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BOROUGH OF TORQUAY.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1926,

BY

THOMAS DUNLOP, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

TOGETHER WITH SUMMARY OF

Reports of the Sanitary Inspectors

AND

Meteorological Observer.



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*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Torquay.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the Borough and the Health of the inhabitants during the year 1926.

Although the report required by the Ministry of Health last year was what is termed a "Survey Report," dealing with health conditions during the preceding five years, the contents of the present report varies little from it. It has been found that there so many requests from visitors or prospective residents for copies, it is desirable that all sanitary circumstances should be set out somewhat fully.

I have to thank my colleagues and members of the department for their assistance and hearty co-operation.

I have also to express my appreciation of the cordial support afforded to me by the Council, and especially the Members of the Public Health Committee.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS DUNLOP.



BOROUGH OF TORQUAY.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of the Borough, 3,996 acres.

Assessable value. £235,763.

Population—Census (1911), 38,772.

„ „ (1921), 39,432.

„ Registrar-General's Estimate for Statistical Purposes for 1926, 36,990.

Number of separate occupiers—Census (1921), 8,882.

Density of population, 10·2 persons per acre.

Corrected death rate (1926), 14·4 per 1,000. Average for previous five years, 15·8 per 1,000.

Corrected for age and sex distribution, 10·6 per 1,000.

Birth rate, 13·7 per 1,000. Average for previous five years, 14·9 per 1,000.

Infantile mortality (1926), 63. Average for previous five years, 59.

Death rate from zymotic disease, 13 per 1,000.

Mean annual temperature, 52·4.

Hours of bright sunshine recorded, 1699·47.

Total rainfall, 31·64 inches.

BOROUGH OF TORQUAY.

The area of the Borough is 3,996 acres.

POPULATION.

The population recorded at the 1921 census was 39,432. Assuming the inter-censal increase to have continued, the estimated population at the middle of 1926 would have been 40,972. As many of the new houses which have been built have been purchased and occupied by families coming here from outside areas the population must be considerably higher.

For statistical purposes, the Registrar-General furnishes an estimated residential population equal this year to 36,990, and this figure has been used in the calculation of all birth and death rates.

At the 1921 census there were 7,758 inhabited houses, and the number of families or separate occupiers was 8,882.

The rateable value was £243,237, and the sum represented by a penny rate was £930.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The town is situated on a promontory, being practically surrounded by the sea on three sides. This promontory is formed by hilly ridges, running N.E. and S.W. The principal heights—the Warberry Hill, 448 feet, and the Lincombe Hill, 372 feet—are composed of Lower Devonian grits and slates. The lesser heights, such as the Braddons, Waldon Hill, and Chapel Hill, are formed of Middle Devonian Limestone, which rests above the grits and slates mentioned.

On each side of this central area, viz., at St. Mary-Church and Chelston, rocks higher in the geological scale for the most part prevail. These rocks belong to the Permian formation, and consist of beds of Breccia—a kind of conglomerate—and sand stone of a deep red colour.

There is very little clay in any portion of the area, and what does occur is of the nature of marl, and is confined to the lower levels of certain valleys or depressions, so that rain is not detained on the surface, as it rapidly disappears through these rather pervious rocks and soils.

It is on the sides of these hills or ridges that most of the houses are built, the main roads and streets following the lines of the valleys. Thus the largest portion of the district is afforded protection from the cold winds of the North and East, a fact that is strikingly proved by the luxuriant growth of semi-tropical shrubs and plants in both public and private gardens.

Torquay is essentially a residential town and health resort ; consequently a large proportion of its inhabitants are villa residents, while the remaining portion may be said to obtain a livelihood by catering for them. There are numerous large hotels and many up-to-date boarding houses for the accommodation of visitors. There are no manufactories in the district.

During the summer and early autumn there is a very large influx of visitors, who are catered for by the inhabitants of the smaller houses.

CLIMATE.

The position of the town, built as it is on a promontory, surrounded on two sides by the sea, accounts to some extent for the mild and equable temperature experienced during winter. The meteorological records show that we enjoy a large proportion of sunshine at this period of the year. There is also an almost complete absence of fog.

The benefit of living under such climatic conditions must be apparent to all, but it is inestimable to those who are asthmatical or who are sufferers from chronic bronchitis. To the aged and infirm, who are extremely sensitive to every change of temperature, life under such conditions is prolonged and made worth living.

The bright sunshine and the possibility of being constantly in the open air, is most advantageous to children, and those who are delicate have every chance of growing up strong and healthy.

THE SUMMER CLIMATE.

It is now an established fact that Torquay has become a most popular holiday resort, and during the season the population more than doubles itself.

It is unquestionable that, during the hottest days, the maximum temperature here is five to ten degrees lower than that recorded in London and the Midlands. It stands to reason, if one considers the position of Torquay, flanked by the sea and with Dartmoor in the rear, it is constantly fanned by cool breezes from one or other directions. It seems difficult to imagine a more delightful spot to spend a holiday in. Boating, bathing and fishing of the best, whilst in the neighbourhood are innumerable places of beauty and interest, which are easily accessible by sea, coach or rail.

METEOROLOGY.

Full details of the Meteorology of the Borough will be seen in the appended Annual Report of the Borough Meteorologist, but the following resumé of the climatic conditions may be of interest :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Highest Maximum Temperature ..	75.1	87.0	75.2	86.0	82.0
Lowest Minimum ..	30.3	28.1	27.0	26.6	26.5
Mean Maximum ..	56.4	57.7	56.6	57.2	57.8
Mean Minimum ..	45.9	46.3	46.5	46.4	47.0
Mean of Maximum and Minimum ..	51.1	52.0	51.5	51.8	52.4
Difference from Average ..	-0.7	+0.7	+0.4	+0.2	+1.5
Number of days on which rain fell ..	181	188	192	165	171
Total fall in inches ..	36.9	31.47	43.92	38.83	31.64
Number of Hours of Bright Sunshine	1771.5	1827.59	1633.16	1822.02	1699.47

MEDICAL BATHS.

In view of the fact that our winter climate is so suitable for invalids, the provision of up-to-date Medical Baths is most important. Here it is possible for patients requiring such to continue their treatments during the winter, which residence

in less salubrious districts might preclude or necessitate a tedious journey to some Continental Spa. The bathrooms and fittings are all of the latest type, and the most efficient British and Continental methods of balneological and hydrological treatments are administered by a highly skilled and certificated staff.

The bath dressing rooms are very comfortably furnished and equipped. There is plenty of light, and every room in the building is well ventilated and kept scrupulously clean. No expense has been spared to ensure absolute comfort for the weakest invalid requiring the greatest care and attention, as well as for those who undergo the treatment to keep them continually fit and well. Between the two blocks dividing the ladies' and gentlemen's baths is a lofty and beautifully furnished cooling lounge, where light refreshments can be had at a reasonable tariff. It is, without doubt, the finest Spa lounge in the kingdom, and the view of Torbay from the large windows cannot be surpassed. The baths and treatments arranged for are those in general demand, and proved after years of experience to be most efficacious.

VITAL STATISTICS.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered in 1926 was 546, of whom 80 were non-residents, and whose deaths were transferable to their own sanitary areas, whilst the deaths of 70 residents dying outside the Borough have to be added. The net total is therefore 536, of whom 258 were males and 278 females.

The death rate is equal to 14·4 per 1,000, compared with 15·0 in 1925. The average rate for the previous five years was 15·8. The death rate for England and Wales in 1926 was 11·6, and that for the 158 smaller towns 10·6. As the age and sex distribution of Torquay differs widely from that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to use a factor to remove this inequality. The factor furnished by the Registrar-General is ·734, by which our rates must be multiplied. This gives a death rate equal to 10·6 per 1,000 per annum.

Of the 528 deaths

			Percentage of Total Deaths
32	were under 1 year of age	..	equals 6·00
5	were 1 year and under 2 years	..	.. 93
4	were 2 years and under 5 years	..	.. 74
7	were 5 years and under 15 years	..	.. 1·30
6	were 15 years and under 20 years	..	.. 1·11
61	were 20 years and under 45 years	..	.. 11·40
130	were 45 years and under 65 years	..	.. 24·20
291	were 65 years and over	..	.. 54·32
536	at all ages		100·00

It will thus be seen that 291, or 54·3 per cent., were persons aged 65 and upwards.

There were 29 inquests; and 12 uncertified deaths were recorded.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	Deaths at all ages.	Under 1 year.
Torre	58	1
Waldon	48	1
Upton	52	4
Ellacombe ..	98	4
Strand	43	8
Torwood	38	1
St. Mary-Church ..	89	9
Babbacombe ..	63	3
Chelston	47	1
Totals ..	536	32

DEATH FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The zymotic death rate is calculated from the seven principal zymotic diseases. The following table enumerates them and the number of deaths recorded from each :—

Small-pox	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0
Fevers	Typhus	...	...	0
	Enteric	...	...	0
	Continued	...	...	0
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	2
				—
				5

The zymotic death rate is therefore equal to '13 per 1,000, against '31 per 1,000 in 1925.

BIRTHS

The total number of births registered was 507—males 254, females 253. Of these 25, or 5%, were illegitimate :—

	Males	Females	Illegitimate
First Quarter ...	61	80	5
Second Quarter ...	71	54	9
Third Quarter ...	66	53	5
Fourth Quarter ...	56	66	6
	—	—	—
Totals ...	254	253	25

Fourteen still births were notified, and the conditions investigated.

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Males	Females	Illegitimate
Torre	28	12	2
Waldon	20	17	1
Upton	40	31	5
Ellacombe	39	63	9
Strand	22	28	1
Torwood	9	17	2
St. Mary-Church	52	53	2
Babbacombe	28	20	2
Chelston	16	12	1
Totals	254	253	25

The birth rate for the Borough is equal to 13·7 per 1,000 per annum, against 14·6 in 1925. The average of the previous five years was 14·9. The rate for England and Wales in 1926 was 17·8 per 1,000, and for the 158 small towns 17·6.

In comparing our birth rate with that of the country as a whole or those of other districts, the age sex constitution of the population must be borne in mind. In Torquay we have a high proportion of females to males (1,474 females per 1,000 males), and of the female population some 40 to 50 per cent. are spinsters and are above or below the child bearing age; hence it is unreasonable to expect anything but a low birth rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 32 deaths of children under one year of age. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 63 per 1,000 births. That for 1925 was 64, and the average of the previous five years 59. The rate for England and Wales in 1926 was 70, and that for the 158 smaller towns 67.

The following tables are of interest:—

TABLE A. *Showing the Births, Infantile Deaths, and Infantile Mortality for a series of eleven years as compared with those of the country as a whole.*

Year.	Total Births recorded.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality for the Borough.	Infantile Mortality for England and Wales.
1916	459	43	94	90
1917	401	26	65	97
1918	412	31	75	97
1919	531	25	47	89
1920	643	34	51	80
1921	542	44	81	83
1922	490	23	47	77
1923	488	24	49	92
1924	521	28	53	75
1925	513	33	64	75
1926	507	32	63	70

TABLE B. *Showing the principal Causes of Deaths among Infants, 1916—1926.*

	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
Measles	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Whooping Cough	1	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	2
Diarrhoea	2	3	1	1	1	8	4	1	2	2	2
Tubercular Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Bronchitis	3	3	3	2	1	6	2	5	7	2	2
Pneumonia	5	5	3	1	2	4	2	1	3	4	5
Premature Birth	14	10	17	11	14	13	16	10	6	8	18
Other Resp. Disease											
Congenital Defects											
O.D.D.	4	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
All other cases	1	4	3	8	5	7	9	8	9	8	13
Totals	32	33	28	24	23	44	34	25	31	26	43

Full particulars, giving exact details of the causes of death, the age stated in weeks and months under one year, are given in Table IV., page 61.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Devon County Council is the supervising authority under the Midwives' Act. There are eight midwives registered as practising in the Borough. Four of these belong to the Q.V.J.N. Association, three to the St. Mary-Church District Nursing Association, and one practices privately. There is no doubt that they provide a most efficient midwifery service for women of the working classes. The Town Council makes an annual grant to these Associations to cover the loss sustained by the attendance of midwives on necessitous cases.

Any irregularities in carrying out the rules of the Central Midwives' Board which come to our notice are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health. It seems anomalous that a local authority carrying out all the requirements of the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, should not be the supervising authority for the supervision of midwives.

CONSERVATION OF INFANT LIFE.

The Notification of Births Act renders it compulsory for the parents, etc., to notify the birth of a child to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of its occurrence.* Each year a number of parents neglect to carry out this requirement. This year the number was 26, against 24 in 1925.

Births registered—

(1) Live births, Legitimate	482	(2) Illegitimate	25	(3) Total	507
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Births notified—

(1) Live births	482	(2) Still births	14	(3) Total	496
(1) Notified by midwives		(2) Notified by parents and doctors			
(a) Live births	331	(a) Live births			151
(b) Still births	9	(b) Still births			5

About ten days after the birth of a child the Health Visitor endeavours to get into touch with the mother in those cases in which a visit is desirable or likely to be appreciated.

*As soon as we ascertain that births have been registered but not notified, a letter is sent to the parents informing them of the neglect, and asking for particulars to be supplied.

