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TEIGNMOUTH

Urban and Port Sanitary Districts.

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**Annual Reports**

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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Report on the Administration of the  
Factory and Workshop Act.

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WATER ENGINEER'S REPORT  
on the Water Supply.

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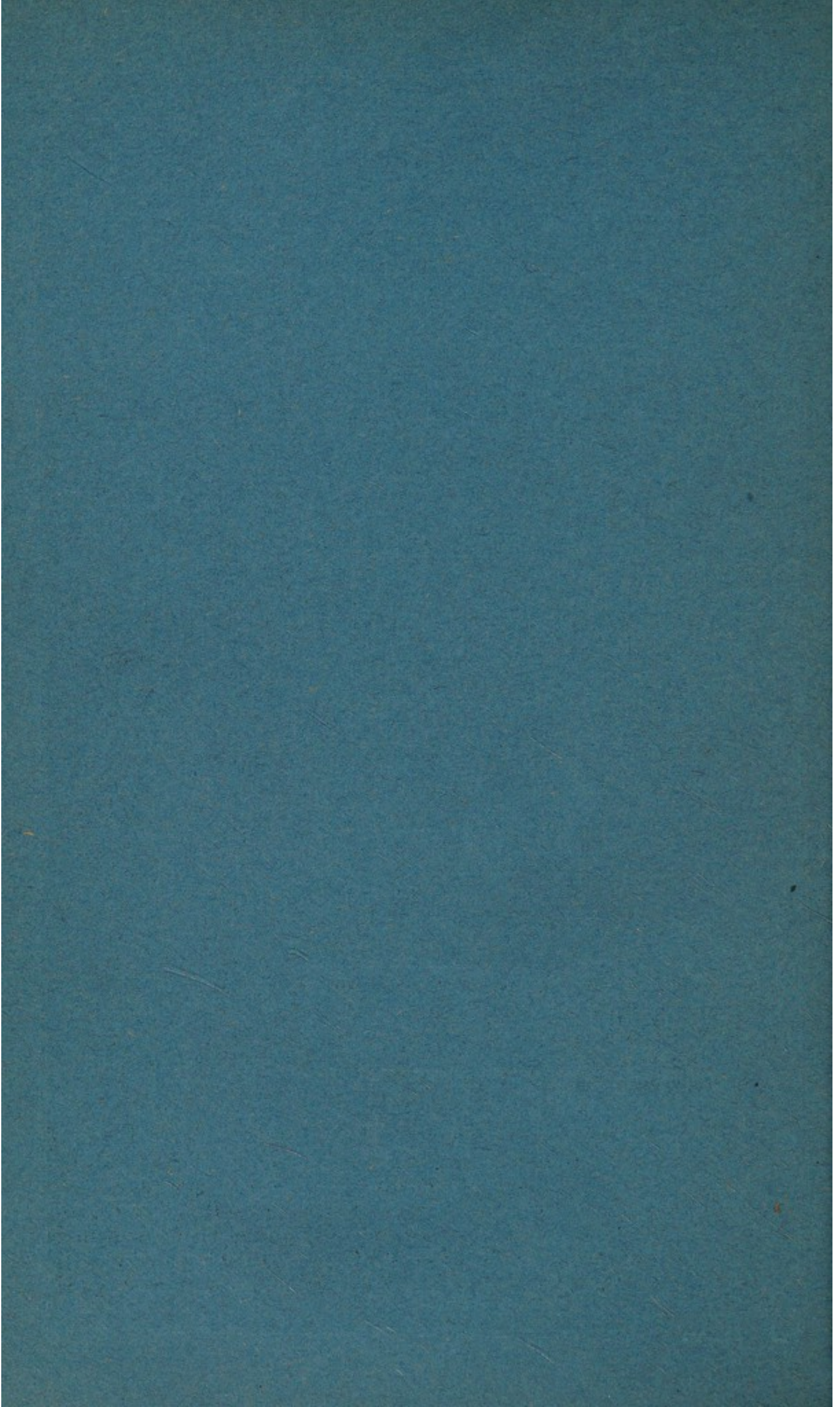
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

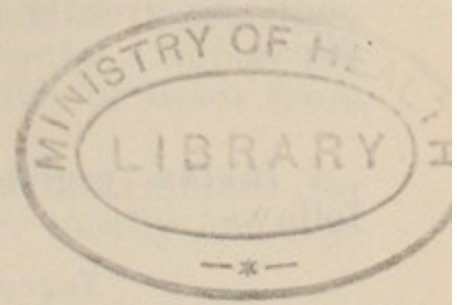
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1925.

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REPORTS  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

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Teignmouth Urban Sanitary District.

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**Natural and Social Conditions  
of the Area.**

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**General Statistics.**

Area (in acres) 1807.  
Population (Census 1921) 10976. Mid 1925 (estimated) 9454  
Number of inhabited houses (1921) 2450.  
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) 2750.  
Rateable value, £58278.  
Sum represented by a penny rate, £223.

