than 0.005	0.006
Albuminoid	...	...	...	0.008	0.016
Chlorine (as Chlorides)				20.5	20
equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	34	33
Oxygen Absorbed (4hrs)				0.17	0.18
Nitrogen in Nitrite	...			Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Nitrogen in Nitrate	...			4.4	4.1
Total Solids	...	...	...	361	298
Loss on ignition	...			33	15
Appearance on ignition	...			No charring	No charring
Hardness					
Temporary	...			235	192
Permanent	...			37	26
Total	...	...	...	272	218
Lead Pb	...	...	...	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Copper Cu	...	...	...	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Calcium Ca	...	...	...	101	83
Magnesium Mg	...	...	...	5	2.5
Sodium Na	...	...	...	12.5	12
Potassium K	...	...	...	0.8	0.4
Carbonate CO ₃	...	...	...	141	115
Sulphate SO ₄	...	...	...	11.5	11
Fluoride F	...	...	...	0.09	0.08

WATER STANDPIPES

All houses in the Borough are supplied with water from the Waterworks Company's mains. There are no houses in the Borough supplied by water standpipes.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are four private swimming baths in the Borough but no public swimming baths. Three of these are open-air baths in

the grounds of Broadway Secondary Modern School, All Saints' School, Wyke Regis and Radipole Junior School. They are for the exclusive use of children attending the schools. Routine sampling of the water is carried out by the Health Department of Dorset County Council.

The fourth swimming bath is in the grounds of a large hotel. This is also an open-air bath and was built in 1960. The bath has its own continuous filtration and chlorination plant. During the year 15 visits were made to this swimming bath in order to check the efficiency of the chlorination plant.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

1. Preston Drainage Scheme

The Preston drainage scheme was completed in 1957 and by the end of 1966 a total of 594 pre-war houses in the Preston drainage area had been connected to the sewer. The number connected during the year was 13.

During 1966 a considerable amount of housing development in the Borough took place in the Preston area and all new houses built there have been connected to the sewer.

During the year the Committee again had under consideration the unsatisfactory drainage arrangements at certain properties in Puddledock Lane and Seven Acres Road, Preston. The Borough Engineer's comments on the position as at 5th June, 1967, are as follows :

" (a) Puddledock Lane. Loan Sanction has now been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but due to a shortage of labour in the Direct Labour organisation the Street and Works Committee have approved my suggestion that this work should be carried out by Contract. Work should begin towards the middle of this month.

(b) Seven Acres Road. A scheme for the drainage of Seaview Cottages, Seven Acres Road, together with the existing properties in Fir Drive, has been approved by the Council and Loan Sanction has been received. I anticipate the work being completed during the course of the next few months."

2. Surcharging of the Sewers

For a number of years I have reported on the problem of surcharging of the sewers which occurs in the following areas :

Roman Road
Roman Close
Coronation Crescent
The Meadows, Radipole
The Rectory, Radipole
Marsh Road
Weston Road
Springfield, Broadwey
Littlemead, Broadwey

The Town Council has for some years now refused permission for development of land in areas where the sewers, particularly the Upwey trunk sewer, is liable to surcharging. This decision was challenged in the course of appeal against the Corporation's refusal to allow development in Littlemoor Road in January, 1964. The Minister dismissed the appeal and agreed that no development should be allowed within the areas subject to surcharging until the necessary remedial works had been carried out to the sewers.

This problem was again before the Street and Work Committee during the year and the Borough Engineer's comments on the position as at 5th June, 1967, are as follows :

"(a) **Coronation Crescent/Roman Road Area.** The scheme is now approximately 60% complete, work beginning in February this year.

(b) **Marsh Road Area.** The Council's Consulting Engineers are continuing their investigations for this major scheme. A provisional report has been submitted and was considered at the January meeting of the Street and Works Committee. Their final report should be ready for submission in July. In this connection, the scheme for the provision of an overflow sewer in Weston Road was submitted to the Ministry some time ago, together with the necessary additional information, for Loan Sanction, but loan has not so far been forthcoming.

(c) **Broadwey Area.** Some progress has been made during the year on the investigations into this area, but I am not yet in a position to report to the Committee.

(d) **Radipole.** Due to the shortage of Technical Staff within my Department, little progress has been made in the drainage of this area."

3. **Drainage of Houses in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane**

For many years I have been reporting on drainage difficulties in this area where houses have cesspools overflowing to streams.

These unsatisfactory drainage arrangements have given rise to serious public health nuisances and were the subject of a special Inquiry by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1961. In March, 1965, the Council considered a detailed report from the Borough Engineer on the subject of drainage of all properties within the Borough not then connected to the Council's main sewers and, although I reported the decision of the Town Council in my previous Annual Report, the matter is so important that I am again re-printing the Council's decision :

1. That the Council approve, as a matter of policy, the carrying out of main drainage schemes at the Corporation's expense in the areas referred to in the Report of the Borough Engineer which are developed and where the estimated cost does not exceed £300 per property.
2. That the question of dealing with those areas where the cost per property to be served exceeds £300 but does not exceed £500 be deferred for the time being.
3. That the necessary action be taken forthwith for the preparation of schemes, acceptance of tenders and applications for requisite loan consent for the schemes dealing with (a) Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane and (b) Camp Road, in that order.
4. That schemes be prepared for the remaining areas covered by recommendation (1) in order of priority to be decided by this Committee in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health.
5. That the Health Committee be requested to communicate with owners of those properties which are situated within 100 feet of a public sewer but which are not connected thereto with a view to early action being taken for connecting such properties to the sewer.
6. That previous resolutions of the Council be varied so far as they are inconsistent with the above recommendations.

With regard to the drainage of houses in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane, work on this scheme commenced in the Spring of 1966 and was completed in the Spring of 1967.

4. Drainage of Nos. 72—86 Camp Road (Even Numbers)

This is another problem which I have reported in detail over many years. The Corporation's endeavours to provide a scheme in connection with War Department property at Wyke Regis has not come to fruition, but it was decided by the Town Council, following a discussion of the Borough Engineer's detailed report already mentioned, that the drainage scheme for Nos. 72—86

should be "tackled contemporaneously with the Mayfield Close project." The Borough Engineer's comments on the position as at 5th June, 1967, are as follows :

"Loan has been received for this scheme and I expect site work to commence towards the middle of this month."