Enquiries are made concerning the child, information given about our Welfare centres, and the mother encouraged to bring the child. In most cases subsequent visits are paid at increasing intervals; in some until the child comes under the supervision of the School Medical Department. The Health Visitor also investigates the history of still births, and assists the Medical Officer in the work of the Welfare Centres.

There can be no question that this is most valuable work, and must to some extent be credited with the great reduction in the infantile mortality since it was inaugurated. It requires great tact, a wide knowledge of working class conditions, and personal sympathy on the part of the worker. The greatest care is taken that there shall be no interference with the interests of the medical attendant in his patient. Indeed, numerous cases can be cited in which, through the instrumentality of the Health Visitor, infants have been taken to doctors for advice as to illness or defect which, but for her suggestion, would have been allowed to continue until they became urgent or produced permanent disability.

HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT, 1925.

Expectant mothers	First visits	54	Total visits	69
Infants under 1 year	"	534	"	1651
Children 1—5 years	Total individuals	888	"	1527
Still births investigated	—	—	"	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	First visits	8	Total visits	30
Tuberculosis	"	1	"	2
Miscellaneous visits	—	—	—	50
Cases out when visited	—	—	—	481
" removed	—	—	—	137
			Total visits	3962
Attendances at Welfare Centres	96			

Insanitary conditions found in 14 instances were referred to the Sanitary Inspectors.

Cases not considered necessary to visit	..	..	33
Visits considered unnecessary after visit	..	..	17

In cases of removals particulars of case are transferred to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where the parents have gone.

Records of 50 such cases were sent to and 32 from other authorities enquired into, whilst 30 cases could not be traced.

PROVISION OF MILK TO NECESSITOUS MOTHERS AND INFANTS.

All applications for free supplies of milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919—are enquired into by the Medical Officer of Health. In most instances full details of the family conditions are obtained by the Health Visitor; care is also taken to prevent overlapping with other charitable agencies distributing relief. I am fully satisfied that in many cases the provision of this milk has resulted in the saving of infant life in the times of necessity.

All milk supplied is Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested, a fact on which I consider the Maternity and Infant Welfare Committee are to be congratulated—as, indeed, are the Town Council for supplying it in all their refreshment rooms.

This undoubtedly increases the cost, but the use of such milk is most advantageous. Not only can the consumer be satisfied that it is produced under clean conditions and is free from Tubercule, but as it is supplied in bottles there is not the same risk of contamination in the home as when ordinary receptacles are used. Further the retailing of such milk by various dealers throughout the Borough encourages its use by persons able to afford it.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The whole of the work is controlled by the Infant Welfare Sub-Committee of the Town Council, and the following three Centres have been established :—

- (1). Ellacombe Centre meets in the Primitive Methodist Hall, Market Street, on Fridays, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
- (2). Market Street Centre meets as above on Mondays, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
- (3). St. Mary-Church and Babbacombe Centres meet in the Furrough Cross Congregational Hall on Thursdays, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

At each Centre there is a Committee of Voluntary Workers, who meet at regular intervals, and make all the general arrangements. Much of the success of the work must be attributed to their efforts, and it is largely owing to their regular and unselfish activities that the Centres continue to increase and be so deservedly popular.

Tea is provided at the nominal charge of 1½d. per head, and the programmes include health talks, instruction in home nursing and the care of infants, and demonstrations of sewing, cutting out, and preparation of model garments and sets of clothing.

Dr. Simpson, Deputy M.O.H., attends each Centre, and is responsible for the medical arrangements. He is always assisted by either the Health Visitor, the Matron of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nursing Institution, or one of the St. Mary-Church District Nurses.

Some idea of the scope of the work may be seen from the following figures for the three Centres combined :—

Admissions for the year		257
Attendances under 1 year		2,083
Attendances from 1 year to 5 years	<u>2,312</u>	
Total Attendances for the year		4,395
Average attendance of children per session		32
Number of sessions (three Centres)		139

The majority of the babies are seen by the Medical Officer at each visit; any defects are pointed out to the mother, and instructions given concerning diet and infant management in general. Emphasis is laid on the *preventive* nature of this work, and all cases requiring treatment for other than simple disorders are referred to private practitioners. It is not easy to define where this simple advice ends and the treatment begins, and it is only by the hearty co-operation of the local doctors that the most effective benefit to the child will result. Many cases, which would not otherwise reach him are sent to the private practitioner; but it is not infrequently found that the parents are financially unable to call in their private

doctor on all occasions, and would probably buy a patent medicine for the child, or use some other ineffective means of treating the case, until the illness becomes very acute. By advisory treatment at the Clinic in the *early* stage of the illness, much can be done in these cases; and the criticism can scarcely be made with justness that the work of the private doctor is suffering on this score, for surely the one ideal aim of both clinic and practitioner is, after all, "Infant Welfare"—and the benefit of the child.

In addition to the cases referred for treatment to private doctors, it has been found possible to arrange all the School Clinic facilities for the necessitous pre-school children. In 1926, four Tonsil and Adenoid cases in children under five were treated by operation; 22 children with early squint and other eye conditions were referred to the School Clinic for treatment which was satisfactorily obtained, glasses being ordered and procured in eight of these. Twelve Otorrhœa cases were cured at the Clinic and nine children with Rickets and seven with slight Talipes and Infantile Paralysis referred for treatment. Three crippled cases were sent to Bristol for expert operative treatment and the provision of appliances. Many minor ailment cases were seen at the School Clinic and in all 195 babies and young children made 567 attendances.

Further, the extension is now available of the facilities of the school dental service to include the inspection and treatment of the pre-school child and of expectant mothers, and this will be of considerable benefit. It is hoped to try and get each case attending the Infant Welfares to come to the Dental Surgeon for inspection, and treatment if necessary, as early as possible in the child's life, and to return for periodical re-examination before reaching school age. This should prove invaluable in attacking at its beginnings the problem of dental disease.

It is through the kind co-operation of the Education and of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees that this is possible, and it affords a striking testimony of the efficiency of co-ordinated effort with obvious benefit to the child.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.

The importance of ante-natal supervision does not yet seem to be fully realised, but there are certainly definite signs that this branch of the work is becoming by degrees more understood, more valued, and more appreciated. During 1926, 25 expectant mothers made 61 attendances; and these cases are seen by appointment at the School Clinic, and there is no special ante-natal clinic yet established.

All the cases seen are referred, if requiring treatment, to private doctors; but it is certainly desirable, when the mothers can be sufficiently educated to appreciate it and to use it, to extend this part of the Child Welfare scheme by the inauguration of a separate ante-natal session. For many of the risks to which the expectant mother is exposed can be minimised or entirely avoided by routine examination and treatment.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Professional Nursing in the Home. (a) General.—Nurses of the Queen Victoria Nursing Association and St. Mary-Church District Nursing Association are available for this purpose, independently of the Local Authority. (b) For Infectious Diseases.—The Town Council utilises the services of the Q.V.J.N.A., for nursing cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Measles when necessary, on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health. A retaining fee of £10 per annum is paid and 1s. per visit.

Midwives.—The Council makes subsidies to the Jubilee Nursing Association and the St. Mary-Church and Babbacombe District Nursing Associations, towards their losses in attending necessitous women in their confinements.

Lying-in Accommodation.—There is no Institution in the Borough where mothers of the working classes can be received for ordinary confinement. The authorities of the Torbay Hospital, will, however, always receive cases of complication. The Committee having the management of the construction of the new general hospital, now being erected, have incorporated plans for the provision of a maternity block. These plans have

received the general approval of the Ministry of Health. When completed there will be ample accommodation for both normal and difficult labours.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND MATERNAL DEATHS.

During the year the Ministry of Health issued regulations known as "The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926." They came into force on October 1st. Copies of these regulations were sent to all practitioners in the district, and I attended a meeting of the local branch of the British Medical Association and discussed with the members points which seemed obscure and indicated my reading of the same.

One notification of Puerperal Pyrexia was received. In working out my statistics for the year, I had two deaths due to "Diseases and Accidents of Parturition." On receipt of the Registrar General's returns, I find recorded a death from Puerperal Sepsis in addition to the two I mention. Having no record or knowledge of such a case, as instructed, I communicated with Somerset House. The reply was curt, and to the effect that "He (the Registrar General) is frequently assisted in the classification of causes of death by fuller information obtained from certifying practitioners, in response to confidential enquiries." It seems to me that the classification of deaths sent out by the Registrar General is useless to a local Medical Officer of Health, unless he is furnished with details as asked for in this case. Surely all information by a Medical Officer of Health must be considered confidential, why then could not the information required be furnished?

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases Notified.	Treated		Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
5	3	2	3	2	0	0

Besides the above three suspected cases were discovered; two were treated at home and the other in a Nursing Home. The Health Visitor makes immediate enquiries, and in necessary cases treatment is carried out by the District Nursing Association.

CHICKEN-POX.

In view of the continued prevalence of small-pox in the North and Midlands, the notification of chicken-pox was continued throughout the year; 46 notifications were received.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Whooping cough was responsible for two deaths, both being infants under five years. Measles was epidemic in the early months of the year; the infant departments of two schools had to be closed. In July there was a recrudescence in the Ellacombe Ward, necessitating the closure of that infant school.

The Head Teachers have instructions and are furnished with the necessary forms to notify me of all cases, or suspected cases, of any infectious sickness among the school children coming to their notice. Similarly, the Attendance Officers consult me about any suspicious cases.

INFANTILE DIARRHŒA.

There were two deaths registered from this complaint, both being infants under one year of age.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1921 TO 1926.

DISEASE	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
*Puerpural Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	10	36	11	10	10	4
Scarlet Fever	14	51	110	84	41	25
Enteric Fever (including para-Typhoid) ..	2	1	1	4	—	4
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	9	12	7	14	7	23
Chicken Pox	—	—	105	75	34	46
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	2	1	2
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	2	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	11	5	7	10
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	1	5	1	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	109	87	98	72	93	96
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	11	19	10	8	19

* Made notifiable October, 1926

HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the Devon County Council—(1) Tuberculosis, "Whitecliffe. This is the old Western Hospital, taken over by the County Council. It accommodates 45 patients. (2) There is no special Maternity Hospital, but the Authorities of the Torbay Hospital will admit urgent cases requiring operative treatment. (3) Rosehill Children's Hospital. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee subsidises one bed, and if vacant, can obtain the use of a second, at a cost of one guinea per week. This Hospital is situated on the Lower Warberry Road, and accommodates 30 patients.

The Borough Sanatorium or Isolation Hospital, Newton Abbot Road, consists of the Administrative Building—Scarlet Fever ward block, consisting of two wards, with four beds in each; and a Diphtheria ward block, two wards with four beds in each. There is also a private ward for one patient, with nurse's room attached.

The question of alterations and drainage at this hospital, referred to in last year's report, has been considered on several occasions by the Health Committee. As it is so closely identified with the bigger question of the drainage of the adjoining Shiphay area, it has had to be deferred. The drainage of this area is becoming an urgent matter, and has been discussed on several occasions by the Sewerage Committee and representatives of the Newton Rural District Council. I trust that an early decision will be arrived at, so that the drainage of our hospital can be brought up-to-date.

The financial statement for the year—April 1st, 1925, to March 31st, 1926—shows that the cost amounted to £971 16s. 8d. The number of patients treated in the same period was 29.

ENTERIC FEVER.

When accommodation is available the Authorities of the Torbay Hospital admit cases of this disease.

COCKINGTON ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Taken over from the Cockington Urban District at the time of the amalgamation. This Hospital is considerably more than half-a-mile from any inhabited building, and is kept in readiness for the reception of small-pox, should any arise.

The cost of the Cockington Sanatorium, which was empty during the year, was £84, consisting of rent, rates, etc.

As the lease of this hospital runs out at an early date, the Health Committee are negotiating with the County Council for the reception and treatment of any cases of small-pox which may occur.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Specimens from suspected cases are examined at the expense of the Town Council by Mr. Quant, of the South Devon Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, who reports that during the year he examined the following :—

Diphtheria	-	38	{	Positive	-	1
				Negative	-	37
Tubercular Sputum	-	58 examinations	{	Positive	-	17
				Negative	-	41
Enteric	-	3		Negative	-	3
99						

In the Laboratory attached to the Health Department we have examined 16 specimens from inflamed or suspicious throats of children attending the elementary schools. Some specimens for other pathological conditions were examined.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There are two motor ambulances belonging to the Corporation and under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. (1) A Ford Ambulance for the removal of infectious cases, and (2) a Daimler Ambulance, solely for the use of medical and surgical cases. The latter, just purchased under loan, is thoroughly up-to-date, containing all the latest improvements for the comfort of patients. The ambulances are garaged at the Town Hall, and during office hours can be obtained by communicating with the Medical Officer of

Health at his office, Telephone No. 3221. When the offices are closed, application should be made to the ambulance driver at his house, Telephone No. 7106.

Two trained members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade always accompany the ambulance as attendants.

DISINFECTION.

Free disinfection is carried out in all cases of notifiable infectious disease, and also after the removal or death of consumptive patients. Rooms are first fumigated with formaline, and then the bedding is removed to the disinfecting station at the Isolation Hospital and subjected to steam sterilisation. The disinfector is a "Thresh" Current Steam Disinfector.