**Social Conditions.**

There are no local manufactures, most of the population being of the leisured residential class. As the town is such a popular sea-side resort, its population during the height of the summer is probably more than doubled. The two principal occupations of the inhabitants are (i) Catering for visitors and (ii) Fishing. A moorland golf-

course recently laid out on the outskirts of the town ought to greatly add to the health and amenities of the place.

### Vital Statistics.

*Births* registered during 1925, 121, distributed as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Teignmouth	49	50	99
Shaldon	12	10	22
Total	61	60	121

Birth rate, 11·02 per thousand of population. Three infants died during the first year of life, representing an Infantile Death-rate of 24·79 per thousand births registered; the causes of death were:—

Gastritis, 1 (at 10 months).

Congenital deformities, 2 (26 days: 2 months.)

Of the 121 births, 1 (or 0·82% of the total registered) was illegitimate.

*Deaths* registered during 1925 numbered 137; the deduction of 8 ‘outward transfers’ (i.e. visitors who died in this area) and the addition of 16 ‘inward transfers’ (i.e. residents who died elsewhere) give a corrected total of 145 deaths,

Death rate (corrected)—13·21 per thousand of population.

Below in a tabulated form is a comparison of the birth rate, infantile death rate, and ‘corrected’ death rate of each year since 1920.

	Birth-rate.	Infantile death-rate.	Corrected death-rate.
1920	19·01	28·41	13·66
1921	11·66	93·75	12·39
1922	16·01	13·51	13·3
1923	14·18	37·87	12·14
1924	13·71	45·8	14·13
1925	11·02	24·79	13·21

### General Provision of Health Services in the Teignmouth Urban District.

HOSPITALS provided or subsidized by the Local Sanitary Authority or County Council.

1. *Tuberculosis.* None exists locally. Hawkmoor Sanatorium at Bovey Tracey and Ivybank Dispensary at Exeter are provided by the County Council for certain "poor" cases and are available for cases from this district.

2. *Maternity* ) No institutions are available for  
3. *Children.* ) such cases either locally or else-  
where in the County.

4. *Fever.* The Local Sanitary Authority possesses a small Isolation Hospital within its own district at Bitton. This is supported wholly by the Local Council and is available for both Urban and Port Sanitary Districts. As far as the Urban District is concerned, the only accommodation available is:— Two 4-bed wards for Scarlet fever and two 4-bed wards for Diphtheria; in each case, extra accommodation for doubtful cases and convalescents would be very useful for, at present, doubtful cases, "carriers," convalescents and those acutely ill might all have to share the same ward if in hospital at the same time,

The need of additional accommodation is also acutely felt sometimes in the case of measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough, etc., which, under existing circumstances, cannot be admitted.

Typhoid can be admitted only when a ward is empty and other isolation facilities are not available.

5. *Small-pox.* The County Council have provided a special small-pox hospital elsewhere in the County for any case of this disease that might occur.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.** The only means of conveying infectious cases to hospital are very primitive—a light wheeled hand cart and a perambulator. The only ambulance available for non-infectious and accident cases is a wheeled stretcher belonging to the St. John's Ambulance Association.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

A *Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre* organised by the County Council is open every Friday afternoon in the St. James' Parish Hall. One of the County Council's Health Visitors is always in attendance and one of their School Medical Officers attends alternate weeks. A resume of the work done during 1925 is given on page 16.

*Tuberculosis Dispensaries* None exists locally, the only one available being "Ivybank," Exeter (Devon County Council).

*Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases.* None exists locally. The County Council, however, have opened a Clinic for the pathological examination of specimens and the treatment of patients at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter; these facilities have been available since December 1st, 1917 to all registered practitioners without charge to them or their patients. Patients can receive treatment at the Clinic at the Out-patient Department of the Hospital as follows:—

Men on Mondays at 4 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Women on Fridays at 4 p.m.

There is no Institutional Provision available for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children.

### **Public Health Officers**

of the Local Sanitary Authority are as follows:—

*One part-time Medical Officer of Health* who acts in a three-fold capacity (i) M.O.H. to the Urban District (ii) M.O.H. to the Port Sanitary District and (iii) Medical Superintendent to Bitton Isolation Hospital. Half his salary is contributed by the Ministry of Health.

*One whole-time Sanitary Inspector* who also acts as (i) Inspector of Shipping to the Port Sanitary Authority and (ii) Inspector under the Petroleum and Explosive Acts. Half his salary is contributed by the Ministry of Health.

*One whole-time Surveyor and Water Engineer* who is the official responsible for the Sewerage and Water undertakings, Scavenging, etc. A part of his salary is an Exchequer grant from the Road Fund.

*Isolation Hospital Staff*, consisting of one Matron who is the only resident nurse ordinarily kept and one Porter whose duties other than the requirements of the Hospital premises include the admission of patients to the Hospital and all necessary disinfections. They are whole-time employees and their salaries are entirely found by the local Authority. Any extra nursing that may be required from time to time is obtained as required from outside sources.