5. Drainage of Properties at Nottingham

Towards the end of 1959 I made a comprehensive report to the Health Committee on the drainage of houses in Nottingham Village. Main drainage is not available to the majority of these houses and the matter was referred to the Street and Works Committee for consideration. This problem is, of course, covered by the Town Council's decision mentioned in paragraph (3) above and the scheme will be dealt with in accordance with the priority to be approved.

The Borough Engineer's comments on the position as at the 5th June, 1967, are as follows :

"Little progress has been achieved on the drainage of this area during 1966."

6. Conversion to Main Drainage

Further steps were taken during the year to request owners of properties with cesspools which are within 100 ft. of the Council's sewer to re-drain to the sewer.

During the year 27 cesspools and eight pail closets were done away with when 41 houses were re-drained to the Corporation's main sewerage system.

7. Drainage—Supervision and Testing

During the year 2,156 visits were made in connection with the drainage of new and existing houses.

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

Some progress was made in dealing with unfit houses and details of this work are contained in the following paragraphs.

There are no large Clearance Areas to be dealt with in the Borough, but as can be seen from this Report, a number of individual unfit houses come to the notice of the Department every year and are dealt with under the provisions of Part II of the Housing Act, 1957.

Action taken during the year was as follows :—

1. Closing Orders—Housing Act, 1957—Sections 17 and 18

Closing Orders were made in respect of :

34 Penny Street
22a Church Street, Upwey
57 Newstead Road
92 Church Street, Upwey
589 Dorchester Road
587 Dorchester Road
34 Ridgeway, Upwey
2 Frampton Cottages, Nottingham
3 Mill Street, Broadwey
6 and 7 Littlemead, Broadwey
3 Mill Cottages, Nottingham
South side of double garage in garden of No. 82 Old
Castle Road
3 and 5 High Street, Wyke Regis
1 and 3 Alexandra Road

2. Houses subject to Demolition Orders—Housing Act, 1957

Demolition Orders were made in respect of :

Albion Cottage, Gypsy Lane
63, 65 and 67 Lynch Lane

3. Houses Represented as Unfit for Habitation

The following houses were represented as unfit for habitation but action was not completed by the end of the year :

31 Newstead Road
602 Dorchester Road
140 High Street, Wyke Regis

4. Houses made fit following action under Section 16 and Closing Orders Determined

3 Alexandra Road
Foxes Cottage (between "The Cottage" and "End House," Sutton Poyntz)
23 and 25 Chamberlaine Road, Wyke Regis (converted to one dwelling).

5. Houses made fit after Informal or Statutory Action

Forty-four houses were made fit during the year following service of Informal or Statutory Notices.

POSITION AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966
HOUSING ACT, 1957

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Still occupied as dwellings</i>	<i>Used as Store or work-places</i>	<i>Vacant</i>	<i>Total</i>
Houses subject to Demolition or Clearance Orders not yet demolished —	6	5	11	
Parts of Buildings subject to Closing Orders —	2	5	7	
Houses subject to Closing Orders 13	2	18	33	
Houses subject to Undertaking not to re-let for human habitation —	2	3	5	

OVERCROWDING

One case of statutory overcrowding was brought to my attention during the year. The owner was informed accordingly and the overcrowding was abated without the necessity of taking statutory action.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

RENT ACT, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

HOUSING ACT, 1964

The Health Department co-operated with the Borough Engineer's Department in dealing with applications for Improvement Grants and many old houses are now being brought up to modern standards by means of Standard and Discretionary Grants.

During the year 150 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with applications for Standard and Discretionary Grants.

Grant Applications — 1966

Standard	..	...	45
Discretionary	...	...	1
Grant works completed :			
Standard	...	...	39
Discretionary	...	...	8

HOUSING ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on the 16th August, 1964. The most important provisions as far as the Health Department is concerned are those which permit the local authority some compulsory powers with regard to the improvement of tenanted houses not provided with the "standard amenities," i.e. a fixed bath, wash hand basin, a hot and cold water supply to the wash hand basin, bath and sink, an indoor water closet and satisfactory facilities for storing food.

By the end of 1966 some 390 applications for improvement grants had been approved but this comparatively small number granted over the past seven years indicates that little advantage has been taken of the improvement grants scheme.

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, a local authority may declare an improvement area and subsequently serve improvement notices requiring the provision of the standard amenities.

APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING

The Department dealt with a considerable number of claims by applicants for priority recommendations on grounds of overcrowding or ill health. This involved 241 visits during 1966.

The Housing Allocation Sub-Committee has a rule that applicants must be registered with the Council for a minimum period of 18 months before they can be considered for rehousing and many applications dealt with during the year could not be considered as they did not comply with this requirement.

The Health Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Borough Treasurer who is responsible for administration in connection with houses owned by the Town Council. Each applicant who calls at the Health Department is given a sympathetic hearing, a report is prepared following a home visit, and a departmental discussion is held to assess the real need in each case.

The Chief Public Health Inspector attends each meeting of the Housing Allocation Sub-Committee to present the Department's views on applications which claim special consideration on the grounds of ill-health or overcrowding.

Rehousing of Elderly Persons

Building of the new blocks of flats at Radipole Court, Lodmoor Hill, was completed and the remaining 24 flats were let to elderly people. In addition, a further 19 bungalows for elderly people were completed and let on other Council Estates.

At the end of the year, the Town Council had 54 special bungalows or flats for elderly persons under the supervision of resident Wardens. In addition, the Town Council had 101 bungalows and 39 flats for elderly persons and plans for further building are as follows :

Westhill Road	...	7
Spring Lane	...	5
Chickerell Airfield		10
Hereford Crescent		12

There were just over 200 applicants for elderly persons accommodation on the registers of the Housing Department at the end of the year.