Full advantage is taken of the facilities, all cases where notifiable disease occurs being fully disinfected, and a very large proportion of Non-notifiable cases.

Where information has come to hand of houses, etc., infected with vermin, we offer to spray the rooms with disinfectants, and also to steam sterilise bedding or clothing.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

No cases were notified. No vaccinations, either primary or re-vaccinations, were performed by the Medical Officer of Health. The accompanying table indicates the position of the district as regards vaccination.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Edwards, the Vaccination Officer, I am able to give the average results of primary vaccination for the years 1900 to 1925 :—

Years.	Total births registered	Successfully vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small-pox	Number of Declarations from Conscientious Objectors	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to other districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed Address unknown	Percentage successfully Vaccinated	Excluding those who died Unvaccinated. Percentage
10 Years' Average 1900—1909	578	468	—	—	39	4	6	3	10	82	87
10 Years' Average 1910—1919	522	219	1	—	235	33	9	3	15	41	44
1920	686	271	2	—	340	35	11	2	20	40	41
1921	561	179	3	—	314	34	6	6	10	32	34
1922	526	215	—	—	277	22	2	5	2	40	42
1923	529	238	4	—	234	21	7	10	10	45	47
1924	549	259	1	—	230	29	7	3	15	47	52
1925	516	219	2	—	247	22	10	4	7	42	44

As a matter of interest, and showing how poorly the child population is protected by vaccination against small-pox, Dr. Simpson, during his medical examination of school children during the year, noted those who showed satisfactory marks. Out of 1,379 examined 372, or 27%, could be regarded as efficiently protected.

There is no doubt that small-pox is gradually working its way South, and a health resort such as this is particularly liable to its introduction. An epidemic of this disease would be, both directly and indirectly, a financial catastrophe in a town like Torquay.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Four cases of this disease were notified. In two the histories demonstrate that the infection was contracted outside, as the patients were ill on arrival. In another I was unable to demonstrate the source of infection. In the remaining case the history is most interesting. In 1913 I investigated an outbreak of about a dozen cases in one area. The common factor in each case was that they all obtained their milk from one dairy. Investigations at the farms revealed nothing. Further enquiries brought to light the fact that the wife of the dairyman had been in hospital the previous year suffering from enteric fever. Four months later her brother, who lived in the same house, contracted the disease, and it ultimately proved fatal. Three months later the series of cases then being investigated occurred. The presumption then was that the cause was that a "Carrier" was employed at the dairy, and the history indicated the wife of the dairyman. Steps were taken to confirm this, and specimens of excreta and urine were examined by the Clinical Research Association, and their report stated that the excreta contained fair numbers of typhoid bacilli. On this result the Sanitary Committee persuaded the tradesman to relinquish the purveying of milk. The sequel is that in this same household, thirteen years later, the disease has once more appeared. A few months before being infected the patient took up his residence in the house as a lodger, and there is little doubt in my mind that he was similarly infected as the previous cases had been. It seems evident that once a person is a carrier they are always carriers.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-five cases were notified. At no time did it assume epidemic proportions. Of the twenty-five cases twenty-three, or 92%, were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

Only four notifications of this disease were received. All were removed to hospital for treatment, and there were no deaths.

Anti-toxin is supplied by the Town Council for all suspected cases. I have made a practice of using it prophylactically for contacts.

ERYSIPELAS.

Ten cases notified. No deaths.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Two cases were notified, both ultimately recovering.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 96 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received and 19 of other forms, against 93 and 8 in 1925. Forty-two deaths were registered from tuberculosis of the lungs and 12 from other forms. In addition there were 17 deaths of non-residents, whose deaths were transferred to their own sanitary areas. The death-rate is equal to 1.4 per 1,000 per annum.

The following table gives the sex and ages of new cases, and deaths of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other forms:—

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1926.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1 to 5 years	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—
5 to 10 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 "	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 "	4	4	1	1	1	2	—	—
20 to 25 "	6	3	—	3	3	1	—	2
25 to 35 "	13	19	1	2	7	8	1	1
35 to 45 "	13	7	—	1	7	—	—	1
45 to 55 "	11	7	—	—	6	2	—	—
55 to 65 "	2	5	—	1	1	3	2	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTALS	49	47	8	11	26	16	6	4

Notifications of this disease received each week are furnished to the Devon County Council, and at the end of each quarter a statement is sent, giving particulars of all new cases and deducting deaths which have occurred, so that the approximate number of existing cases in the area is known. This is due to the fact that undoubtedly cases leave the district without our knowing it, and tubercular patients come, and unless urgent symptoms arise necessitating medical help, we are unaware of it. The Tuberculosis Officer furnishes me with particulars concerning the cases seen by him; there is thus fairly close co-operation.

The Devon County Council utilise "Whitecliffe" as a hospital for the reception of cases of tuberculosis which are not suitable for treatment at the County Sanatorium. Many of the transferable deaths occur at this Institution.

Free disinfection of rooms and bedding is carried out after death or removal of patients from houses in the Borough.

Under the Torquay Corporation Act, 1923, the Authority have power to disinfect compulsorily and cleanse infected rooms and articles. It is also incumbent on all those having the management or control of premises where there is or has been a person suffering from Tuberculosis to notify the Medical Officer of Health. Under Section 75 the Authority has power to prevent persons in an advanced stage of the disease from being employed in the cooking or preparation of food for consumption for persons other than members of their own household. No cases have arisen necessitating action under this section, nor under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 62.

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

There were 64 deaths registered from the above cause. The age and sex distribution is as follows:—

Age period	Under 30	30—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	Over 75	Totals
Males	—	—	1	1	5	11	5	23
Females	1	—	2	1	16	10	11	41
Totals	1	—	3	2	21	21	16	64

The death-rate from cancer is equal to 1.7 per 1,000 per annum.

It must be remembered that in Torquay the population contains a large proportion of persons of advanced years and of females over males than the country as a whole, hence it is only to be expected that the death-rate from cancer would be high.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The treatment of this disease is supervised by the County Council. Although that Authority gives every facility for patients to attend the centres at Exeter, even to advancing the cost of railway fares in necessitous cases, yet the want of a local centre militates against successful action in combating this complaint. As mentioned under the paragraph dealing with provision of maternity beds at the proposed new General Hospital, it is hoped that a department will be allotted to the treatment of Venereal diseases.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town supply is derived from upland surface gathering ground on the borders of Dartmoor, about 15 miles from Torquay. The extent of this area is 2,354 acres, and belongs to the Corporation. All inhabited houses and farms have been cleared from it, thus preventing any menace to the purity of the water. The water is also, as a further precaution, passed through mechanical filters. In this way all suspended material is removed; it is clarified, and the appearance considerably improved.

The total daily amount supplied was 2,080,000 gallons, or 33.38 per head for a population of 62,300. This includes Newton Abbot and a few villages on the line of the mains.

The total rainfall on the catchment area during the year was 40.49 inches. The average is about 49 inches.

There are now three mains between the storage reservoirs at Totitford and Torquay, varying in size from 9 inches to 15 inches in diameter. The completion of the latest main enables the house service reservoirs to be kept more fully

supplied, a great advantage during periods of drought. The new service reservoir at Great Hill is now complete, and will be in use during the coming summer. The water stored here will supplement the other town reservoirs, and will be able to supply water to houses at the highest levels.

QUALITY OF THE WATER.

It possesses all the qualities of a good upland surface water. The watershed has been so protected as to make the possibility of pollution infinitesimal. It is also subjected to mechanical filtration, rendering it doubly safe, and removing any suspended peaty matter. It is extremely soft, yet contains sufficient lime and magnesia salts to prevent any solvent action on lead. It is in all respects one of the best domestic supplies in the kingdom.

Regular monthly analyses of the water are made, samples being taken from different areas in the Borough. The results vary very slightly; the following is a typical result:—

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Physical Characters—Very pale straw colour, clear, no odour or deposit.

Chemical Constituents					Expressed in parts per 100,000
Total Solids	..	..	..	..	7.0
Chlorides	..	..	..	..	1.6
Hardness	..	..	..	..	1.5
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	nil
Nitrates	..	..	..	..	.13
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	trace
Organic Ammonia	..	..	..	..	.007
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	..	..	..	..	.07

SEWERAGE.

The sewage of the whole district, and most of the storm-water, is conveyed to the main sewer in Fleet Street; that of the Strand, Torbay Road, Vaughan Parade, Victoria Parade, Beacon Hill, George Street, and Swan Street, being pumped into the main sewer. The main sewer is seven feet in diameter, and runs from Fleet Street to Hope's Nose, a distance of about two miles. The outfall is at such a level that the sewage is discharged at all states of the tide. No

method of treatment is adopted, as the flow of current is out towards mid-channel beyond Berry Head, and does not under in any circumstances return towards the bay.

During the year a public enquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health into the Council's application for power to borrow money to enlarge the sewer in Babbacombe Road. This was necessitated by the recurring nuisance caused by flooding of many houses in this area during periods of exceptional rainfall causing the present system to become surcharged. Similar floodings occurred in Cary Park and in St. Mary-Church Road near the Tram Dépôt, and the laying of relief sewers at these points was also enquired into. The loan was granted, and the work is now well in hand; indeed, portions have been completed. This should be a boon to the affected areas.

The subject of the drainage of the Shiphay area, in the Newton Abbot Rural District, has received much consideration during the year. This area is immediately on our boundary, and is being rapidly opened up for building, hence the matter is of some importance. Owing to the contours the most favoured solution is to drain to the lowest point, and then pump through a rising main to Lawes Bridge, where the sewage can be discharged into our sewers. If this is decided on, as seems likely, it will solve the difficulty of modernising the drainage of our own Isolation Hospital, which is situated here.

During the year 1,420 yards of new sewers have been laid as follows :—

6in. pipe	615 yds.	in Daison Crescent, Hennapyn Road, Lincombe Drive, and Happaway Road.
9in. „	295 „	in Black's Hill, Warberry Vale, Windsor Road, and Hartop Road.
12in. „	240 „	Plainmoor relief sewer.
15in. „	270 „	Cary Park relief sewer.

DRAINAGE OF HOUSES.

Much attention is devoted to this subject. Most of the villa residences, hotels, and large boarding houses have the best modern sanitary arrangements. The drains, except in a few cases where there are difficulties of levels, are all connected with the sewers.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

House refuse is moved by the employees of the Corporation under the Surveyor's Department. In most parts of the town it is removed once a week, but in certain parts twice. It is carted to the destructor works in Upton Valley, and there consumed, 16,707 loads being dealt with annually. The destructor is a "Warner Perfectus" of six cells. The boilers are heated from the furnaces, and the steam generated can be used to drive donkey engine, vertical engine for running blower, 25 horse-power engine for running mortar mill and electrical installation. The clinker produced is ground and used for mortar.

Owing to the difficulty in disposing of the refuse during the period required for the annual boiler inspection, and on account of the great increase in the amount of refuse required to be collected, the Health Committee have gone carefully into the subject. It has not been found possible to obtain a more suitable site, so they decided to call in Messrs. Heenan and Froude, Ltd., Engineers, of Worcester. This firm have formulated a scheme for the addition of three cells and improvements in the approach and tipping platform. This will allow of one set of cells to be out of action so that inspections and repairs can be carried out if necessary without having to dump the refuse, which gave rise to endless complaints in the past. It will also facilitate stoking, and prevent loss of time from the crowding of vehicles at the tipping platform. It should also tend to economy, as there is no doubt the present cells are becoming obsolete.

THE STAFF.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible to the Public Health Committee for the proper working of the department. He is also the Administrative School Medical Officer, in which

capacity he is responsible for the medical inspection and treatment of elementary school children to the Education Authority, thus co-ordinating the two offices.

For the efficient carrying out of these duties he has the assistance of the following:—

An Assistant and Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the present official is Dr. J. V. A. Simpson. His principal duties are the medical inspection and such treatment of school children as is carried out at the school clinics. For this purpose he has the assistance of the School Nurse. He is also responsible for the conduct of the Infant Welfare Centres, in which work he has the assistance of the Health Visitor.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is Mr. G. E. Body, who has under his direction a staff of three district inspectors and a clerk. For the routine work of inspection, the town is divided into three districts—Mr. Loveless having charge of the S.W. district, Mr. Thompson the S.E., and Mr. Fredrick the N.E. They all hold the certificate of the R.S.I. The supervision of food and meat is under the direct charge of Mr. Body, although the other inspectors visit both slaughter-houses, butchers', and other shops.

FOOD.

Every effort is made to maintain the same high standard of meat and food inspection, but owing to changes in the staff of inspectors and the many other important duties they have had to perform, the returns of visits show a slight decrease on previous years.

In my last report I mentioned the supervision of slaughtering in the slaughter-houses just outside the Borough, but used by the town's butchers. Although this entails much time, yet it has the advantage for those concerned that any abnormal conditions in the carcasses or organs can be dealt with at the time of slaughter.