There are no "Health Visitors" or Midwives in the employ of the Local Authority; there are seven Midwives practising in the area.

*Chemical Work.* None is done locally. Analyses of the local Water supplies are carried out from time to time as required by Drs. Thresh and Beale.

### NOTES. RE WATER SUPPLY.

The bulk of the water supply of the Urban District is obtained from a Moorland Source known as the Venford Stream. The catchment area drained by this stream being situated on Dartmoor at an altitude of about 980 feet above sea. An impounding reservoir constructed by the Paignton Urban District Council serving Paignton, Teignmouth and Brixham. An agreement has recently been entered into between the Paignton and Teignmouth Councils for the laying of a larger main of 15" diameter from the moorland source to the point at which the Teignmouth Council's trunk main is connected with the existing 9" main, the property of the Paignton Council. On completion of this work a much increased supply will be available from the moorland source for all towns now deriving a supply from it, the delivery capacity of the present trunk main being insufficient to meet the demands of the several towns supplied.

The agreement referred to above is embodied in a Bill now being promoted in Parliament by the Paignton Urban District Council seeking powers to acquire additional land as a water shed contiguous to the existing gathering ground, and to carry out constructional works in order to provide an ample supply of water for the towns named above for many years.

The quantity of water obtained from the moorland source referred to above is augmented by supplies obtained from the Council's Waterworks in the Urban District. These sources of supply consist of wells sunk in the Trias, and upland surface water taken from local streams or springs. In order to safeguard the purity of these supplies the whole of the water is submitted to a process of chlorination filtration at the Council's Waterworks Pumping Stations before delivery into the reservoirs with the exception of that derived from the Haldon Spring which is conveyed direct to their high level reservoir by an underground conduit. It is necessary under present circumstances to curtail the hours of supply during the night in the Summer Season, in order



to prevent waste and the unauthorised use of water, but it is satisfactory to note that on completion of the new main already referred to a constant supply will be afforded to all houses supplied from the Council's mains throughout the District.

### PARTICULARS OF WATER SUPPLY, 1925.

#### TEIGNMOUTH—LOW LEVEL.

Mylor Well	...	19,313,500	gallons.
Venn Stream	...	34,257,500	"
Paignton Supply	...	6,935,000	"
Torquay	"	2,000,000	"
		<hr/>	
Total		62,506,900	

Average daily consumption		171,249	gallons.
Estimated population supplied		6,813	
Hours of supply, 1925		6,305	
" " 1924		8,566	
Rainfall, 1925	37.89 inches.	Rainfall, 1924	46.60 inches.

#### TEIGNMOUTH—HIGH LEVEL.

Haldon Spring	...	9,028,500	gallons.
Paignton Supply	...	19,430,500	"
Torquay	"	7,686,000	"
		<hr/>	
		36,145,000	

Average daily consumption		99,027	gallons
Estimated population supplied		2,840	persons
Hours of supply, 1925		6,732	
" " 1924		Continuous	
Rainfall, 1925	39.40 inches.	Rainfall, 1924	46.60 inches

#### SHALDON.

Well Supply	...	6,935,000	gallons
Paignton Supply	...	6,883,000	"
Torquay Supply	...	1,000,000	"
		<hr/>	
		14,818,000	

Average daily supply		40.597	gallons.
Estimated population supplied		1388	
Hours of supply, 1925		5889	
" " 1924		Continuous	
Rainfall, 1925,	41.15 inches.	Rainfall, 1924,	49.93 inches

Average total supply, per head, per day, based on census population, 28.32 gallons.

## HOUSING.

Housing conditions throughout the district appear fairly satisfactory, except in the older portions of the town and at Shaldon. In these areas many of the houses are extremely old and are not built in any recognised formation. Repairs to such houses are very difficult and costly and apparently not much labour or time was expended upon them during the war years. They are occupied by persons of the working classes and command only a small rental. In most cases the Rent Restrictions Acts are applicable and any extensive repair costs the owner two or three years rent.

More houses are needed in the district for persons who cannot afford to purchase the new terrace and other houses being erected by private enterprise and for young married couples who are still living in rooms with their parents. Unfortunately, although small houses are being erected, they are for sale only and in many cases are being purchased by persons coming from other districts to reside in the town.

In June last, Mr. Leonard, one of the Inspectors of the Ministry of Health paid a visit to the town and inspected the older portions of the district. As a result of his inspection the Council decided to erect a number of houses, in order that accommodation might be provided for persons at present living in old and dilapidated houses, which in normal times, would have been condemned and closed by the Council. The difficulty is, however, the lack of suitable building land adjacent to the town. No fairly level site is available and it is feared that if houses are erected on the slopes, the cost of road-making, sewerage and excavation will necessarily render the rents in excess of that payable by the persons whom it is proposed to accommodate. Up to the present, the Council has not been able to acquire a suitable site. Fortunately no considerable increase in population is anticipated; there being no large industries in the district except those of building and fishing.