MOSQUITO AND MIDGE CONTROL

1. Radipole Lake

For a number of years it has been customary to introduce seawater into Radipole Lake at the beginning of each year in order to increase the salinity of the water and so reduce the breeding of the Chironomus midge. This procedure was carried out again at the beginning of 1966. The usual routine checks were made along the eastern and western borders of the lake during the mosquito season but at no time was there any evidence of widespread mosquito breeding. The nuisance caused by the Chironomus midge was probably at its worst at the beginning of June when a few complaints were received. Unfortunately no really effective measures are known for the complete eradication of this nuisance.

2. Lodmoor

Controlled tipping continued throughout 1966 in the area near the main Pumping Station.

Each year I give a reminder that mosquito breeding on a reducing scale will continue on Lodmoor for many years and the Corporation's policy of control by drainage and land reclamation provides the only solution to this problem. Tipping is being carried out in the particularly marshy areas and this land reclamation should in a few years' time result in a lessening of mosquito nuisance in this part of the Borough.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

Since the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation, the Town Council has issued twelve caravan site licences which permit the holiday use of 2,304 caravans within the Borough.

At the end of the year only six of the twelve sites had been granted completion certificates. In the remaining six cases, four had not completed their tree planting programmes and, in the other two cases, minor works were still outstanding. Our exposed coastal sites present many difficulties with tree planting but the Corporation and licensees have received considerable help and advice from the County Tree Consultant for which they are most grateful.

Routine inspections of caravan sites—mainly during the summer months—totalled 285 and I am pleased to say that, with one exception, all sites were maintained to a good standard throughout the season. Once again I have to thank licensees for their ready co-operation with the Health Department at all times.

In my report for 1965 I referred to a local inquiry which took place in connection with one small site for which a licence was finally issued in July of that year. One requirement of the conditions attached to the licence was that works should be completed by the 11th September, 1965. After that time, however, a number of these requirements had not been complied with and legal proceedings were taken against the joint licensees during January, 1966, when they were fined a total of £270 and £25 costs were awarded to the Corporation.

During the year four applications were made by licensees to station caravans in excess of twenty-two feet in length. Permission was granted in each case as it was possible to site them without contravening the condition requiring the spacing of caravans a minimum distance of twenty feet apart.

During the summer it was reported that five caravans had been stationed in the grounds of an hotel and the owners were required by the Town Council to remove them. They failed to do so and the Town Council then decided to take legal proceedings against the owners but action had not been taken by the end of the year.

In another instance the owner of a bungalow had allowed a person to station three caravans in her garden for use by summer visitors. The Town Council decided to take legal proceedings but action had not been taken by the end of the year.

Tented camping was again carried out adjacent to two licensed caravan sites within the Borough for a maximum of

sixty days as provided in Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In September I made a special report to the Health Committee on difficulties which had arisen when touring caravans parked on Corporation land, including car parks. This is a problem which arises every year and causes great concern. The type of holiday-maker who parks his caravan on unauthorised spaces not only spoils the countryside but always creates a serious public health problem as the land he chooses invariably has no water supply or sanitary facilities of any kind. Misuse of land by such holiday-makers results in filthy conditions and it was again necessary for the Corporation to fence off parts of Lodmoor to prevent access by unauthorised use by owners of caravans and tents. The Health Committee asked the appropriate Committees of the Town Council to consider what steps could be taken to minimise the use of land within their control by caravans and tents, and the Town Clerk was asked to investigate the possibility of making Byelaws to prohibit the use of Corporation-owned land for this purpose.

There are no licensed sites within the Borough able to accommodate touring caravans or dormobiles and the Borough Engineer was asked to submit to the Health Committee in due course a report on the possibility of providing a suitable site for the accommodation of touring caravans.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 83—FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITIES

The Borough of Weymouth became a Food and Drugs Authority on the 1st April, 1964.

As from that date the Town Council has co-operated in the joint local authority scheme under the direction of the Public Analyst of the City of Southampton. Constituent authorities are—the City of Southampton, the County Borough of Bournemouth and the Boroughs of Poole, Winchester and Weymouth. The scheme has operated very efficiently throughout the year and I am grateful to the Public Analyst, Mr. H. Dediccoat, F.R.I.C., and his Deputy, Mr. S. L. Kidman, F.R.I.C., for their advice and assistance to the Department throughout the year.

Sampling

Sixty-two samples of milk were subjected to the Gerber Test by the Department's Officers.

One hundred and twenty-six samples of food and drugs were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst, as follows :

FOOD				Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated or irregular
Almonds, ground	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Baby food	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Baking Powder	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Bread	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Butter	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Butter Sweets	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Cake Decorations	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Cake Mix	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cheese	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Cherries (fresh)	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Chicken in Jelly	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cider	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cream	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Cocoa	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Coffee	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Egg, liquid, frozen	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Food flavours and Essences	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Fruit, fresh	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Fruit, canned	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Fruit, dried	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Fruit, citrous	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Fruit, crystallised	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Herbs and Spices	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Honey	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Jelly (table)	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	1
Jelly (orange)	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Lager Beer	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Lards and Drippings	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Macaroons	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Margarine	...	...	...	—	8	8	8	—
Marzipan	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Mayonnaise	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Meat (canned)	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Meringue Mix	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Milk	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	—
Milk (canned)	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Milk Puddings (canned)	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Mincemeat	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—

FOOD				Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated or irregular
Mustard	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Oatmeal	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Sausages (pork)	...	...	...	2	—	2	1	1
Sausages (beef)	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	—
Salad Cream	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Salmon Spread	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Scones	...	...	...	—	2	2	1	1
Soft Drinks	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Soup	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Soup (dried)	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Spirits	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Sauce	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Sweets	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Tea	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Tomato products	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Vegetables (fresh) and fresh salads	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Vegetables (canned)	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Vermicelli with egg	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Wines	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Yeast preparations	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
DRUGS								
Aspirin tablets	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cough Syrup	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Eye Lotion	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	1
Sulphur Ointment	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Vitamin A preparations	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
MISCELLANEOUS								
Milk Bottle	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	1
Pencils	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Total				4	122	126	121	5

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES FOUND TO BE ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or irregularity	Observations	Action taken
261	Pork Sausage	Formal	It was a sample of pork sausage deficient of meat, meat content was not more than 62 (sixty-two) per cent.	Pork sausage should contain at least 65 (sixty-five) per cent. of meat. The sample was deficient of at least three parts of meat in sixty-five parts. A deficiency of at least four per cent. in its minimum required meat content.	Warning letter sent
267	Milk Bottle	Informal	The deposit contained calcium carbonate and iron compounds together with some cotton fibres and a small amount of protein matter probably derived from milk. The deposit was brown in colour due to the presence of iron compounds and was randomly scattered over the inside bottom surface of the bottle and also in a ring some $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ inch up the side of the inside surface.	From the composition and situation of the deposit it would suggest that a residue of iron-containing water with a small amount of milk had dried out in the bottom and fastened itself onto the inner surface.	Appropriate letter sent to dairy concerned.
279	Currant Scones	Informal	It was a sample of Sultana Scones.	The dried fruit present in the scones consisted of Sultanas; no currants were present. The article should not be sold as "Currant" scones.	No further action taken.