We have not advanced any further in the endeavour to provide a central depôt for meat inspection prior to its distribution to retail premises. The great necessity for this is

shown by the number of pigs heads found diseased in various shops, entailing much waste of time when it is discovered that half heads have been purchased by different butchers. These facts emphasise the lack of proper inspection in rural areas in spite of the Public Health (Meat) Regulation, and shows that there will be little improvement until private slaughter-houses are abolished and all slaughtering carried out at central abattoirs, all meat would then be properly inspected before being placed on the market.

During the year, 246 pigs heads were condemned on account of tubercular disease. Of these, 61 were found in shops evidently deposited for sale, and had it not been for the system of inspection would in all probability have been sold for food. This inference is supported by the fact that, if for any reason, such as illness or holidays of inspectors, the shops are not visited, the number of heads condemned falls to zero. This gives rise to the feeling that the trade does not appreciate our efforts to render them every assistance in their business without having to resort to prosecutions. As every butcher is presumed to have a knowledge sufficient to detect abnormal conditions, yet if not closely supervised will dispose of unsound food, we must carefully consider whether a few prosecutions in glaring instances will not have the effect of making them come up to the mark, and cause them to report all cases of a suspicious character.

Reference to the accompanying tables shows the great amount of work entailed by meat and food inspection.

Table A gives a list of the organs or parts of carcasses found to be diseased. The total number, 4755, is an increase of 500 over that in 1925 ; tubercular organs show a decrease of 175 ; there was an increase of 59 portions of unsound frozen meat, but a decrease of eight diseased or unsound carcasses.

Table B shows the total number of carcasses inspected compared with those for the previous year.

Table C denotes the number and nature of the diseases for which the whole carcasses were destroyed.

Table D. This table indicates the number of carcasses actually inspected in the five slaughter-houses in the Borough. In four, there is an increase but a decrease in the remaining one. The total increase over that of 1925 was 2105.

Table E gives the number of carcasses inspected in the five extra mural slaughter-houses supervised by Mr. Body. Here again, with one exception there is an increase.

Table F differentiates the number of carcasses inspected in slaughter-houses and the number in shops. There is an increase of 2105 in the former and 3821 in the latter. It is probable that in the case of shops carcasses are inspected there which have previously been seen in the slaughter-houses. In the absence of some system of marking this must be inevitable. The numbers also include chilled and frozen meat carcasses.

Table G gives the weight of unsound food destroyed compared with 1925. Here also there is an increase. It must be noted that it includes nine tons of potatoes and one ton of cabbages voluntarily surrendered, but excluding this, meat and other foods show an increase of 27,722 lbs.

These potatoes were evidently loaded when wet and delayed in transit, causing fermentation to set in. The cabbages were ship borne, and during rough weather sea water gained access, causing a considerable portion to become unfit for food.

Table H shows the percentage of carcasses found to be affected with Tuberculosis in the slaughter-houses. Those found in shops are not included, as there is difficulty in ascertaining the true percentage.

Table I gives the number, weight and places where diseased or unsound food was found, and Table J shows type of food destroyed.

Although the quantity of food stuffs voluntarily surrendered compares favourably with that surrendered after inspection or on request, yet many articles were found which would fully justify seizure and possible prosecution. Indeed, it seems as if some traders are content to leave the detection

of disease or unsoundness to the inspector, raising no objection to its destruction. For it is very rarely that requests are received for special visits of inspection to be made.

TABLE A.
DISEASED OR UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Organs, etc. Destroyed.			DISEASES.													
			Tuberculosis.	Flukes.	Cirrhosis.	Abscess.	Cysts	Strongyli.	Inflammation.	Pleurisy.	Injury.	Actinomycosis	Unsound.	Others.	Totals.	
Beasts :	Lungs	..	3	—	—	6	3	4	3	2	1	—	—	1	23	
	Livers	..	1	116	97	9	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	230	
	Tongues	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	
	Heads..	..	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	9	
	Carcases	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
Cows :	Lungs	..	5	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	18	
	Livers..	..	3	45	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	87	
	Tongues	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
	Heads	..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
	Carcases	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Heifers :	Lungs	..	1	—	—	3	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	
	Livers	..	1	90	56	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	163	
	Tongues	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Heads	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Carcases	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Calf Carcase		..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Calf Organs		..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Sheep :	Lungs	..	—	—	—	51	42	1482	192	71	—	—	2	—	1840	
	Livers..	..	—	423	—	626	16	—	3	5	—	—	1	5	1079	
	Heads	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Carcases	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	9	
Pigs :	Lungs	..	20	—	—	3	—	79	65	60	—	—	—	9	236	
	Livers	..	12	—	62	10	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	93	
	Heads	..	246	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	250	
	Carcases	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	8	
Other Organs :																
	Mesenteries	..	48	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	54	
	Spleens	..	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	7	2	21	
	Stomachs	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	6	
	Miscellaneous		8	—	—	3	—	—	6	7	5	—	15	7	51	
Other Foods		..	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	5	—	98	—	111	
Frozen Meat		..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	33	—	387	7	428	
Totals			..	389	674	253	733	71	1566	287	151	52	4	516	59	4755

TABLE B.

Carcases Examined.

1925.					1926.
1072	Bullocks	...	...	...	2180
305	Cows	...	...	...	107
694	Heifers	...	...	...	328
11834	Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	17178
4866	Pigs	...	...	...	4359
2075	Calves	...	...	...	2630
20846					26782

TABLE C.

Carcases Destroyed.

3 Cows	Tuberculosis
2 Heifers, pts.	do.
2 Bullocks	1 Tuberculosis, 1 Injury
1 Calf	Pyæmia
8 Pigs	3 Tuberculosis, 2 Swine Erysipelas, 1 Lymphadenitis, 1 Nephritis, 1 Unsound (frozen)
9 Sheep	1 Septic Endocarditis, 1 Febrile, 1 Bruised, 1 Dropsy, 1 Nephritis, 4 Unsound (frozen)

TABLE D.

*No. of Carcases Examined in the different Slaughter-houses
in the Borough.*

No.		Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total
1	...	—	—	—	—	63	—	63
2	...	27	11	4	337	50	34	463
3	...	23	2	1	185	67	4	282
4	...	66	36	26	505	121	43	797
Abattoir	...	185	26	176	3367	1294	1457	6505
Totals	...	301	75	207	4394	1595	1538	8110

TABLE E.

*No. of Carcases Examined in the different Slaughter-houses
outside the Borough.*

		Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total
A	...	2	—	17	153	16	4	192
B	...	28	2	6	301	94	19	450
C	...	9	14	3	173	57	5	261
D	...	18	5	17	305	95	3	443
E	...	85	3	52	1069	201	174	1584
Totals	...	142	24	95	2001	463	205	2930

TABLE F.

*Total number of Carcases Examined in different Slaughter-houses
and Shops.*

Slaughter-houses	...	...	11040
Shops	...	...	15742
Total	...	...	<u>26782</u>

TABLE G.

Diseased or Unsound Food Destroyed.

1925.					1926.			
Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
2	13	3	25	Voluntarily surrendered	13	3	3	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	2	2	13	Surrendered (after inspection)	8	1	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
0	1	0	11	Seized ...	—	—	—	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	17	2	21	Totals ...	21	5	0	23

TABLE H.

*Percentage of Animals Inspected found affected
with Tuberculosis.*

Bullocks	...	3 in 443	=	0·67 %
Cows	...	6 in 99	=	6·06 %
Heifers	...	1 in 302	=	0·33 %
Calves	...	1 in 1743	=	0·005 %
Pigs	...	246 in 2058	=	11·60 %

TABLE I.

Premises where Diseased or Unsound Food was found.

Where.	No. of Articles.	Weight.
Slaughter-houses	... 4092	17094 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shops	... 211	7271 $\frac{1}{2}$
Railway Siding	... 383	22455
Farms	... 69	802 $\frac{1}{4}$
	4755	47623lbs.

TABLE J.

Type of Food Destroyed.

Nature of Food.	No. of Articles.	Weight.
Frozen and Chilled Meat	428	6095 lbs.
Fish (cases)	... 4	56 "
Tuberculous Meat	... 408	6056 "
Other Organs, parts of carcasses	3826	12967 "
Cabbages	... 1	2240 "
Potatoes	... 9	20160 "
Eggs—liquid—Rabbits, Ducks, Tinned Foods, etc.	83	105 "

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

These Regulations have now been in force for about eighteen months, and on the whole it may be said that traders have accepted them favourably and are endeavouring to carry out their obligations. The principal difficulties in the shop arise from the lack of proper receptacles for waste, and failure to utilise means for preventing contamination from dust and dirt. Failure to notify occasional slaughter and the removal of organs within the specified period have been the only breaches to which attention has had to be drawn as far as slaughtering is concerned.

The objection to the use of the closed window about which there was so much controversy is difficult to understand. In practically every other trade, except fish and vegetables, care is taken to prevent goods being damaged by dust and dirt, yet in the case of meat which is most susceptible to contamination, it seems as if special care was taken to expose it to every wind that blows. It is now evident that the "Open Window" was

merely a question of custom, and will soon die out. The experience of those who have installed fixed windows is that it is all to their advantage, the meat keeps better, looks fresher, and less trimming is required. Naturally the closed window is bound to affect the ventilation, but this can be got over by the use of electric fans, which undoubtedly cause a free current of air, and can be so adjusted to remove flies from the vicinity of the food. The protection of cooked foods, etc., is a more difficult problem. Especially when trade is brisk. The practise of exposing such edibles unprotected on the counter, possibly coughed or sneezed over, and a happy hunting ground for flies, does not attract the thoughtful customer, nor can it be looked on with equanimity. In such businesses where the articles cannot be covered with muslin or transparent paper, some form of glass screen should be provided. The solution question must be faced by those concerned as the Authorities cannot any longer look upon it with equanimity.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The following is the number of private slaughter-houses in use in the area at the dates mentioned :—

	In 1920	In January 1926	In Decem- ber, 1926
Registered	2	1	1
Licensed	4	4	4
Total	6	5	5

The premises are visited daily, and on the whole are kept in a satisfactory condition, the quarterly lime-washing and the periodic cleansing of the slaughtering cradles giving most trouble.

The lack of cooling accommodation, necessitating the slaughter of animals in close proximity to those hanging up, is a great drawback and a strong argument in favour of the provision of a public abattoir.

The arrangement made with the Newton Abbot Rural District Council and on the request of the butchers concerned, for the inspection of animals slaughtered in the six slaughter-houses adjacent to the Borough, has worked very satisfactorily during the year. Although this necessarily occupies a considerable amount of time, it enables the inspection to be more thorough as the internal organs are available for inspection, and does away with further inspection in the shops.

As previously mentioned, we only need a central dépôt for the inspection of animals slaughtered and dressed in outside areas, prior to distribution, to complete our system of inspection. This is still in the realms of speculation as is also the provision of a public abattoir. Both the above have received the consideration of the Public Health Committee, but it is evident that in the present state of finance they are unable to face the cost of such schemes. Yet I think that everyone concerned believes that it will have to be faced sooner or later, and it is very questionable if the cost would be less than now; further, there is always the possibility of the erection of other private slaughter-houses, and that means greater cost by way of compensation.

DISPOSAL OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

All diseased and unsound food, is, after condemnation, burnt in the Corporation's Refuse Destructor.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registered dairymen and cowkeepers in the Borough number 86. Their premises are inspected periodically and on the whole are satisfactory. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, which came into operation on the 1st day of October should go a long way to improve the conditions under which milk is produced.

Time alone will show how the order is going to be enforced, especially in rural areas. I fully appreciate the difficulties rural officials have to encounter, but if regular inspections are made and constant propaganda employed, many improvements ought to be effected. That there are

difficulties, is no reason why the order should be a dead letter, and it is up to the County Councils to see that it is not. Knowing the laxness with which inspections have been carried out in some areas in the past, I am fully in sympathy with the desire of many Urban Authorities, who, like ourselves, receive two-thirds of their milk from outside areas, that they should have the power to visit and inspect farms supplying their districts with milk.

The production of a pure milk does not require cowsheds built on the gold leaf pattern, this has been demonstrated by every competition for the production of pure milk. The personal factor is all important, if the proprietor does not trouble neither will the employee. There can be no doubt that the efforts of County Council Agricultural Committees will bear fruit, and one of the most important lines is in the production of clean milk.

There is another side to this question. How long are the consumers going to put up with dirty milk? It is easy to demonstrate dirt in milk by an examination of the sediment often found at the bottom of milk vessels, and if there is a dirt sediment it must be remembered there must be a considerable amount dissolved in the milk. Instead of protesting against such conditions, it appears to me as if an attempt is made to turn the 'blind eye' to them. Again frequently the consumer is responsible for the rapid decomposition of milk by the use of dirty jugs or other receptacles. The use of such milk is not only dangerous but a great waste.

We do not anticipate much trouble in carrying out the order as far as the Borough is concerned, except perhaps in the grooming of cows and the personal cleanliness of the worker. Some of the dairies will require some reconstruction to comply with the regulations. The custom of exposing clotted cream in open basins will have to be discontinued, some suitable covering must be furnished.

During the year, in addition to the visits of the Sanitary Inspectors, the cowsheds and cows are examined quarterly by Mr. Masson, the Council's Veterinary Inspector, with a view to detecting possible cases of tuberculosis—one case was dis-

covered, but on the whole the health of the cows has been good. The herds on two farms have been examined by the tuberculin test, one being that belonging to a 'Certified' milk producer.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, we have

- (a) One producer and one distributor of "Certified" milk.
- (b) Twelve licensed distributors of "Certified" Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) milk.