In March a house to house enquiry was made of the working-class parts of the town, with the view of ascer-

taining the extent of over-crowding. Very few cases were discovered of actual over-crowding and these were almost invariably caused by the natural increase of families in small houses. In several cases young married couples were living with their parents owing to the difficulty of obtaining premises to rent. In most of the cases it was impossible to take action, as other accommodation was not available and if such did present itself, would be eagerly accepted by the respective families.

The defects usually found in housing inspection are those occasioned by age, such as defective roofs, floors, external plaster and yard paving. Also, as most of the houses were erected before the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, sinks are not usually provided and the drainage is of old type and defective, with iron "D" traps and lack of ventilation.

Efforts have been made to inspect as large a portion of the older parts of the town as possible, in order to bring the standard up to the present day requirements and in many cases this has been done. In every case, the work has been executed by the owner. In three cases, the Council accepted tenders for the repair of defective property in default of the owner, but before work could be commenced, the owner had placed the work in other hands.

### **Housing** (*Housing Acts and Public Health Acts*).

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, the following is a tabular statement of the work carried out under the above mentioned Acts during the year under review:—

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	54
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	...				0

#### 1.—Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection.—1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	143
2.—Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	48
3.—Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1

4.—Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	113
II.—Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices,			
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authorities or their officers	...	...	84
III.—Action under Statutory Powers.			
A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.			
1.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	20
2.—Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit:—(a) by Owners; (b) by Local Authority in default by Owners	...	...	(a) 19 (b) 0
3.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	...	...	0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.			
1.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	7
2.—Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:—			
(a) by Owners	...	...	6
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	0
C.—Proceedings under Section 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.			
1.—Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	1
2.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	1
3.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	0
4.—Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	0
5.—Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	0

**Summary of Work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector  
during 1925.**

Houses and Premises inspected	...	...	635
Total number of visits	...	...	1761
Complaints received	...	...	31
Drain tests applied (Water)	...	...	258
" " " (Smoke)	...	...	293
Drains relaid	...	...	39
Drains repaired	...	...	33
Drains disconnected from sewer	...	...	17
Drains ventilated	...	...	25
Soil pipes repaired, taken outside house, or new	...	...	27
Choked drains cleared	...	...	44
Inspection Chambers constructed	...	...	70
Defective traps replaced and new gullies fixed	...	...	98
Yards paved	...	...	72
Washdown pedestal pans fixed	...	...	39
Glazed Stoneware Sinks provided	...	...	31
New flushing apparatus provided or repaired	...	...	33
Rooms cleansed	...	...	71
Ashbins provided	...	...	84
Roofs repaired or new provided	...	...	41
Additional ventilation provided	...	...	23
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	18
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	38
Miscellaneous Nuisances abated (Defective floors, walls, sashcords, windows, stoves, washing boilers, etc., etc.)	...	...	120
Notices issued, Preliminary	...	...	118
" " Statutory	...	...	30

In addition to the above, the drainage systems of 54 new houses have been tested and examined, prior to certification of the houses as fit for occupation.

### MEAT and FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year under review the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 were brought into force by the Minister of Health. These Regulations deal primarily with (a) Notification of Slaughtering, (b) Conduct of Slaughterhouses, (c) Marking of Inspected Meat, (d) Rules as to Shops, Stores, etc., (e) the Transport and handling of Meat.

Regarding (a) Forms have been supplied to the Butchers, who are required under a penalty not exceeding £100 to notify the time and place of slaughter of any animal intended for human consumption not less than 3 hours before the actual slaughter.

This Regulation has been generally carried out. In one or two cases notification has been received after the actual killing but this has been due to the forgetfulness of the errand boy, who has placed the note in his pocket and forgotten it until the end of his round.

Compulsory notification greatly facilitates the work of inspection as no time is wasted in visiting the various Slaughter-houses when killing is not in progress. Furthermore, with certain exceptions, no carcass may be removed from the Slaughter-house until 3 hours after the time of slaughter, which allows me, in case several butchers are slaughtering in different Slaughter-houses at the same time, to inspect all the animals killed at that time,

(b) Deals with the processes allowed to be carried out in the Slaughter-house. Among the prohibitions is a clause dealing with the "blowing" of carcasses by the mouth. Several warnings had to be given regarding this practice at first but the use of a mechanical pump for this purpose is now general.

(c) The marking of inspected carcasses is not compulsory under the Regulations and is not carried out in the district. As it is impossible, in conjunction with other duties, to inspect all animals slaughtered, it does not appear fair to mark only a percentage, as this might possibly cause injury to the trade.

(d) This portion of the Regulations deals with the sanitary condition of the premises from which meat is sold. No alterations have been deemed necessary to any of the shops in the District.

(e) Several warnings have been given to general carriers bringing dead meat into the town. The offences are usually caused by not having the meat properly covered during the journey.

Every effort is made to inspect as much of the food supply as possible, but as stated above, complete inspection is impossible. There are 6 Slaughter-houses in the District, 4 in Teignmouth and 2 at Shaldon. No legal action has been necessary regarding these throughout the year. In two cases the periodical lime-washing was not executed at the appointed time, but on the occupiers' attention being drawn to the matter, work was immediately commenced.