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or irregularity	Observations	Action taken
282	Boric Acid Eye Lotion	Informal	It was a sample of Boric Acid Eye Lotion of British Pharmaceutical Codex 1963 quality but supplied in a container not recommended by the B.P.C. and was not satisfactorily labelled.	The British Pharmaceutical Codex requires Eye Lotions "to be dispensed in coloured fluted bottles in order that they may be distinguished from preparations intended for internal use. The closure should be such that the solution does not come into contact with the cork; glass stoppers or screw caps with plastic or other impervious liners may be used. The container should be labelled "For external use only." The sample was supplied in an eight ounce colourless clear-glass smooth medicine bottle fitted with a cork and did not state on the label "For external use only."	Letter sent to chemist concerned
284	Table Jelly	Informal	This table jelly was unsatisfactory. When prepared according to the directions on the side of the packet, that the jelly was contained in, when left overnight at a temperature of not more than 16° Centigrade, the turned out jellies did not retain their shape for 30 minutes.		After investigation no action deemed necessary.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

Thirty-nine complaints were received with regard to the unsatisfactory condition of food, sometimes due to the presence of foreign bodies. Each complaint was followed up by a visit to the shop concerned and, in many cases, it was found that foreign bodies had found their way into food at the factory of origin.

All complaints were reported to the Health Committee. In one instance legal proceedings under the Merchandise Marks Acts were taken against the packers of a prepared chicken which contained the head instead of giblets. The Company concerned was fined twenty pounds and the Corporation awarded fifteen guineas costs.

Warning letters were sent to manufacturers or retailers in eleven instances.

MILK SUPPLIES (*Brucella Abortus*)

Towards the end of the year a Circular was received from the Ministry of Health in connection with brucellosis. As other milk sampling for the Borough is undertaken on our behalf by the Dorset County Council Health Department, I asked the County Medical Officer of Health if the service could be extended to cover sampling of milk for *brucella abortus*. This co-operation was immediately forthcoming and at the end of the year 92 samples had been taken and I am glad to say that all proved negative.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	None
Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	2
Both passed the Alpha-Amylase test	

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

During 1966, 740 inspections were made of food premises. Once again I am pleased to say that co-operation from owners and employees in the catering industry was extremely good and the standard of food hygiene in the Borough continues to improve.

It was necessary, however, to serve 37 informal notices in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. These notices covered 98 items but the majority had been remedied by the end of the year.

Food Hygiene—Educational Activity

There is no Clean Food Guild in operation in the Borough.

During the year the Chief Public Health Inspector addressed a number of local organisations on the work of the Health Department, with special emphasis on food hygiene.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTIONS 16—19 REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR THE PREPARATION OF POTTED, ETC., FOODS

The registration of premises for the preparation of potted, etc., foods is required under the provisions of the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (Food) Declaration, 1961 (S.I. 1961, No. 1390). There are 26 premises registered in the Borough for the preparation of potted, etc., foods.

Disposal of Condemned Food

All unsound food is disposed of by burial at the Corporation's Controlled Tip.

Details of Food Premises in the Borough :

Number of licensed premises	...	...	...	98
Number of off-licences	...	...	...	20
Number of registered clubs	...	...	...	19
Number of other licences (restaurants, etc.)	...	...	...	27
Number of chemists' shops	...	...	...	17
Number of butchers' shops	...	...	...	35
Number of bakers' shops	...	...	...	23
Number of fishmongers' shops	...	...	...	14
Number of grocers' shops	...	...	...	121
Number of bakehouses	...	...	...	13
Number of greengrocers' shops	...	...	...	31
Number of cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	75
Number of sweet shops	...	...	...	52
Number of beach stalls and kiosks	...	...	...	19
Number of other food premises	...	...	...	12

Registered premises :

Number of premises registered for manufacture of preserved foods	...	...	...	26
Number of premises registered as fried fish shops	...	...	...	14

ICE-CREAM

The number of inspections made of premises where ice-cream is manufactured, stored or on sale to the public was 184.

The number of ice-cream samples taken was 77 and 96% of these were satisfactory.

At the end of the year 230 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in the Borough. This number includes three premises where ice-cream is manufactured in quantity and 12 premises where soft ice-cream machines are in use.

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

These regulations came into force during 1959 and require ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream to be pasteurised by one of the three specified methods of sterilisation and then kept at a low temperature until the freezing has begun.

During the year routine visits were made to all premises in the Borough where ice-cream is manufactured and I am pleased to record that all premises maintained a very good standard of hygiene.

Ice-Cream Sampling

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grades</i>			
	1	2	3	4
77	64	10	3	—

Summary of Results

Grades 1 and 2	...	...	96% Satisfactory
Grade 3	...	...	4% Unsatisfactory

MILK SUPPLIES

The responsibility for registration of dairy farms and farmers and the supervision of milk production at farms remained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, except in so far as the Regulations relate to diseases communicable to man.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, transferred to Dorset County Council the Health Department's responsibility for the issue of dealers' licences and, in this connection, the taking of routine milk samples to ensure that dealers were complying with their conditions of licence. When Weymouth Corporation became a Food and Drugs Authority on the 1st April, 1964, the responsibility for the issue of dealers' licences and the taking of routine milk samples reverted to the Corporation. In view of the County Health Department's duties in connection with other aspects of milk sampling within the area, it was agreed that they should continue to take our routine milk samples and, at the end of the year, 343 such samples had

been taken. I am once again indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health and the Officers of the County Health Department for their co-operation in this work which is yet another indication of the happy relationship which exists between the two Health Departments.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Licences in force at the end of 1966 were as follows:—

(1) Dealers' (Pre-Packed) Licences	...	...	110
(2) Dealers' (Untreated) Licences	...	...	1
(3) Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licences	...	...	1

Sampling

Thirty-six visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with milk sampling for compositional quality.