Regular Chemical and Bacteriological examinations are made in our laboratory of samples of "Certified Milk" taken and examined under the instructions of the Ministry of Health, and the results reported to them. Seventeen samples were examined, and in almost every instance they complied with the requirements of the regulations.

Thirteen samples of Grade "A" milk were also examined, and the results reported to the distributors concerned. If any were not up to standard the producers were also communicated with. We also examined 13 samples of ordinary milk taken from various dealers.

Some of these samples gave bacteriological results, sufficiently good to pass for "Certified" milk, but as a number of them were taken in connection with the Devon County Council clean milk competition, one cannot class them as ordinary commercial milk.

It is interesting to record that Mr. Wright, the local producer of "Certified" milk, obtained the cup given for the best results in this competition, and two producers of ordinary milk were also awarded prizes.

There is no doubt the demand for "Graded" milk is gradually growing, but not to the extent we would desire—only milk of this quality is supplied at refreshment rooms under the control of the Town Council. The Education and Infant Welfare Committees also make similar arrangements for the milk supplied at the Open-Air and Secondary Schools and the grants to necessitous Mothers.

The results of the bacteriological examinations of the 43 samples are as follows :—

17 samples of " Certified " milk—*Bacillus Coli* was demonstrated in 1-c.c. of one sample in 48 hours and in another in 72 hours. The number of colonies varied from 170 to 1,900 per c.c.

13 samples of " Grade A " (Tuberculin Tested)—here *B. Coli* was found in five samples, in dilutions of 1/100 after 48 hours, and the number of colonies varied from 140 to 27,000 per c.c.

*13 samples of ordinary milk—three showed *B. Coli* in 1/100 dilution in 48 hours, and the colonies ranged 560 per c.c. to 1,200,000.

Chemical Analysis—butter fat present ranged from 3.1% to 5.7%.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)

REGULATIONS, 1925.

Only one case was notified during the year. The animal—a cow—upon slaughter, was certified by the Veterinary Surgeon to be affected with generalised tuberculosis—and in accordance with the provision of the Regulations compensation was paid.

When carcasses of animals showing tuberculosis are seen in the local slaughter-houses, we ascertain if possible where the animal came from, such particulars being forwarded to the County Council. I understand it is their usual custom to have inspections made of the other animals found on the farm. If this practice was general throughout the country it would go a long way to check the spread of infection.

*NOTE.—Eight of these were taken during ' Clean Milk Competition.'

ICE CREAM.

Under Section 71, Torquay Corporation Act, 1923, we have ample powers to inspect and control premises used for the preparation and storage of this commodity. During the year 81 inspections were made. Generally the places were clean, but in a few instances we were not satisfied with the position of the rooms used. Indeed one case we found the ice cream being prepared in a bedroom.

Six samples of ice cream were examined for B. Coli and it was found in each specimen. As the ingredients used in the preparation have to be raised to boiling point, it must be assumed that sufficient care is not taken to protect the article from dust and dirt or that sufficient care is not taken to sterilise the various vessels used.

During the summer months a large business is carried on in selling ice cream. Practically every sweetshop, café and restaurant sells it in one form or other, whilst barrow vendors are numerous. Hence it is most essential that close supervision should be exercised in its preparation.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917
AND
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The Regulations are enforced by the County Police, who also take samples. Through the courtesy of Superintendent Eddy, I am enabled to give the following results:—

Sample taken.	No.	Result of Analysis.		Result of Proceedings (if any).
		Genuine	Not Genuine.	
New Milk	33	33	—	—
Cream	1	1	—	—
Butter	3	3	—	—
Margarine	3	3	—	—
Lard	4	4	—	—
Cocoa	1	1	—	—
Arrowroot	2	2	—	—
Baking Powder	2	2	—	—
Coffee	1	1	—	—
Sponge Cake	1	1	—	—
Pepper	1	1	—	—
American Wine Sap Apples	1	—	1/1000 grains of arsenic per lb.	—
Sugar	1	1	—	—
Tapioca	1	1	—	—

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

Close observation is made by the District Inspectors of food stuffs exposed in shops and hawkers' barrows. On several occasions alleged unsound or diseased food has been brought to the department for examination. Frequently the circumstances surrounding the case, such as the cooking of the food or the length of time after purchase, etc., render it impossible for us to do much.

During the course of visits made to places where food is prepared, the occupiers in a few cases have had to be cautioned as to the lack of cleanliness either of the premises or utensils. As a rule this is sufficient to ensure improvement.

Regular visits are paid in the early morning to the Fish Quay to inspect fish before distribution. Cargoes of potatoes and other vegetables are often landed at the harbour, being brought over from Northern France. Their condition is investigated, and occasionally parts of their cargoes have been found to be unsound and are destroyed.

One case of illness was attributed to tinned meat, but an investigation and examination did not substantiate it.

KITCHENS OF HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

Section 70 of the Torquay Corporation Act, 1923, empowers inspection of the above. Owing to pressure of other work, the number inspected was not so large as we could have wished. The conditions found in those that were examined were on the whole satisfactory, and in several cases where alterations were being carried out the proprietors willingly complied with our suggestions.

FISH AND CHIP SHOPS.

There are 16 fish and chip shops on the register and three chip hawkers' barrows. They are frequently inspected. Except for the smell of frying, which to some people is objectionable, we have no complaint to make. The greatest trouble is the necessity for the frequent removal of the offal, and the condition of the receptacles for containing it.

OTHER OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is one tripe dressing establishment, which is usually found satisfactory. There are also seven marine stores on the register. Occasionally complaint arises from accumulations of bones or rabbit skins.

ARSENIC IN APPLES.

Samples of Jonathan apples were examined but with negative results. No cases of suspicious illness were brought to our notice.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

The diseases scheduled are Foot and Mouth Disease, Swine Fever, Epizootic Abortion, etc.

Bacteriological examinations of the following specimens connected with diseases of animals were made:—Swine Erysipelas, two; Lymphadenoma, one; Johne's Disease, two; Tuberculosis, five; Actinomycosis, two; and eight various specimens.

SWINE FEVER.

No outbreaks were notified, but one suspected case was investigated.

PARASITIC MANGE.

No cases were notified.

INSECT PESTS ACT.

No cases were reported or detected.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

Although no special organised scheme was carried during Rat Week, attention was drawn to the fact in the Press, and during this week poison baits were issued free by the Department. It has been our practice to carry out a continuous campaign throughout the year, 86 premises have been

specially inspected and treated during this period. Many difficulties arise in dealing with these pests. They seem to select old stables and stores as breeding places, and from there raid the surrounding premises for food. The rat-proofing of such places is almost impossible, and the close proximity of inaccessible high cliffs, intensifies the problem.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.

During the year 37 premises were inspected and drains tested, while 24 Certificates have been granted. The practice of granting Certificates where the requirements laid down by the Health Committee have been carried out is of considerable benefit to the many hotels and boarding houses in the town, whilst many visitors require such certificates before taking possession of furnished houses.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

Houses inspected	445
Houses visited	1530
Special visits <i>re</i> insanitary area	10
Dirty premises limewashed and cleansed	25
Rooms disinfected	163
Cases of overcrowding abated	2
Defective floors repaired	10
Water supply laid direct from main to tap over sink	4
Defective yards re-paved	10
Lighted and ventilated rooms	4
External plastering repaired	6
Internal	8
Stoves repaired	4
Coppers repaired	3
R.W.P.'s and gutters repaired	15
Nuisances from keeping fowls and animals	15
Ashbins provided for house refuse	448
Roofs repaired	57
Handrails fixed	17
Door and door frames repaired or renewed	3
Windows repaired or renewed	4
Yards and outbuildings cleansed	5
Smoke tests applied	879
Water	152
New sets of house drains laid	101
Defective house drains repaired	83
Intercepting traps with fresh-air inlets fixed	54
Old "Mason's" and other old type of traps abolished	44
Inspection chamber to drains built	119
Drains ventilated at head of system	83
New sanitary conveniences with water supply fixed	101
Soil pipes fixed outside buildings and ventilated	88

Iron and brick traps removed and earthenware gullies fixed ..	100
Waste pipes from baths, lavatories and sinks trapped ..	59
Choked drains cleared	74
Defective w.c. cisterns repaired or new provided ..	66
W.C.'s repaired and cleansed	26
Glazed sinks fixed	36
Lavatory basins fixed	23
Housemaid's sinks fixed	7
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation ..	3
Workshops visited	277
Workshop notices	65
Houses repaired	183
Sanitary certificates granted	24
Visits to piggeries	24
" stables	38
" common lodging-houses	12
" public elementary schools	77
Offensive accumulations removed	31
Nuisances from stables and manure pits abated ..	26
Miscellaneous	255
Inspections, Rats and Mice Act	86
No. of Baits issued, Rats and Mice	3757
Re-visits in connection with above work	2100
Legal notices	67
Preliminary notices served	662
Letters and communications in connection with the work of the department	1621
Verbal notices	226
Written and verbal complaints	900
Slaughter-houses visited	1673
Butchers' shops	2980
Butchers' carts	93
Fish Quay	95
Railway siding	65
Market	72
Other shops	123
Fish and chip shops,	62
Marine stores	17
Ice cream shops	81
Tripe boilers	30
Places of entertainment visited	16
Cafes, etc., visited	40
Carcases inspected	26,782
Weight of food destroyed	47,623 lbs.
Number of vessels inspected	118
Visits to dairies and cowsheds	374
Disinfectants supplied	220 galls.
Public conveniences inspected	232
Caravans and tents inspected	7
Samples of milk for analysis, % of fat	27
Samples of milk bacteriologically examined	43
" ice cream	4
Meat and other foods	15
Bedding, etc., disinfected	1296

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

As far as possible all trading vessels are boarded and inspected on arrival, special attention being paid to those from foreign ports as to the freedom of illness among the crews and presence of rats and other vermin.

Owing to the presence of Small-pox in Northern France, special attention was paid to vessels arriving here from French and Belgian Ports, while specific enquiries were made as to the presence of rats on board. But little trouble is experienced from these pests as the smallness of the boats, absence of bulk heads and other closed spaces and the nature of the cargoes carried give little encouragement to rat infestation. However, handbills calling attention to the requirements necessary in order to prevent rats getting ashore and offering assistance in case of rat infested ships have been handed to all masters of vessels entering the Port.

Similarly leaflets relative to the dangers of venereal diseases and facilities for treatment are distributed among the crews of ships.

No cases of illness were reported, but one man who had met with an accident whilst engaged discharging cargo was examined.

Only one case where rats were seen on board was reported. The Captain was supplied with bait, but the result has not been ascertained as the ship has not since called here.

I must say the vessels inspected have generally been found clean and in a satisfactory condition.

During the year 1926 the amount of shipping entering the Harbour was as follows:—

Foreign—

Steamers	... 37	Tonnage	... 6,391
Sailing	... 31	„	... 2,216
Motor	... 32	„	... 2,409
Total Ships		100	11,016

Inspected—

Steamers	... 10	Sailing and Motor Ships	... 29
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Coastwise—

Steamers	... 37	Tonnage	... 12,319
Sailing	... 19	„	... 1,249
Motor	... 126	„	... 5,635
		182	19,203

Inspected—

Steamers ... 60

Sailing and Motor
Ships ... 33

Six notices were served, one in respect to defective flushing cistern, three for the want of flushing cisterns and two relative to cleansing of water tanks. Two samples of water were taken for analysis.

As regards the provision of flushing cisterns, many Port Authorities do not appear to require these apparatus, as the Captains inform us their attention has not been called to their absence elsewhere.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year eight summonses were taken out and convictions followed in each case. In six cases the proceedings were instituted in respect to breaches of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, for failure to take reasonable steps to guard against contamination from mud, filth or other contaminating substances. One in respect to the sale of unsound butter and one for failure to remove offensive accumulation from a dwelling.

No.	Date.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.
1	Mar. 22nd	Offensive accumulation	Order made to remove accumulation	Costs
2	June	Dust & dirt on meat	Convictions	10/- & costs
3	„	do.	do.	10/- & costs
4	Oct.	do.	do.	£1 & costs
5	„	do.	do.	do.
6	„	do.	do.	do.
7	„	Dust & dirt on bacon	do.	do.
8	„	Sale of unsound butter	do.	£2 or 14 days imprisonment

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year 277 Factories and Workshops were inspected, this is 24 less than last year but slightly above the average of previous years.

With few exceptions, the workrooms are kept clean and generally well lighted and ventilated and free from overcrowding.

Neglect to lime-wash at the specified time and the absence of a ventilated space between the water closets and workrooms are the principal matters calling for attention, these however are remedied as soon as the occupiers attention is drawn to the matter.