A total of 372 visits have been paid to the various Slaughter-houses during the year and the following table shows the amount condemned. The Shrimps mentioned

were "seized," this being the only seizure required throughout the year. The remaining articles condemned were either surrendered on request or voluntarily surrendered.

Article.	Cause of Condemnation
1 Sheep's carcase	Pleurisy
1 Barrow load of Shrimps	Unsoundness
119 lbs. English Meat	Tuberculosis, Pleurisy, Cirrhosis, Unsoundness, etc.
498 lbs. Chilled Beef	Bonetaint & Unsound
81 Tins various Food Stuffs	"Blown" & Unsound
Various portions of Offal, etc.	Tuberculosis, Flukes, etc.

As required by the Ministry of Health a tabular statement of the number of private Slaughter-houses in use in the area is appended.

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	2	2	2
Licensed	4	4	4
Total	6	6	6

In addition, the Council has granted permission for the slaughter of pigs on four approved premises.

Other premises where food is prepared for sale, such as Bake-houses, etc., are regularly inspected. No defects have been observed during the past year.

### **Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.**

No increase has been made in the number of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops during the year, the total still remaining 41. All premises have been frequently inspected and no serious defects have been noted. In one or two cases lime-washing has not been carried out at the appointed times, but this has been remedied on notice to the occupier.

The milk produced in or brought into the District is usually of good quality and no complaints have been received regarding same throughout the year. All samples taken have been found genuine and no prosecutions have been instituted.

No cases have been reported to the County Council of milk being produced from tubercular cows and fortunately tuberculosis is comparatively rare in this portion of the country.

No applications have been made for the sale of Milk under the special designations of Graded or Certified Milk, nor has any dairy-man or producer been removed from the register of dairy-men and cow-keepers.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc.

This work is carried out by the County Police.

### Infectious Diseases.

The prevalence of certain notifiable infectious diseases since 1920 is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Diphtheria	Scarletina.	Typhoid	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Erysipelas.	Pneumonia	Ac Anterior poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Chickenpox
1920	21	6	3		2	7	13	1	1	
1921	22	2				3	9			
1922	10	29	1			3	9			
1923	2	6	2		1	1	10			(not 19 noti- fiable)
1924	1	4	1			3	21	1		63
1925	4	17				1	12			9

The Local Sanitary Authority always maintains a supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin for distribution among local practitioners as required.

There are no facilities locally for any Laboratory Work. The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens in connection with typhoid pulmonary tuberculosis, venereal diseases and diphtheria can be dealt with (free in necessitous cases) in the County Council's Laboratory in Exeter. A supply of the required outfits will be forwarded to any practitioner on application to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The Schick and Dick tests have not been made use of in this district hitherto.

I have had no occasion to perform any vaccination in my official capacity as Medical Officer of Health during 1925. I am indebted to Mr. W. J. Male (the relieving officer and registrar) for the following particulars as to vaccinations in connection with births registered during 1925:—



Vaccinations, 54.1 %  
 Exemptions, 31.15 %  
 Died before being vaccinated, 1.64 %  
 Removed out of district before being vaccinated, 0.82 %  
 Vaccination postponed, 1.64 %  
 Unvaccinated at end of year, 10.65 %

Below, are the figures of previous years for comparison

	Vaccinations.	Exemptions.	Outstanding	Otherwise Accounted for.
1920	48.86 %	36.36 %	12.5 %	2.28 %
1921	38.46 %	41.96 %	16.08 %	3.5 %
1922	49.38 %	38.75 %	11.25 %	0.62 %
1923	63.16 %	21.8 %	9.77 %	5.27 %
1924	59.85 %	32.57 %	3.79 %	3.79 %
1925	54.1 %	31.15 %	10.65 %	4.1 %

*Infectious Diseases notified in 1925.*

The distribution according to age and locality is given below:—

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.											
	At all ages	At Ages. (in Years)							Shaldon	Tign-m'th	Fatal	To Hospital
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	6 to 15	16 to 25	26 to 45	46 to 65	66 & upw'rds				
Scarletina	17		9	7		1				17		16
Diphtheria	4			2	1	1				4		2
Chicken-pox	9	1	2	4	1	1				9		
Pneumonia	12		1	2	1	1	3	4	2	10	8	
Erysipelas	1						1			1		
Tuberculosis												
Pulmonary	17		1	1	7	6	1	1	1	16	12	
Other Forms	5		1		1	1	1	1		5	2	
Totals	65	1	14	16	11	11	6	6	3	62	22	18

*Scarletina.*— Since 1920 a total of 47 notifications has been recorded with a maximum of 29 cases in 1922. During 1925 there have been 17 notifications, of which 16 were admitted to hospital; the cases occurred as follows:—

January 1.	September 7.
April 2.	October 3.
May 2.	December 1.
June 1.	

The average stay in hospital of each case has been 60 days. No return cases have been discovered and all the 17 cases notified have recovered.