FOOD SUPPLIES

(1) Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during the year again showed a decrease over the number for the previous year. The majority of home killed meat for Weymouth comes from slaughterhouses in the Borough of Dorchester and the area of the Dorchester Rural District Council.

Weymouth—Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

This slaughterhouse/bacon factory is licensed annually and slaughtering is carried out one day each week. Every animal slaughtered on these premises during the year was inspected.

Animals Slaughtered

<i>Cows</i>	<i>Other Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	584	584

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	81
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	14.04%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	25
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	4.28%

Meat condemned at Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	292
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	105
Inflammation	14
Pneumonia	45
Cirrhosis	5
Abscesses	198
Cysts and other Parasites	57
Bruising	1
Arthritis	10

Summary

	<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	292
Other Diseases	435
Total weight condemned — 6 cwts., 1 qr., 27 lbs.	
Number of visits to slaughterhouse —	47

Cysticercus Bovis

Carcases infested with localised cysticercus bovis must be placed in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than three weeks, or at a temperature not exceeding 14 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than two weeks.

Although no cattle are slaughtered in the Borough, the Cold Store owned by Messrs. Cosens and Co., Ltd., in West Street, Weymouth, is used by slaughterhouses outside the Borough for the refrigeration of any infested carcasses.

During 1966, 14 carcasses were sent to the cold store for treatment. The figures for the previous four years were as follows :—

1962	2
1963	3
1964	13
1965	Nil

Licensing of Slaughtermen

During the year three applications for renewal of licences were received. All were granted subject to the conditions laid down in the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

(2) OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

Canned Goods

Meat Products	224 tins
Fish	41 tins
Milk and Cream	35 tins
Fruit	286 tins
Vegetables	106 tins
Soups	2 tins
Various	11 tins

Meat

Meat Products	474 lbs.
Poultry	253 lbs.

Fish

Mixed Fish	122 lbs.
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Other Foods

Meat Products	172 pkts. or boxes
Fish Products	266 pkts.
Mincemeat	1 jar
Jam	...	...	...	21 jars
Vegetable Products	...	...	...	509 pkts.
Confectionery	...	...	...	38 pkts.
Chocolate	...	...	...	28 lbs. and 21 bars
Potatoes	...	...	...	350 lbs. and 40 bags
Lettuces	...	...	...	192
Grapes	...	...	...	3 boxes
Prunes	...	...	...	1 box
Honey	...	...	...	14 tubs
Mixed Vegetables	...	...	...	511 lbs.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The total number of premises registered at the end of the year was 598, and it is estimated that this figure represents 90% of the number of premises covered by the Act. Visits are now being made with a view to the remaining properties being added to the register.

The total number of visits—745—comprises general inspections, revisits to check when work is completed, investigation of accidents, enquiries relating to registration and other miscellaneous visits. Action taken was as follows:—

No. of notices served	...	...	85
No. of defects found	...	...	272
No. of notices complied with	...	...	176
No. of defects remedied	...	...	557

Notices served have dealt mainly with the following items:

- (a) Lack of running water to wash hand basins.
- (b) Insufficient or defective wash hand basins.
- (c) Provision of first aid boxes.
- (d) Improvement of clothing accommodation and the provision of drying facilities.
- (e) Defective sanitary accommodation and the need for marking sanitary conveniences.
- (f) Defects to floors and staircases.
- (g) Need for handrails or handholds on staircases.
- (h) Overcrowding.
- (i) Defects in lighting.

- (j) Absence and defects of guards for machines.
- (k) Cleanliness.
- (l) Sitting facilities.
- (m) Eating facilities.

Operation of the General Provision of the Act

During 1965 the number of defects remedied was 235 whilst in 1966 the number was increased to 557 which shows that the efforts made by inspectors are beginning to show satisfactory results.

In general occupiers or owners reacted favourably to the Department's requests to comply with the Act. Only in a few instances was it necessary to issue reminder letters.

Accidents

Seven accidents were reported and investigated, only one being of a serious nature.

Exemptions

No applications for exemption certificates of any kind were received during the year.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions instituted under the Act.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	8	168	22
Retail Shops ...	31	337	68
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	23	5
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	8	69	22
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	1	1
Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises ... ..	...	...	745

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	826
Retail Shops	1745
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	123
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	463
Canteens	151
Fuel Storage Depots	8
Total	3316
Total Males	1427
Total Females	1889

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

During 1960 a survey of all the agricultural holdings in the Borough was carried out and, where necessary, occupiers of holdings without sanitary accommodation were requested to make such provision in order to comply with the requirements of the Act.

Four visits were made under the provisions of this Act during the year.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Only three complaints with regard to alleged noise nuisances were received. In each case some improvement resulted after action was taken by the Department.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year seven complaints were received in connection with smoke nuisances. Although Weymouth is not an industrial area and has no major smoke problems, a few installations continued to give occasion trouble.

Early in the year the Central Electricity Generating Board indicated that it was interested in the possibility of providing a 2,000 megawatt station within the Borough. Representatives of the Central Electricity Generating Board met the Town Council in April to discuss a proposal for siting the power station at

Portland Harbour, within the Borough boundaries. At the meeting it was made clear that the proposal was to provide an oil-fired power station and representatives of the Board agreed that the plume from the single stack would emit approximately 600 tons of sulphur dioxide each day. This particular aspect of the proposal is, of course, a matter of great concern but by the end of the year no further information had been received from the Central Electricity Generating Board as to its intention of proceeding with this proposal.

Arrangements were made for the Department's two volumetric air pollution measurement machines to be sited in areas which might be affected by the considerable SO₂ emission from the stack if the power station was to be built on the Portland Harbour site. These will provide a picture of the present SO₂ background so that, if the power station is built, any increase in the SO₂ can be readily detected.