No cases of infectious disease has occurred in connection with workshops, but one case of baker's itch was investigated.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) -	45	8	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop „) -	200	36	„
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	26	1	„
Total - - -	271	45	Nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
*Nuisances under the P.H. Acts—			
Want of Cleanliness - -	52	44	Nil
Want of Ventilation - -	15	15	—
Overcrowding - -	3	3	—
Want of Drainage of Floors -	1	1	—
Other Nuisances - -	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommo- dation {	Insufficient - -	1	—
	Unsuitable or Defective	9	—
	Not Separate for Sexes	1	—
Total - - -	82	74	—

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

LOCAL AND ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

Practically all the Adoptive Acts and Regulations have been put in force by the Council, and where necessary bye-laws framed. The Local Acts are the Torquay Harbour and District Act, 1886, and the Torquay Corporation Act, 1923.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

- (a) Total (including number given separately
under (b)) ... 369
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing
Acts—
 - (i.) By Local Authority ... 31
 - (ii.) By other bodies or persons 338

I. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	445
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	183
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..	3
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	64

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	—
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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	30
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	30
(b) by Local Authority in default of owner	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations of owners of intention to close	1

b. Proceedings under Public Health Acts : —

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	60
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	20
(b) by Local Authority in default of owner	5

c. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

During the year the District Sanitary Inspectors have examined 445 separate dwellings, 183 of these being under the Housing Act, 1925. Notices had to be served to remedy defects in 30 instances. In one area some notices have been withheld, as there is a probability of its having to be dealt with as an insanitary area.

Care has to be exercised in dealing with this type of property, and the question of reconstruction fully considered, as there is a tendency on the part of owners to seize on this to avail themselves of the privilege conferred by the Act to compel the Sanitary Authority to close the house as unfit for habitation, and as soon as the house is unoccupied, carry out such repairs as will enable them to obtain a determining order, when the house will be sold or let at a highly increased rent. In spite of these difficulties, a fair number of such houses have been satisfactorily renovated and in many others temporary repairs have been executed.

During the year, 369 houses suitable for use by members of the working classes have been completed. Of these, 31 were erected by the Town Council, the remainder by private enterprise. This means that only the former were available for renting. The consequence is that it has had very little effect on the demand or necessity for houses for those who most require them, as these persons are not in a position to put down the deposit required to purchase a house. This lack of houses has a very crippling effect on the action of the Health Department in dealing with cases of overcrowding and with houses which really ought to be condemned.

It may be asked, has not the occupation of the houses erected by private enterprise relieved the position? I can see very little evidence, indeed many of these houses are bought by persons who have just come to the Borough, or by persons whose means are now so restricted that they are unable to maintain the houses previously occupied by them.

During the year the Council purchased 36 acres on the Windmill Hill Estate, and tenders were accepted for the erection of 16 flats and 43 houses. It was hoped that some of these would have been available for occupation before the end of the year, but at the time of writing, none are yet ready—what the reasons for the delay are I cannot say—but all sorts of excuses are put forward. I would again like to put in a plea for the erection of smaller flats or houses, where persons, such as a man and wife with one or two young children could be housed. At present with the undertaking

required by the Ministry of Health, that the largest families shall be dealt with first, such persons have little or no chance of obtaining houses.

STENTIFORD HILL AND WESTHILL ESTATES.

The houses erected here are the property of the Corporation and on the whole have proved very satisfactory, both as regards accommodation and the care taken by the tenants. No doubt many minor defects which have had to receive attention prove somewhat costly when compared with the rent, but unless such matters are promptly attended to the ultimate damage arising from delay would lead to further dilapidation and greater expense. Many of these defects no doubt arise from the carelessness of the tenants, but if they were called upon to remedy them, the unskilled labour and inferior materials used would eventually lead to greater expense than if carried out by the Corporation in the first instance.

PIMLICO INSANITARY AREA.

After the lapse of many years, the question of the clearing of this insanitary area has arrived at its final issue. In December, an Inspector of the Ministry of Health held a Public Inquiry and inspected the area, and we now await their decision. Most of the houses erected to house the dispossessed were finished before then, and in order that they might not remain unoccupied when the demand for houses was so great, they were temporarily loaned to the Housing Committee for urgent cases, each tenant signing an agreement to vacate them when required, of course, on the understanding that a Council house in another area will be provided. It is hoped that before the year is out the clearing of the site will be completed, as there are other areas, such as Temperance Street and Lower Union Lane which require similar treatment, but cannot be dealt with until this is off our hands.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1926 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.	
			Number	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	32520	482	490	12.4	543	16.6	59	92	41	83.6	576	17.7
1916	31540	449	459	13.3	554	17.2	65	53	43	93.7	542	17.2
1917	30685	389	401	11.7	562	18.3	88	80	26	64.8	554	18.0
1918	30710	407	412	12.0	597	19.4	85	110	31	75	622	20.2
1919	33374	517	531	15.2	501	15.0	60	63	25	47	504	15.1
1920	34703	643	657	18.6	505	14.5	57	62	34	53	510	14.7
1921	33660	533	542	16.1	529	15.7	73	69	44	81	533	15.8
1922	33690	495	490	14.5	581	17.2	66	77	23	47	592	17.5
1923	34100	503	488	14.3	532	15.6	68	52	24	49	516	15.1
1924	34940	514	521	14.9	548	15.6	75	84	28	53	557	15.9
1925	35070	508	513	14.6	533	15.2	70	65	33	64	528	15.0
1926	36990	505	507	13.7	546	14.7	80	70	32	63	536	14.4

TABLE II.
CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1926.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.							Total cases notified in each locality.										
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						Torre	Waldon	Upton	Ellac'mbe	Strand	Torwood	St. M.C'h.	Babbac'be	Chelston	Total cases removed to hospital.	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65											65 and upwards
Small-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, incl'd'g ..	4	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Membranous croup ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	25	3	18	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	6	1	—	3	1	—	—	23
Scarlet fever ..	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	96	—	1	2	17	51	25	—	5	11	12	16	10	12	17	5	8	—
Other forms of ..	19	1	4	3	6	4	1	—	2	—	4	3	2	2	5	—	1	—
Tuberculosis ..	23	1	3	4	—	4	9	2	—	2	7	2	4	2	3	2	1	—
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	46	2	14	24	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	17	5	—	8	4	—	1
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	236	9	27	55	32	65	44	4	17	17	35	46	26	20	48	16	11	28

TABLE III. CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE
YEAR 1926. (see Notes next page).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or non Residents in Institutions in the District
	All ages	under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 & under 35.	35 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes (Certified causes) (Uncertified)	524 12	30 2	5 —	4 —	7 —	45 1	20 —	128 3	285 6	63 —
1 Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Small-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping-cough ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria & Croup ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza ..	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	—
8 Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Meningococcal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	42	—	—	—	—	23	6	12	1	9
11 Other Tuberculous diseases ..	10	1	—	1	—	4	1	2	1	6
12 Cancer, malignant disease ..	64	—	—	1	—	—	3	23	37	8
13 Rheumatic Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Diabetes ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	—
16 Organic Heart Disease ..	106	—	—	—	—	3	1	27	75	6
17 Arterio-Sclerosis ..	58	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	51	—
18 Bronchitis ..	37	3	1	—	—	—	—	9	24	—
19 Pneumonia, all forms ..	24	4	2	1	—	—	—	5	12	2
20 Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	12	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	7	2
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
24 Cirrhosis of liver ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
25 Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	8	1
26 Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	24	—	—	—	—	23	—	1	—	32
28 Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
29 Suicide ..	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1
30 Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	14	1	—	—	2	21	—	32	6	34
31 Other Defined Diseases ..	88	5	1	1	3	7	3	25	43	18
32 Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	536	32	5	4	7	46	20	131	291	63

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death.

- (a) All "transferable deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the district who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in column 2—10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the district, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated in the district, whether of residents or non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered medical practitioners, and all inquest cases, are to be classed as "Certified;" all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Deaths from Enteritis are included under Title 22, "Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years).

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1926.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES.	Certified .. Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	1	1
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	—	1	..	..	..	1
	Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Tuberculosis Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	1	..	1
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Other Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Diseases		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Convulsions		1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Bronchitis		..	..	..	..	—	1	1	1	..	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ..		..	..	..	..	—	2	2	1	..	5
{	Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Enteritis	..	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	..	1
Gastritis		..	..	..	..	—	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Suffocation, overlying ..		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Injury at Birth		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Atelectasis		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
{	Congenital Malformations ..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Premature Birth	8	1	1	2	12	2	..	..	..	14
Debility, Atrophy, and Marasmus ..		..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—
Other Causes		..	..	..	..	—	1	1	..	..	2
TOTALS		9	1	2	2	14	8	3	3	4	32

Nett Births in the year	{	Legitimate	482
		Illegitimate	25
Nett Deaths in the year	{	Legitimate	26
		Illegitimate	6

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
 IN THE YEAR 1841

NAME OF THE LANDHOLDERS	ACRES OF LAND	VALUATION IN THE YEAR 1841	RENT IN THE YEAR 1841	TAXES IN THE YEAR 1841	INCUMBRANCES IN THE YEAR 1841	REMARKS
1. The Earl of...	1000	£1000	£1000	£1000	£1000	...
2. The Duke of...	500	£500	£500	£500	£500	...
3. The Marquis of...	250	£250	£250	£250	£250	...
4. The Viscount of...	150	£150	£150	£150	£150	...
5. The Baron of...	100	£100	£100	£100	£100	...
6. The Lord of...	50	£50	£50	£50	£50	...
7. The Lady of...	25	£25	£25	£25	£25	...
8. The Baroness of...	10	£10	£10	£10	£10	...

THE SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
 IN THE YEAR 1842

BOROUGH OF TORQUAY.



Meteorological Report

FOR THE YEAR 1926,

**WITH EXTREMES AND COMPARISON WITH
AVERAGES OF PRECEDING YEARS.**

BY

C. BELLINGER, F.R. Met. Soc

Borough Meteorologist.

March, 1927.

BOROUGH OBSERVATORY,
PRINCESS PIER,
TORQUAY.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Torquay.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following Meteorological Report for the year 1926.

Observations have been taken twice daily throughout the year, at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Local Time), and at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. during Summer Time. The Readings at 9 a.m. have been posted each morning at the Observatory, Princess Pier, and various stations in the town; also at St. Mary-Church Town Hall. The Evening Readings have been telegraphed, as usual, in code to the Meteorological Office, London, from whence they are distributed to the various Press Agencies for publication in the morning papers. During the Summer Season, morning telegrams were also sent to the Meteorological Office, giving particulars of the weather at 9 a.m. This information was published in several of the evening newspapers.

Press telegrams are forwarded to the "Western Morning News and Mercury" and "Torbay Herald and Express" every morning. The Weekly Reports, besides being sent to the Meteorological Office, are also forwarded to the "Torquay Times" and "Torquay Directory," as well as several private individuals.

A weekly and monthly review of the type of weather experienced is published in the "Torquay Directory," "Torquay Times," and "Torbay Herald and Express."

As in past years, the Monthly Report, which shows comparison with previous years, is published in the local papers; also posted up at the Observatory and other

places in the town. Copies are also forwarded to the Royal Meteorological Society, British Rainfall Organisation, and the Torquay Natural History Society. A separate Monthly Report, giving our twenty-seven instrumental and other readings twice daily, is sent to the Meteorological Office, London.

The daily, weekly, and monthly records exhibited at the Observatory with the self-recording Thermograph and Barograph, are a source of considerable interest to visitors, for it is quite a common sight during the summer months to see fifteen to twenty persons reading the records displayed and commenting on the amount of sunshine and temperature experienced here compared with other places. Many visitors, before planning their daily itinerary, wait for the daily forecast to be posted.

The scheme of insurance initiated by the Pluvias Insurance Company and various newspapers and journals leads to a careful study of the daily rainfall, and many applications have been received for copies of our rainfall statistics.

The observations are also published, with others relating to the County of Devon, in the Annual "Climate of Devon" Report by the Devonshire Association.

Numerous private enquiries, newspaper articles, etc., concerning the climate here have also been replied to during the year.

Considerably over a thousand telegrams, reports and communications have been despatched.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

C. BELLINGER.

OBSERVATORY AND INSTRUMENTS.

Torquay is situated in North Latitude, $50^{\circ}28'$, and West Longitude $3^{\circ}31'$. The town faces south-west, being situated on the shores of Torbay. Many parts of the town lie on hills 200 to 250 feet above sea level, from which magnificent views of Torbay and Dartmoor can be obtained.

The geographical position of these hills is so situated as to protect the town from the cold winds of the north and east, while the River Dart to the west and south-west, the River Teign to the north, and the Bay to the south, have such a steadying effect on the climate that extremes of temperature are rare.

The Observatory is organised and maintained by the Town Council, and is under the supervision of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London.

The several Barometers, Thermometers, and Rain Gauges have been verified at Kew Observatory, and are regularly examined by an Inspector on the staff of the Meteorological Office. Readings are all corrected for instrumental errors.

The Hygrometrical Results are deduced from the daily morning readings of the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers by means of Regnault's Tables.

The averages for Sunshine are the result of 27 years, for Temperature and Rainfall of 50 years, and for Pressure of 42 years' observations.

The following are the instruments and appliances in regular use, those being marked by an asterisk being the property of the Torquay Natural History Society, and lent by them to the town:—

*The **Barometer** is a Fortin standard, and is read twice daily. All readings are corrected for Temperature and reduced to sea level.