*Typhoid.*—One child of 9 was notified in July as suffering from one of the "Typhoid group" and admitted to the Isolation Hospital. On the Vidal reaction proving negative as regards B. Typhosus and B. Paratyphosus A. and B. the notification was withdrawn.

*Diphtheria.*—During the 5 years 1920–24, 56 cases of diphtheria have been notified and 44 of these admitted to the Isolation Hospital; one case ended fatally in 1921. Only 4 notifications were received during 1925; 2 were admitted to Hospital and kept there for 18 days and 17 days respectively. All four cases recovered; their incidence was as follows:—

January 1.

April 2.

May 1.

Contacts are always "swabbed" wherever possible and are admitted to hospital in the event of the result being positive; no case is discharged from hospital until two consecutive negative reports are obtained. A supply of antitoxin is always available for use in necessitous cases.

*Tuberculosis*—Particulars of new cases of and deaths from tuberculosis are given in the following table:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non - Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non - Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5		1		1				
10		1				2		
15								
20		1					1	
25	2	4		1	1	1		1
35		1	1			2		
45	3	2				2		
55	1			1	1	1		
65 and upwards		1		1	1	1		
Totals	6	11	1	4	3	9	1	1

No action has had to be taken up to the present under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1926.

No Institutions for the reception and treatment of Tuberculosis have been provided or subsidized by the Local Authority; two institutions in the hands of the County Council available for local cases are:—

Ivybank Dispensary, Exeter  
Hawkmoor Sanatorium, Bovey Tracey.

During 1925 these institutions have been utilised by local cases, as follows:—

Hawkmoor	6 admissions	3 discharges	
Ivybank	2 admissions	1 discharge	1 death

*Pneumonia*.—Twelve notifications were received, including 9 cases of primary pneumonia, 1 case following a severe accident and two complicating influenza; there were eight fatal cases.

*Measles*.—An extensive epidemic occurred in Teignmouth during the last few months of the year. Owing to its not being notified locally one has no accurate knowledge as to its extent, but it probably ran into a hundred or two cases. I should very much like to see (i) Measles made notifiable and (ii) an extra block added to the Isolation Hospital for the reception of this disease.

### Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Devon County Council organised a Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre locally during 1920 and have done much valuable work since.

I am indebted to Miss Ellis, the Health Visitor connected therewith, for the following particulars of work done during 1925:—

Domiciliary visits to infants under 1 year of age, 394; to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 328. Attendances at the Centre include 468 by nursing or expectant mothers, 304 by infants under 1 year of age and 182 by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

No case of puerperal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, poliomyelitis or other notifiable infectious disease has been reported during the year as occurring among parturient women, infants or young children.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925  
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act,  
1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and  
Workplaces.

**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**  
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	7	1	0
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	53	5	0
WORKPLACES Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	0
Total	60	6	0

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H. W. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts 1—*				
Want of Cleanliness	5	5		
Want of Ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation :				
insufficient				
unsuitable or defective	1	1		
not separate for sexes				
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	9	9		

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

No lists of Outworkers have been received.

## Teignmouth Port Sanitary District.

The routine duty of inspection of shipping is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and whenever circumstances demand it, vessels are visited by myself in person.

Below I give a summary of the Shipping arriving in the Port during 1925:—

### FORM A.

Amount of Shipping entered the Port Sanitary District during the year 1925.

—	Number.	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of Orders issued.	
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector			
Foreign	( Steamers )	26	5087	1	13	nil	nil
	* Motor )	45	3432	1	16	nil	nil
	Sailing Fishing	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total Foreign		71	8519	2	29	nil	nil
Coast-wise	( Steamers )	102	14441	2	41	nil	nil
	* Motor )	59	6243	2	20	nil	nil
	Sailing Fishing	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total Coastwise		159	20684	4	61	nil	nil
Total Foreign and Coastwise		230	29203	6	90	nil	nil

\*Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

No complaints have been received as to the occurrence of any rats on board any vessel, therefore Forms B, C, and D have not been completed.

The information as to the prevalence of Plague, Cholera, Typhus, etc., in ports at home and abroad, which is supplied every week by the Ministry of Health, is of considerable value in Port Sanitary Administration.

No cases of notifiable infectious diseases have occurred within the limits of the Port during 1925.

The Isolation Hospital at Bitton, with its steam disinfecting apparatus, meets the needs of the Port, from which it is easily accessible.

F. STANLEY L. PIGGOTT, M.R.C.S.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## Teignmouth Meteorological Report, 1925

### Observations taken at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. G.M.T.

1925 was in many ways an exceptional year, in so much that the weather was more appropriate to the several seasons than is usually the case in this country. Tradition has it that March should be cold and dry with blustering winds; Spring should be showery; June should be warm and sunny; August rather sultry with a thunderstorm or so; Autumn mainly dry and sunny but with equinoctial gales towards the end of September; and lastly, Christmas time should find the ground covered with snow. Last year all these conditions were fulfilled except the last and that more nearly than for many years, for in parts of Devon snow lay very deep until Boxing Day.