During 1966 seventy-four visits were made to various premises in connection with duties under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The Town Council continued its membership of the National Society for Clean Air during the year.

THE SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1965, and repealed Section 86 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907, under which the local authority had been required to keep a register of scrap metal dealers.

Persons dealing in scrap metal are now required to re-register with the local authority and all dealers are required to keep detailed registers of transactions. Seven dealers are registered under the provisions of this Act. The Police have the right at all times to enter such premises and inspect any of the records which the dealer is required to keep.

Registration with the local authority covers a period of three years.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two rag and bone dealers' premises in the Borough which were established prior to the operation of the Public Health Act, 1936. Three visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

THE RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

The above Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1965, and the Town Council decided that the licensing of riding

establishments, which is required under the Act, should be under the control of the Health Committee.

The Act lays down requirements for riding establishments with regard to accommodation, pasture, shelter, food and drink, prevention and control of spread of disease, protection from fire maintenance of good health, adequate accommodation for forage, bedding, stable equipment, etc.

Licences to keep riding establishments can only be issued after consideration of a report by a qualified Veterinary Officer and, for that reason, the Town Council appointed J. F. Henderson, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., and A. C. J. Wells, Esq., M.A., Vet:MB. (Cantab.), M.R.C.V.S., as Veterinary Surgeons to advise them under the provisions of the Act.

During the year two applications were made for licences to keep riding establishments and these were granted subject to the conditions recommended by the Veterinary Surgeons.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS BYELAWS

Byelaws "for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises and persons carrying on the business of hairdressers and barbers" within the Borough have been adopted by the Corporation and came into operation on the 1st March, 1964.

A total of 66 visits were made to hairdressers' and barbers' premises within the Borough during the year and it was necessary to serve eight informal notices in respect of minor breaches of the byelaws.

PIGEONS

Further complaints were received during the year with regard to damage and nuisance caused by pigeons, particularly in the town area.

Mr. D. A. Dolphin, District Public Health Inspector, continued to take special interest in this work and carried on with his trapping programme in empty premises within the town area.

Authority was received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for the trapping of pigeons by the use of narcotic baits in one particular place in the town. The work which would have been involved was, however, so extensive that it was not thought worth while to proceed with this scheme as it was known that there were only a few pigeons in this particular area. It still appears that no really effective methods have yet been devised for the trapping of feral pigeons.

RODENT CONTROL

Only one rodent operator, Mr. S. H. Ellis, was employed during the year and for this reason it was decided that poison treatment of the sewers should in future be carried out by specialist contractors.

Because of absence of staff on sick leave during 1965 it had not been possible to carry out any treatment of the sewers in that year. Special attention was therefore given to this work during 1966, and four separate treatments of infested sewers were carried out by Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., using fluoroacetamide. At the end of the year it appeared that these four treatments had resulted in a noticeable decrease in the rate of infestation in the sewers.

The number of complaints received during 1966 was 640, which is a considerable increase on the previous year (525). There were no serious infestations however and most were cleared up without much difficulty. Infestations of private houses and most business premises are dealt with free of charge but on business premises where infestation of rats are a probable hazard annual contracts are undertaken by the Department. It was not necessary to take any statutory action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act during the year. Statistics relating to the work carried out by the Rodent Operator are as follows :—

Number of complaints received re rats and mice	...	640
Number of premises visited for survey	...	895
Number of premises given first treatment	...	528
Number of premises given second treatment	...	33
Number of premises given third treatment	...	1
Number of premises given routine treatment	...	56
Number of premises given re-infestation treatment	...	6
Number of visits made (Survey and Treatment)	...	3978
Number of pre-baits laid	...	1224
Number of pre-baits taken	...	683
Number of poison baits laid	...	1881
Number of poison baits taken	...	959

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

It was necessary to take legal proceedings on two occasions during the year as follows :—

1. Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960—in this case legal proceedings were taken against the joint licensees of a caravan site for failure to comply with conditions attached to the site licence.

This is reported more fully in the earlier paragraph dealing with Caravan and Camping Sites.

2. Under the Merchandise Marks Acts—this was in respect of the sale of a pre-packed frozen chicken with a false trade description. The package contained the chicken's head instead of the giblets. The Company responsible was fined £20 with 15 guineas costs.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

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

There are 53 public conveniences under the control of the Department and I am pleased to say that all were maintained to a good standard throughout the year.

One maintenance workman is employed in the Department for dealing with day-to-day maintenance and repairs to buildings and fittings. Urgent repairs were carried out with minimum delay and, during the winter months, much time was devoted to redecoration of the buildings.

New Conveniences

In November the Health Committee considered the provision of additional conveniences in the Borough. It was decided that additional conveniences were required in the following areas:—

- (a) In Buxton Road—the railway bridge and Ford's Corner.
- (b) Dorchester Road—in Broadwey or Upwey.

No suitable sites had been found by the end of the year.

Free Hand Washing Facilities at Public Conveniences

The facilities for free hand-washing in public conveniences where attendants are employed were continued throughout 1966. This scheme was started in 1955 and has worked very successfully. In view of the limited size of the wash and brush-up rooms in conveniences on the sea front it was not possible to operate the scheme during the months of July, August and September.

During the year the Health Committee again considered the need for the provision of free hand-washing facilities in public conveniences. The Committee has always appreciated this need, and in spite of considerable wilful damage to which the conveniences are subjected, the Committee decided that small wash basins with cold water taps should be provided. By the end of the year 32 of our 53 conveniences were provided with these facilities.

Wilful Damage

Every year I have to report that wilful damage in public conveniences has been increasing. The position was the same during 1966 and wilful damage occurred frequently throughout the year. The repair of wilful damage occupies a considerable proportion of our maintenance workman's time.

Supervision of Public Conveniences

Each year a considerable amount of time is devoted by the Department to the supervision of public conveniences and during 1966, 2160 inspections were made by the Health Department staff.