Two **Barographs**. One is placed in the window of the Observatory, and the one presented by the late Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., is exhibited at the entrance to the Pavilion.

Two sets of **Stevenson's Screens**, each containing **Dry** and **Wet Bulb** and **Maximum** and **Minimum Thermometers**. One of these sets is at Cary Green, where the official Temperatures for the Meteorological Office have been taken.

Rain Gauges are of the Snowdon pattern. They are placed, one on Cary Green, where official records are taken, and one in the Princess Gardens.

Grass Minimum Thermometer, placed in Cary Green.

Sunshine Recorder is a Curtis improved Campbell-Stokes instrument. This is situated on the cover shelter at the Southern end of the Princess Pier deck. The Sunshine Cards are forwarded at month ends to the Meteorological Office for examination and verification.

A 4ft. earth Thermometer is placed in the Princess Gardens Station.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1926.

The weather of the year has been notable for its deficiency in sunshine, its dullness, dryness for the greater part of the year, and its remarkably high temperatures during the first four months.

Notwithstanding the lack of sunshine, the weather has been fairly good and compensated for by dry weather. December was a remarkably fine and dry month, only 0.38 inch of rain being recorded, against its mean of 4.29 inches; it was the dreist month of the year, and establishes a record for this month.

November was notable for its extreme wetness by rainfall 9.40 inches, against its mean of 3.45 inches; this also establishes a record for this month.

June, usually the driest month in the year, recorded a large rainfall of 3.27 inches; its mean average was 1.89 inches. It should be noted that previous large rainfalls in June within the last 20 years were in 1909, 4.34 inches, and 1912, 3.34 inches.

Only January, February, April, June, and November recorded increases over average.

The total sunshine was 122 hours less than last year. Decreased amounts of sunshine were recorded in nine months of the year; only June, August, and December showed increases above averages.

The temperature was in excess of the average the first four months, and July, August and September, the other months being below the average. The highest shade temperature was 82.0°F. in July, and the lowest shade temperature 26.5°F. in January; taking the mean temperature for the year, the variation was very little indeed.

Mean pressure was below the average in eight months of the year, the lowest recorded pressure being 28.444 inches in November, and the highest 30.715 inches in December.

The wind was again mainly from the Western quadrant, varying to N.W., and a good many times to the East. The records of wind directions and forces are tabulated.

The range of visibility was extremely good, there being only moderate sea fog of short duration and morning and evening mists.

Torquay has not experienced the extremes of weather as recorded by the Meteorological Office elsewhere.

JANUARY.

The weather was comparatively mild, except for a short spell of very cold weather between the 13th and 19th, when the maximum temperature fell as low as 33.6°F. and the minimum temperature 26.5°F. ; the deviation from average temperature was small. There was an excess of rainfall, falling daily from the 1st to the 7th and 15th to the end of the month, the only dry days, being under a high pressure system, being from the 8th to the 14th, with a southerly and easterly wind; for the rest of the month pressure was most irregular and conditions unsettled.

The total sunshine, 54.45 hours, was 11.67 in excess of last year's total, but 8.50 hours below the average of 27 years. The greatest daily amount was on the 19th—6.50 hours. There were 14 sunless days. The total duration of sunshine to date, 54.45 hours, was 8.50 hours below the average of 27 years for one month.

The total rainfall, 5.65 inches, is 0.51 inches below last year's total, and 2.33 inches in excess of the average of 50 years. The greatest fall, 0.70 inches, was on the 6th, the number of days of precipitation being 25. The total rainfall to date, 5.65 inches, is 2.33 inches in excess of the average of 50 years for one month.

The mean temperature, 44.8°F. , is 0.8° less than last year's mean, and 2.0° in excess of the average of 50 years. The mean maximum temperature, 48.8°F. , is 0.7° less than last year's mean; and the mean minimum temperature, 40.9°F. , is 0.8° less than last year's mean. The highest shade temperature was on the 2nd, 54.9°F. , and the lowest on the 16th, 26.5°F. ; the lowest maximum (day) temperature on the 14th, 33.6 , and the highest minimum (night) temperature on the 23rd, 49.5°F. Mean daily range, 7.9°F. There were 12 days with ground frost.

Pressure was irregular throughout the month. The mean, corrected to sea level, was 29.860 inches, being 0.213 inches below the average of 42 years. The highest reading, 30.293 inches, was on the 8th, and the lowest, 29.347 inches, on the 17th, giving an extreme range of pressure of 0.946 inches.

The wind current was mainly from the west, south, and S.W. Mean force, light to moderate. Records of observations show that it blew from west 17, south 11, S.W. 9, north 6 times.

Hail shower once ; snow and sleet, three times ; thunder, once.

Mean of humidity at 9 a.m., 86% ; at 5 p.m., 82%, giving a mean of 84%. Mean daily amount of ozone, 90%.

FEBRUARY.

The outstanding feature of the weather of this month was its mildness, interrupted by a very cold period (9th to 13th), and its dullness, and its almost continuous rise in pressure from 29.245 inches on the 2nd to its highest point, 30.603, on the 28th, the only real depression being 29.714 inches on the 17th, when the largest fall of rain occurred. The rainfall was above the average ; also the temperatures ; wind, blowing mainly from the west.

The total sunshine of 50.12 hours was 49.84 hours less than last year's total, and 35.72 hours less than the average of 27 years. The total duration of sunshine to date is 126.30 hours, being 22.49 hours less than the average of 27 years for two months. The greatest daily amount was 9.15 hours on the 25th, and the number of sunless days 12.

The total rainfall, 3.18 inches, was 1.41 inches below last year's total, and 0.27 inches above the average of 50 years. The greatest fall, 0.78 inches, was on the 17th, and number of days of precipitation 18. The total rainfall to date is 8.83 inches, being 2.66 inches above the average of 50 years for two months.

The mean temperature, 48.0°F., is 3 1° above last year's mean, and 4.7° above the average of 50 years. The mean maximum temperature, 51.7°F., was 1.6° in excess of last year's mean, and the mean minimum temperature 4.9°F. above last

year's mean. The highest shade temperature, 57.2°F. , was on the 24th, and the lowest 37.1°F. on the 13th. The lowest maximum (day) temperature, 40.9°F. , was on the 10th, and the highest minimum (night) temperature, 49.8°F. , on the 24th. The mean daily range was 7.2°F. , being below the average of the past five years.

Atmospheric pressure was on the ascendancy, with one exception, from the 14th to the 18th—first week low, last week high. The mean corrected value at sea level, 29.876 inches, was 0.100 below the average of 42 years. The highest corrected reading was 30.603 on the 28th, and the lowest 29.245, giving an extreme range of pressure of 1.358 inches.

Whilst the main wind current was from the west, there was a frequency of east wind during the first half, but decidedly west second half, with a mean force of light to moderate. Records of observations of directions thus :—West, 23 ; east, 9 ; S.E., 5.

The mean of humidity at 9 a.m. is 86%, and 5 p.m. 82%, giving a mean value of 84%. The mean daily amount of ozone at 9 a.m. is 40%. Fog occurred on the 3rd and 4th.

Range of visibility, good.

MARCH.

A cloudy month, with rainfall below the average : a deficiency of sunshine, but temperatures generally high.

The mean temperatures for the month were :—Maximum, 51.5°F. ; minimum, 41.9°F. , giving a mean temperature of 46.7°F. Compared with past years, the mean maximum is 1.8° , mean minimum 4.1° , and mean temperature 3.0° above last year ; while the mean maximum is 2.2° , mean minimum 3.2° , and mean temperature 2.7° above the average for 50 years. The highest day temperature recorded was 57.5°F. on the 7th, and the lowest 41.3°F. on the 22nd ; the highest night temperature was 51°F. on the 7th, and the lowest 36°F. on the 19th. The mean daily range is 9.6° compared with 11.8° last year, and 10.8° of the mean of ten years. One ground frost was registered, compared with none last year.

Rainfall was below the average to the extent of 1.87 inches, but 0.42 inches more than last month. The total fall to date is 9.64 inches ; this is 1.5 inches less than last year, but 0.73

inches above the average of 50 years 3 months. The heaviest fall occurred on the 4th, when 0.28 inches were registered. There were nine days of precipitation.

The total amount of sunshine registered during the month was 101.7 hours. This is 25.4 hours below last year, and 34.52 hours below the average of 27 years. The total duration of sunshine to date is 228 hours, or 41.84 hours less than the total for the same period last year, and 57.01 hours below the average of 27 years 3 months. The sunniest day was the 10th, when 8.4 hours were recorded. There were three sunless days, which was the same as last year.

Atmospheric pressure was high and for the most part steady. The mean corrected reading at sea level for the month is 30.122 inches; this is 0.185 inches above the average of 42 years. The highest corrected reading was 30.688 inches on the 11th, and the lowest, 29.411 inches, on the 27th, giving an extreme range of pressure of 1.277 inches.

Wind was mainly from a westerly quarter followed by east; although generally light in force, it was rather keen at times. The records show that it blew from the west on 15 occasions, east 12, north 8, north-west 5, and south-east 5.

Showers of sleet occurred on the 23rd, hail on the 24th, thunder and lightning on the 3rd, fog on the 28th, and gales on the 3rd and 4th. Humidity was below the average, the mean at 9 a.m. being 73% and at 5 p.m. 68%, giving a mean of 70%. The average for the month was 82%. Except for the cold spell between the 16th and 24th and the heavy overcast sky, climatic conditions were generally better than the usual March.

APRIL.

The weather was fairly fine, moderately sunny and warm first half, especially so at Easter, when there was a maximum temperature of 65.0°F. From the 1st to the 13th was fine, 14th to the 23rd unsettled and rainy; warmer first half, cooler to end of month. Greater extremes of temperature first half.

The total sunshine of 165.90 hours was 10.80 hours less than last year, and 18.20 hours less than the average for 27 years. The total duration of sunshine to date was 372.30 hours, being 96.81 hours less than the average for 27 years for four months, and 74.24 hours less than the total for the same period last year. The sunniest day was the 13th, when 12.40 hours

were recorded. There were two sunless days. The sunniest period was from the 9th to the 13th inclusive, with an average of 11.70 hours daily.

The total rainfall of 2.26 inches was 0.29 inches less than last year, and 0.03 inches above the average for 50 years, and 0.76 inches above the average for 50 years to date. The heaviest fall was on the 14th with 0.58 inches, and the number of days of precipitation was 16.

The mean temperature of the month was 50.3°F. , which is 2.1° higher than last year, also 2.1° higher than the average for 50 years. The mean maximum temperature of 56.1°F. , and mean minimum temperature of 44.5°F. , were also 2.2° in excess of last year's mean. The highest day temperature recorded was 65.0°F. on the 4th, and lowest 50.5°F. on the 11th; the highest night minimum temperature 51.3° on the 15th, and the lowest 38.0° on the 10th. The mean daily range was 11.6° , compared with 11.7° last year.

Barometric pressure was fairly high up to the 13th, after which it was very unsteady. The mean corrected reading at sea level for the month was 29.807 inches; this was 0.102 inches below the average of 42 years. The highest corrected reading was 30.323 inches on the 5th, and the lowest 29.392 inches on the 21st, giving an extreme range of pressure of 0.931 inches.

Wind was mainly from the east, north-west, and N.N.W. quarters, the mean force being moderate. Fresh to strong wind was also recorded from these quarters. Records show that it blew from the south 6 times, east 9, west 5, north-west 7, N.N.W. 7.

Hail showers occurred on the 8th, 17th, 20th, and 22nd. Thunderstorm severe but of short duration, with heavy rain on the 22nd; fog on the 30th.

The range of visibility was very good. Mean daily amount of ozone, 54 per cent.

MAY.

Weather dry, with a generally low temperature and fair amount of sunshine. There were unsettled periods with a frequency of showers. The warmest period was during the last ten days. Sunshine, rainfall, and temperature below the averages.

The total sunshine of 196.90 hours was 9.40 hours more than last year, but 29.40 hours less than the average for 27 years. The total duration of sunshine to date was 569.20 hours, being 126.10 hours less than the average for 27 years for five months. The greatest daily amount was 13.40 hours on the 22nd. There were two sunless days, the same as last year.

The total rainfall, 0.83 inches, was 2.71 inches less than last year, and 1.13 inches below the average for 50 years, and 0.37 inches less than the average for 50 years to date. The number of days of precipitation was 13, and the greatest fall was 0.15 inches on the 12th and 29th inst.

The mean temperature of 52.0°F. was 1.0° below the mean of last year, and 1.6° below the average of 50 years. The mean maximum temperature, 58.0°F. , was the same as last year, whilst the minimum temperature of 46.0°F. was 2.1° less than last year's mean. The highest shade temperature, 68.0°F. , was on the 22nd, and the lowest 39.0° on the 16th. The highest night temperature was 55.0°F. on the 25th, and the lowest maximum temperature 51.0°F. on the 15th. The mean daily range was 12.0°F. , being 2.0° greater than last year.

The barometric pressure was, generally speaking, irregular, the mean corrected reading at sea level being 29.886 inches, which is 0.092 inches below the average of 42 years; the highest reading being 30.131 inches on the 25th and the lowest 29.595 inches on the 30th, giving an extreme range of pressure of 0.536 inches.