The total sunshine for the year—1905·1 hours—is the second highest ever recorded at this station. The record is still held by 1911 with 1922·3 hours.

Teignmouth was one of the few stations in the British Isles to exceed 1900 hours' sunshine for the year.

The total rainfall—34·45 inches—was slightly above the average, but the summer months (June, July and August) were unusually dry, only 3·65 inches falling compared with a normal 6·51 inches. Rain occurred on 170 days, and in 124 days exceeded 0·04 inches.

The first few days of the year were very wet, and stormy with a gale from the South-West. After the 3rd, conditions improved, and dry and sunny weather was experienced until the 12th. From that date to the 22nd although the barometer maintained a very high level (reaching 30·619 inches on the 20th) weather was generally dull with considerable fog at times. Then ensued a period of very unsettled weather with strong easterly winds and heavy rain; on the 25th and 26th the wind maintained gale force.

Barometric pressure continued high during the first week of February but afterwards became generally very low, and on the 26th fell to 28·554 inches; this being the second lowest reading ever recorded at this station; the absolute record is 28·430 inches on February 13th, 1915. Weather was very unsettled with daily falls of rain, but there were many bright intervals, the sunshine being well above the average.

Throughout March dry and sunny conditions prevailed with cold easterly winds. The rainfall was only 0·25 inch, this being the second driest March on record; the absolute record is held by March, 1893 with only 0·11 inch of rain.

With the advent of April showery weather set in and continued until the end of May. Temperature was moderate during this period and sunshine about normal.

June opened dry and sunny, but rather cool. From the 4th, however, the temperature rose rapidly and a maximum of 82.5 degrees was recorded on the 12th. During the latter half of the month temperature was more moderate although skies were still almost cloudless. The total rain for the month—0.03 inch—was measured on the 23rd during a slight thunderstorm. This is the lowest rainfall ever recorded at this station for any one month. The Sunshine—358.6 hours—(a daily average of 11.95 hours) was a record for June and is only exceeded by July 1911 with 366.1 hours, (a daily average of 11.81 hours).

July saw a continuation of the warm and sunny weather of June, but the latter half of the month was rather unsettled with one or two heavy falls of rain.

August was not so sunny as the two previous months but weather was mainly fair. Conditions were often thundery, however, and Teignmouth was fortunate in escaping the worst of the heavy rain storms which visited the South-West districts. The rainfall—1.53 inches—was only about half the average for this station, but in other districts, more especially in North Devon, totals of from four to six inches were common.

Fine and sunny but mainly cool weather persisted throughout September with the exception of a very stormy spell from the 18th to the 22nd. In this period 3.15 inches of rain fell, 1.78 inches being measured on the 19th. After the 25th September, warm and sunny weather continued until the middle of October, only 0.03 inch of rain falling in this period; on 4th October, the thermometer reached 70 degrees, a very high figure for the time of year. Very wet and stormy conditions then set in and continued until the second week of November. At this date a marked drop in temperature occurred and a spell of extremely cold and dry weather was maintained until 6th December. The first five days of December, too, were very sunny, 30.5 hours being recorded; this amount is more than half the normal total for the month. After a short interval of mild and wet weather, dry and cold conditions were renewed only to be broken on the 18th by wet and stormy weather which continued throughout the remainder of the month, the year celebrating its departure in the same manner as its arrival by producing wide-spread floods.

GEO. ROSSITER,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER.

Month.	Mean Barometer 9 a.m.	Temperature Extremes.				Mean of Maxima	Mean of Minima	Mean Temperature	Mean Temperature 9 a.m.	Mean Humidity 9 a.m.	Cloud.	Mean Sea Temperature
		Highest.		Lowest.								
		Temp. Date.	Temp. Date.	Temp. Date.	Temp. Date.							
1925	Ins.											
Jan.	30.232	56.1	30th	30.3	12th	50.6	41.3	46.0	44.7	89	7.6	48.0
Feb.	29.695	57.5	3rd	33.5	25th	50.9	39.4	45.1	44.1	82	6.5	46.5
Mar.	30.223	56.5	17th	26.8	13th	49.4	37.9	43.6	42.9	77	6.4	46.8
Apr.	29.870	59.2	22nd	35.8	30th	54.0	41.6	47.8	46.9	81	6.0	47.0
May	29.786	69.5	14th	39.4	1st	58.6	47.4	53.0	52.3	81	7.0	47.7
June	30.144	82.5	12th	42.2	5th	70.2	52.7	61.4	61.0	70	1.9	58.0
July	29.929	77.9	12th	48.8	1st	69.5	56.4	62.9	58.4	81	5.7	61.3
Aug.	29.970	78.0	31st	48.5	26th	68.6	56.3	62.4	60.3	85	6.2	61.7
Sept.	30.010	70.5	1st	39.2	14th	63.3	49.7	56.5	54.2	79	5.5	60.0
Oct.	29.932	70.0	4th	33.2	15th	60.3	49.2	54.7	52.0	83	7.9	57.0
Nov.	29.942	60.4	2nd	27.7	14th	48.2	38.3	43.2	42.1	82	6.2	54.0
Dec.	29.790	55.2	29th	27.8	2nd	47.2	38.9	43.0	42.3	83	7.5	48.0
Totals	359.523					690.8	549.1	619.6	601.2	972	74.4	636.0
Means	29.960					57.6	45.8	51.6	50.1	81	6.2	53.0