The recruitment of staff, particularly seasonal staff, becomes increasingly difficult each year and my thanks are once again due to Mrs. E. Thomas, the Supervisor of the Ladies' Conveniences, who undertook the recruitment of female staff and ensured the efficient and smooth running of the service throughout the busy summer months. Mr. A. R. Smith, who is in charge of the male staff, had considerable difficulty in recruiting seasonal staff—one reason being that the unruly behaviour of some young visitors discourages elderly attendants from taking, or continuing this work.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT

<i>Reason for Inspection</i>	<i>No. of premises visited</i>	<i>Number of visits including re-visits</i>	<i>Nuisances or defects found</i>	<i>Nuisances or defects remedied</i>
Premises under Public Health Act and Housing Act ...	268	853	102	63
Drainage Works Only :				
(a) New Buildings	187	1067	—	—
(b) Existing Buildings	133	1089	13	23
Camping Sites, Vans, Tents ...	28	285	8	6
Food Premises ...	491	740	98	110
Milk & Dairies Regulations	32	42	—	—
Factories Act ...	90	121	12	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act ...	342	745	272	557
Public Conveniences ...	53	2160	—	—
Number of complaints received — 256				

OTHER VISITS

Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	51
Mosquito and Midge Breeding Grounds	...	...	...	...	2
Rodent Control visits by Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	...	272
National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47	...	...	...	...	26
Controlled Tip	...	...	...	...	23
Streams and Watercourses	...	...	...	...	137
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	1
Pigeon Control	...	...	...	...	89
Riding Establishment Act	...	...	...	...	27
Scrap Metal Dealers' Act	...	...	...	...	2
Destruction of Wasps Nests	...	...	...	...	24
Flooding	...	...	...	...	36
Sea Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	138
Swimming Pool Tests	...	...	...	...	15
Meat Inspection at Cold Store	...	...	...	...	11
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	4
Housing Act—Section 16	...	...	...	...	295
Housing Act, 1964	...	...	...	...	27
Housing (Multiple Occupation)	...	...	...	...	4
Housing (re Overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	36
Visits to Kiosks, Stalls, Food Vans	...	...	...	...	45
Food and Drugs Act—Visits re sampling	...	...	...	...	91
Food and Drugs Act—Visits re food complaints	...	...	...	...	62
Volumetric Air Pollution Measurement	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	935

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	NOTICES			
	Served		Complied	
	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory
Public Health Act, 1936 :				
House Defects	36	2	23	2
Drainage	10	—	19	—
Other Defects	9	—	9	—
Factories Act, 1961	5	—	3	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1955	37	—	51	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	18	—	14	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	85	—	176	—
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act	6	—	4	—
Hairdressers Byelaws	8	—	8	—
Housing Regulations (Multiple Occupation) 1962	1	—	2	—
Housing Acts	1	—	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

Visits made in connection with infectious diseases ...	33
Visits made in connection with suspected food poisoning	13

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of houses and other premises disinfected (infectious diseases)	3
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected ...	111
Number of library books disinfected	56
Number of houses and other premises disinfested (vermin)	27

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Survey of action during year

(1) Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	8	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	129	94	4	—
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers Premises)	25	19	1	—
Total ...	164	121	5	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspec.		
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :						
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	12	5	—	1	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-workers) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	12	5	—	1	—	—

(3) Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (making etc., Cleaning and Washing)	4	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	—	—	—	—	—

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

<i>No. of Premises visited</i>	<i>No. of visits including re-visits</i>	<i>Defects found</i>	<i>Defects remedied</i>
90	121	12	3

**BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND
MELCOMBE REGIS**



**METEOROLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT**

*Summary for the
Year 1966*



Lat. 50° 36' 20" N. Long. 2° 26' 50" W.
21 feet above Sea Level



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

**Meteorological Station
Weymouth**

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
DEPARTMENT OF METEOROLOGY
LARAMIE, WYOMING

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

STATIONER FOR THE
WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF
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METEOROLOGY

Remarks

GENERAL

Except for a higher rainfall, the year was reasonably good. Sun and temperature were above the average. No measurable snow was recorded and there was an absence of any long cold periods.

RAINFALL

The average of 30.29 inches was exceeded by 6.36 inches, and most of this can be accounted for in three days. The heaviest fall was on the 22nd October when 2.23 inches were recorded. This was the heaviest fall since the flood of 15th July, 1955.

SUNSHINE

A little above the average of 1764.1 hours.

TEMPERATURE

This was slightly above the average of 50.3°F.

The coldest day was 28th January with 24°F. and the warmest 22nd July with 80°F.

THE WINDS

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

1966 Month	N.	N.E.	E.	DIRECTION			S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
				S.E.	S.	S.				
January	3	3	3	10	3	5	2	1	1	1
February	0	4	2	4	5	12	0	0	1	1
March	3	1	0	1	2	7	2	14	1	1
April	3	0	8	1	2	10	2	2	2	2
May	0	3	2	3	1	10	8	4	0	0
June	1	2	4	2	1	11	5	3	1	1
July	2	4	0	0	1	8	9	7	0	0
August	1	5	2	3	0	15	2	1	2	2
September	1	10	3	1	0	9	2	2	2	2
October	3	5	1	5	1	10	3	0	3	3
November	9	1	0	0	2	6	4	6	2	2
December	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	8	3	3
Year	26	38	25	30	18	115	47	48	18	18

PRESSURE (Inches) 9.00 a.m. G.M.T.

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

1966	Month	Mean Inches	Highest Inches	Date	Lowest Inches	Date	Humidity Relative %	Vapour Pressure (Millibars)	
	January	...	29.90	30.53	13th	29.25	22nd	94.2	8.4
	February	...	29.67	30.12	3rd	28.79	22nd	90.1	9.7
	March	...	30.01	30.75	20th	29.15	27th	79.9	9.2
	April	...	29.87	30.65	29th	29.19	9th	91.4	10.5
	May	...	30.06	30.51	15th	29.62	12th	78.1	13.0
	June	...	30.04	30.43	30th	29.64	5th	81.0	16.1
	July	...	30.04	30.35	1st	29.86	30th	80.0	15.6
	August	...	30.07	30.55	15th	29.73	30th	82.4	15.6
	September	...	30.15	30.55	21st	29.75	2nd	83.0	14.6
	October	...	29.84	30.42	31st	29.19	3rd	93.6	13.7
	November	...	30.07	30.48	12th	29.14	5th	94.0	9.6
	December	...	29.93	30.45	21st	29.08	2nd	93.0	9.5
	Mean	...	29.97	30.75	20th Mar.	28.79	22nd Feb.	87.4	12.1