**SUNSHINE** (per Campbell-Stokes' Recorder.)

Month.	Total No. of Hours.	Most Sunshine in one day.		No. of Sunless Days
		Amount	Date.	
January	45.4	6.9	9th.	13
February	110.9	9.3	28th.	1
March	137.4	10.0	10th.	1
April	187.7	13.5	26th.	3
May	184.4	14.0	30th.	1
June	358.6	14.7	18th.	—
July	228.5	14.5	18th.	—
August	186.3	12.2	16th.	3
September	189.0	10.8	13th.	2
October	114.6	9.9	9th.	3
November	97.1	7.6	12th.	6
December	66.2	6.7	3rd.	11
Totals	1906.1			44

Mean daily amount—5.22 hours.



### RAINFALL at Den Station.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		No. of days with .01 inch or more.
1925-	Inches.	Inches.	Date.	
January	4.74	1.18	25th	19
February	4.48	.73	25th	21
March	0.25	.09	25th	6
April	2.62	.58	5th	20
May	3.76	.60	6th	20
June	0.03	.03	23rd	1
July	2.09	.60	21st	12
August	1.53	.45	5th	14
September	3.69	1.79	19th	12
October	3.45	1.07	22nd	13
November	3.05	.83	6th	12
December	4.74	1.08	19th	20
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34.43</b>			<b>170</b>

Mean daily amount, 0.09 inch.

The heaviest Rainfalls (above .50") occurred on;—

January	1st	.86 inches.	September	19th	1.79 inches
,,	25th	1.18 ,,	,,	22nd	.56 ,,
,,	26th	.65 ,,	October	20th	.57 ,,
February	12th	.71 ,,	,,	22nd	1.07 ,,
,,	25th	.73 ,,	November	1st	.70 ,,
April	5th	.58 ,,	,,	2nd	.74 ,,
,,	27th	.50 ,,	,,	6th	.83 ,,
May	6th	.60 ,,	December	19th	1.08 ,,
,,	26th	.53 ,,	,,	29th	.71 ,,
July	21st	.60 ,,			
,,	30th	.50 ,,			

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Month.	Gales. Force 8 or more.	Snow	Hail.	Thun- der storms	Fog	Ground Frost 30 degrees or below.
January ...	5	—	—	—	4	4
February ...	4	—	1	1	—	2
March ...	—	1	1	1	—	4
April ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
May ...	—	—	1	1	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	—	—	3	1	—
August ...	—	—	—	2	1	—
September ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	2	—	—	—	2	1
November ...	4	—	—	—	1	10
December ...	2	1	—	1	1	7
Totals ...	20	2	4	10	10	28

Lowest Terrestrial 24·5 degrees on 14th November.

Lowest Min. Temp. 26·8 degrees on 13th March.

Highest Max. Temp. 82·5 degrees on 12th June.

Longest duration Sunshine for one day 14·7 hours on 18th June.

Greatest Rainfall for any one day 1·79 inches on 19th September

Highest corrected reading Barometer 30·649 inches on 19th January

Lowest corrected reading Barometer 28·554 inches on 26th February

Highest Sea Temperature 64 degrees on 19th May.

Mean Sea Temperature for year 53 degrees.

GEO. ROSSITER,  
Meteorological Observer.



MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

Station	Date	Time	Wind	Temp	Bar	Humid	Clouds	Remarks
1	1880	10:00	SE 10	75	30.0	80	100	
2	1880	11:00	SE 12	76	29.8	82	100	
3	1880	12:00	SE 15	77	29.6	85	100	
4	1880	13:00	SE 18	78	29.4	88	100	
5	1880	14:00	SE 20	79	29.2	90	100	
6	1880	15:00	SE 22	80	29.0	92	100	
7	1880	16:00	SE 25	81	28.8	95	100	
8	1880	17:00	SE 28	82	28.6	98	100	
9	1880	18:00	SE 30	83	28.4	100	100	
10	1880	19:00	SE 32	84	28.2	100	100	
11	1880	20:00	SE 35	85	28.0	100	100	
12	1880	21:00	SE 38	86	27.8	100	100	
13	1880	22:00	SE 40	87	27.6	100	100	
14	1880	23:00	SE 42	88	27.4	100	100	
15	1880	00:00	SE 45	89	27.2	100	100	

The following observations were made during the course of the day. The wind was generally from the south-east, and increased in force during the afternoon. The temperature rose steadily, and the humidity increased. The barometer fell, and the clouds became thicker. The following table shows the results of the observations.

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