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Highest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	79	75	78	79	72	80
Lowest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	24	22	17	23	19	24
Mean Maximum Temperature (° Fah.)	58.7	56.0	55.1	57.1	56.3	58.0
Mean Minimum Temperature (° Fah.)	47.1	44.5	44.3	45.8	44.6	45.7
Mean Temperature (° Fah.)	52.9	50.2	49.7	51.4	50.4	51.8
Total Rainfall (inches)	28.87	27.41	32.52	21.84	32.80	36.65
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1835.8	1845.2	1625.5	1734.5	1731.8	1778.4
Number of Days with Sunshine	303	306	281	287	312	295
Greatest daily amount of sunshine (hours)	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.6	14.3	15.0
Highest Barometer Reading (inches)	30.70	30.76	30.76	30.97	30.72	30.50
Lowest Barometer Reading (inches)	29.05	29.05	29.10	29.24	28.61	28.79

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

1966 Month	Actual Sunshine (Hours)	Percentage of Average	Greatest Daily Amount (Hours)	Date	Number of Days with Sunshine Recorded	Sunless Days	Cloud Amount 1-8 9 a.m.
January	...	77	7.2	14th	17	14	7.0
February	...	59	7.5	27th	17	11	6.7
March	...	127	10.6	28th	28	3	5.4
April	...	65	13.2	30th	24	6	6.5
May	...	128	14.6	30th	29	2	4.7
June	...	103	15.0	29th	30	0	4.5
July	...	105	14.7	3rd	29	2	5.3
August	...	96	13.0	17th	27	4	5.0
September	...	141	10.9	15th	27	3	4.3
October	...	117	9.9	21st	25	6	5.6
November	...	98	7.9	1st	20	10	5.6
December	...	96	5.4	4th	26	5	6.6
Year	...	101	15.0	29th June	299	66	5.6

RAINFALL

1966 Month	Total Fall Inches	Percentage of Average	Days of 0.01 inches or more	Wet Days of 0.04 inches or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date	Rainless Days
January	...	116	16	13	0.55	25th	15
February	...	195	21	19	0.69	24th	7
March	...	59	12	9	0.37	25th	19
April	...	243	20	18	0.64	15th	10
May	...	81	15	12	0.40	7th	16
June	...	100	10	9	0.50	17th	20
July	...	60	12	9	0.23	31st	19
August	...	174	9	9	1.35	6th	22
September	...	44	9	7	0.32	4th	21
October	...	204	20	17	2.23	22nd	11
November	...	98	15	9	1.60	4th	15
December	...	78	20	12	0.50	28th	11
Year	...	121	179	143	2.23	4th Oct.	186

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

1966 Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max & Min. Mean	Differences from Average	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
January	41.6	44.8	37.7	41.2	-0.2	53	28th	24	15th
February	45.5	48.6	42.1	45.3	+3.6	55	26th	34	14th
March	48.5	52.9	39.9	46.4	+0.4	59	16th	29	20th
April	49.6	55.3	42.3	48.8	+0.2	65	25th	37	3rd
May	55.0	61.0	46.7	53.8	-0.2	69	16th	42	28th
June	60.5	67.3	55.1	61.2	+0.9	78	10th	42	1st
July	62.6	70.6	54.5	62.5	0.0	80	22nd	47	18th
August	61.1	69.1	53.3	61.2	-0.5	79	18th	46	2nd
September	59.5	57.1	52.0	59.6	+1.0	74	10th	44	16th
October	54.1	59.3	46.6	52.4	+0.9	70	4th	30	26th
November	44.1	49.4	38.8	44.1	+0.2	56	7th	28	24th
December	44.8	50.8	40.7	45.7	+1.7	54	26th	32	3rd
Year	52.2	58.0	45.7	51.8	+0.75	80	22nd July	24	15th

WEYMOUTH SUNSHINE HOURS RECORD SINCE 1895

<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>
1895 ...	1953.7	1914 ...	1826.8	1933 ...	1987.3	1952 ...	1895.5
1896 ...	1904.0	1915 ...	1729.8	1934 ...	1807.0	1953 ...	1916.5
1897 ...	1827.5	1916 ...	1677.5	1935 ...	1706.2	1954 ...	1711.0
1898 ...	1828.4	1917 ...	1653.5	1936 ...	1549.3	1955 ...	2009.4
1899 ...	2030.2	1918 ...	1804.9	1937 ...	1628.5	1956 ...	1855.4
1900 ...	1624.7	1919 ...	1803.5	1938 ...	1646.6	1957 ...	1851.2
1901 ...	1675.9	1920 ...	1523.4	1939 ...	1786.4	1958 ...	1607.7
1902 ...	1421.4	1921 ...	1934.6	1940 ...	1883.3	1959 ...	2083.1
1903 ...	1554.0	1922 ...	1748.0	1941 ...	1669.0	1960 ...	1834.7
1904 ...	1675.6	1923 ...	1695.6	1942 ...	1663.0	1961 ...	1835.8
1905 ...	1706.9	1924 ...	1687.6	1943 ...	1769.0	1962 ...	1845.2
1906 ...	1908.3	1925 ...	1710.1	1944 ...	1741.1	1963 ...	1622.6
1907 ...	1784.1	1926 ...	1554.4	1945 ...	1564.9	1964 ...	1734.5
1908 ...	1875.9	1927 ...	1692.7	1946 ...	1648.2	1965 ...	1731.8
1909 ...	1938.3	1928 ...	1898.9	1947 ...	1626.2	1966 ...	1778.4
1910 ...	1693.7	1929 ...	2024.1	1948 ...	1877.5		
1911 ...	2090.9	1930 ...	1803.7	1949 ...	2055.3		
1912 ...	1582.4	1931 ...	1582.8	1950 ...	1820.6		
1913 ...	1583.7	1932 ...	1554.4	1951 ...	1828.3		

Greatest amount of Sunshine in one year : 2090.9 in 1911

Least amount of Sunshine in one year : 1421.4 in 1902

Average Sunshine : 1764.1.



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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910