A very windy month from the south-west, west, and north-west, and a frequency of east wind; the mean force being moderate to fresh. Gale force was recorded from the west on the 12th and the south-west on the 30th. The records show that it blew from the east 7 times, west 9, north-west 11, south-west 9, south-east 6.

Hail showers on the 7th. Mean of humidity, 76 per cent. at both 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. readings. The mean daily amount of ozone at 9 a.m. was 52 per cent. of possible.

The range of visibility was excellent.

JUNE.

Unsettled first half, changeable temperature, frequency of rain, and strong winds; warm, dry, and more sunny second half.

The total sunshine of 282.50 hours is 66.70 less than last year, but 50.90 hours in excess of the average of 50 years. The total sunshine to date is 851.70 hours, which is 75 20 hours below the average of 27 years for six months. The greatest daily amount was 15.20 hours on the 3rd. The number of sunless days was two, against none last year.

The total rainfall of 3.27 inches was 3.26 inches in excess of last year's total, and 1.38 inches in excess of the average of 50 years; also 1.01 inches in excess of the total rainfall of 50 years to date. The greatest fall was 1.43 inches on the 1st-2nd, and there were eleven days of precipitation.

The mean temperature of 58.0°F . is 4.0° below the mean of last year, and 0.5° below the average of 50 years. The mean maximum temperature, 64.9°F ., is 5.5° below the mean of last year, and the minimum temperature of 51.2°F ., is 2.5° below the mean of last year. The highest shade temperature was on the 6th, 73.0°F ., and the lowest 43.0°F . on the 4th. The lowest maximum temperature was on the 2nd and 9th, 57.0°F ., and the highest night minimum 58.0°F . on the 21st. The mean daily range was 13.7°F ., being 3.0° less than last year.

The mean pressure was irregular to the 19th, and higher and constant from this date to the end of the month. The mean corrected reading at sea level being 29.951 inches, which is 0.084 inches below the average of 42 years. The highest corrected reading was 30.396 inches on the 28th, and the lowest 29.413 inches on the 12th, giving an extreme range of pressure of 0.983 inches.

The wind was mainly from the west, north-west, and south-east quarters; the mean moderate to fresh in force, but there was a frequency of fresh to strong winds, and on the 9th and 11th the wind was blowing gale force from the west. The records show that it blew from the west 14 times, north-west 7, south-east 10, south-west 5, east 6, north north west 6.

Range of visibility, excellent.

Showers of hail on the 9th ; fog on the 8th. Humidity 79% at 9 a.m. and 72% at 5 p.m., giving a mean of 78.5%, which is much higher than last year. The fineness from the 19th to the end of the month was the redeeming feature to an unpleasant first half, and gave a daily record of sunshine of 12.0 hours.

Mean daily amount of ozone at 9 a.m., 49 per cent.

JULY.

Weather warm, dry, sunny, particularly so the first four days and from the 8th to the 16th. Rainfall below average ; temperature above the average. A very fine month, broken by short spells of windy and showery weather.

The total sunshine of 234.50 hours is 10.70 hours more than last year, and 0.10 hours less than the average of 27 years. The total duration of sunshine to date is 1,086 20 hours, which is 75.30 hours less than the average of 27 years for seven months. The greatest daily amount was 14.40 hours on the 2nd. There were two sunless days.

The total rainfall, 0.59 inches, is 1.91 inches less than last year, and 1.66 inches below the average of 50 years, and 0.65 inches less than the average of 50 years for seven months. The total rainfall to date is 16.59 inches. The greatest fall was on the 6th, 0.18 inches, and the number of days of precipitation 11.

The mean temperature, 64.0°F., was 1.2° in excess of last year's mean, and 2.3° above the average of 50 years. The mean maximum temperature of 70.0°F. is 1.2° in excess of last year's mean, and the mean minimum temperature of 58.0°F. is also 1.1° in excess. The highest shade temperature was 82.0°F. on the 14th, and the lowest 51.0°F. on the 27th. The lowest (day) maximum temperature was 62.0°F. on the 6th, and the highest (night) minimum temperature 62.0°F. on the 12th and 19th. The mean daily range is 12.0°F., being 0.3° more than last year. The maximum temperature of 82.0°F. was the highest for the year.

Pressure was periodically high, but there were low pressures and short spells of unsettled weather. The mean corrected reading at sea level for the month was 30.050 inches ; this is

0.047 inches below the average of 42 years. The highest corrected reading was 30.371 inches on the 31st, and the lowest 29.662 inches on the 19th, giving an extreme range of pressure of 0.709 inches.

The mean wind force was moderate, but from the 16th to the end of the month the wind blew fresh to strong from the east, south-west, west, and north-west. The records show that it blew from the east 10 times, north-west 15, west 7, south-west 6, south-east 8.

Although thunderstorms, with heavy rain, were widespread and frequent in other parts, only one was experienced here on the 18th, with slight rain. There was moderate fog on three occasions.

The range of visibility for the month was excellent.

The mean per cent. of humidity was 77 at 9 a.m. and 72 at 5 p.m., giving a mean of 75 per cent.

The mean daily amount of ozone was 37 per cent.

AUGUST.

A very fine, warm month, with sunshine, temperatures, and pressure above the averages. Rainfall below the average; also notable for its equally warm temperatures day and night.

The total sunshine of 224.70 hours was 33.20 hours in excess of last year's total, and 14.00 hours in excess of the average of 27 years. The total duration of sunshine to date is 1,310.90 hours, which is 61.30 hours less than the average of 27 years for eight months. The greatest daily amount was 12.90 hours on the 1st. Sunshine every day of month.

The total rainfall of 0.92 inches is 1.59 inches less than last year's total, and 1.79 inches less than the average of 50 years, and 2.44 inches less than the average of 50 years for eight months.

The mean temperature of 63.0°F. is 0.9° in excess of last year's mean, and 1.4° in excess of the average of 50 years. The mean maximum of 70.0°F. is 2.1° in excess of last year's mean; the mean minimum of 57.0°F. being 0.6° in excess of

last year's mean. The highest shade temperature was 77.0°F . on the 24th, and the lowest 52.0°F . on the 27th. The lowest maximum (day) temperature, 66.0°F ., on the 20th, and the highest minimum (night) temperature 65.5°F . on the 25th. The mean daily range of temperature was 13.0°F .

The pressure was high first nine days and last nine days, and moderate in the middle period. The mean corrected reading at sea level was 30.103 inches, which is 0.128 inches above the average of 42 years. The highest corrected reading was 30.381 inches on the 27th, and the lowest 29.793 inches on the 21st, giving an extreme range of pressure of 0.588 inches.

The wind was mainly from the south-west, west, and west-north-west; the mean force of wind being moderate, but there were breezy periods in the middle of month. The records show the following directions at observations:—West 16, west-north-west 6, south-west 7, east 5, south-east 6.

The humidity at 9 a.m. was 79 per cent. and at 5 p.m. 73 per cent., giving a mean of 76 per cent.

The mean daily amount of ozone was 36 per cent.

Moderate fog of short duration occurred on the 13th, 20th, and 23rd.

The visibility of the month was excellent.

SEPTEMBER.

A warm, dry, dull month, great deficiency of sunshine. Rainfall much below the average, temperatures above, especially so to the 22nd. From the 2nd to the 10th the mean daily maximum temperature was 73.0°F . The last eight days were much cooler. The mean pressure was above the average.

The total sunshine, 141.30 hours, was 38.50 hours less than last year's total, and 23.90 hours less than the average of 27 years. The total duration of sunshine to date is 1,452.20 hours, which is 85.20 hours less than the average of 27 years for nine months. The greatest daily amount was on the 10th, 10.60 hours, and the number of sunless days two.

The total rainfall, 0.81 inches, was 2.55 inches below last year's total, and 1.45 inches below the average of 50 years. The total rainfall to date is 18.32 inches, being 3.92 inches less than the average of 27 years for nine months. The greatest fall was on the 9th, 0.34 inches, and there were eight days of precipitation.

The mean temperature of 62.0°F. is 5.3° in excess of last year's total, and 3.8° in excess of the average of 50 years. The mean maximum temperature, 68.0°F., is 4.8° higher than last year, and the mean minimum temperature of 56.0°F. is 5.8° in excess of last year's mean. The highest shade temperature was on the 10th, 79.0°F., and the lowest 42.0°F. on the 27th; the lowest maximum (day) temperature 56.0°F. on the 26th, and the highest (night) minimum temperature 64.0°F. on the 6th and 7th. The mean daily range was 12.0°F.

The atmospheric pressure was high throughout the month, the only pressure below 30.000 inches occurring on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, and 24th to 27th. The mean corrected reading at sea level 30.136 inches, being 0.101 inches in excess of the average of 42 years. The highest corrected reading was 30.409 inches on the 30th, and lowest reading 29.797 inches on the 26th, giving an extreme range of pressure of 0.162 inches.

The wind was mainly from the west and north-west quarters, with a mean force of light to moderate, but on many days strong in force. From observations taken the wind was blowing from the west 12 times, north-west 12, west-south-west 6, west-north-west 6, south-east 7.

There was a fog on two occasions, the 2nd and 17th inst.

The range of visibility was excellent.

The humidity 84 per cent at 9 a.m. and 79 per cent. at 5 p.m., making a mean of humidity of 81.5 per cent.

The mean daily amount of ozone at 9 a.m., 25 per cent.

OCTOBER.

The first four days fine, dry and warm, after which the weather became unsettled, with a frequency of rain daily to the 16th, the temperature remaining high, but on the 17th the temperature dropped considerably, and under a high pressure

from the 17th to the 20th were dry, cold days. The very low temperature remained to the end of the month, with unsettled rainy weather.

The total sunshine, 108.30 hours, is 6.90 hours over last year's total, but 6.10 hours less than the average of 27 years. The greatest daily amount was 9.80 hours on the 18th, and the number of sunless days is eight. The total duration of sunshine to date is 1,560.50 hours, being 91.30 hours less than the average of 27 years for ten months.

The total rainfall, 3.54 inches, was less 0.47 inches than last year, and 0.38 inches less than the average of 50 years. The greatest fall, 0.85 inches, was on the 27th, and there were 18 days of precipitation. The total rainfall to date is 21.86 inches, being 4.30 inches less than the average of 50 years for ten months.

The mean temperature, 51.0°F. , is 4.2° less than last year's mean, and 1.6° less than the average of 50 years. Mean maximum temperature, 56.0°F. , is 4.0° less than last year's mean; mean minimum temperature, 46.0°F. , is 4.5° less than last year's mean; the highest shade temperature, 68.0°F. , being recorded on the 7th, and the lowest, 32.0°F. , on the 24th. The lowest maximum (day) temperature, 44.0°F. , on the 21st and the highest minimum (night) temperature, 60.0°F. , on the 4th and 9th. The mean daily range was 10.0°F. ; number of days temperature below 32.0°F. , two. Only once was there ground frost on the morning of the 24th; temperature, 28.0°F.

The atmospheric pressure was high the first six days and from 17th to 20th; rest of the month very unsteady and low. The mean corrected reading at sea level for the month is 29.930 inches, being 0.022 inches less than the average of 42 years. The highest corrected reading was 30.501 inches on the 4th, and the lowest 29.319 was on the 28th, giving an extreme range of pressure of 1.182 inches.

The main wind current was from the east, east-north-east, west-north-west, and north, and mean force moderate to fresh. Observations show that the wind directions were: east 11, west-north-west 7, north 5, west 6, east-north-east 6, north-east 5, north-west 5.

There was ground frost on the 24th; hail shower on the 15th; thunder on the 6th and 25th.

The visibility was excellent.

The humidity at 9 a.m. was 84 per cent. and at 5 p.m. 80 per cent., giving a mean of 82 per cent.

The mean daily amount of ozone at 9 a.m. was 58 per cent.

NOVEMBER.

An abnormally wet month; copious falls of rain as much as 2.15 inches fell on the 8th and 1.09 inches on the 1st—a record month for rainfall, rain falling on 26 days. Temperature was generally high, but the lowest was on the first day and during the last week of the month. The sunshine record was low. The wettest month of the year.

The total sunshine, 75.30 hours, was 7.10 hours less than last year's total, and 5.10 hours below the average of 27 years. The greatest daily amount was on the 12th with 7.50 hours; there were ten sunless days. The total sunshine to date is 1,635.80 hours, being 96.40 hours below the average for 27 years for eleven months.

The total rainfall of 9.40 inches is 5.54 inches in excess of last year's total, and 5.95 inches in excess of the average of 50 years. The greatest fall was on the 8th of 2.15 inches, the number of days on which rain fell being 26. The total rainfall to date is 31.26 inches, being 1.65 inches in excess of the average of 50 years for eleven months.

The mean temperature of 46.5°F. is 2.6° in excess of last year's mean, and 0.6° less than the average of 50 years. The mean maximum temperature of 52.0°F. is 3.3° above the total of last year's mean; mean minimum temperature of 41.0°F. is 1.8° above the total of last year's mean. The highest shade temperature, 57.0°F., was on the 4th and 5th, and the lowest 32.0°F. on the 1st. The lowest maximum (day) temperature, 44.0°F., was on the 29th, and the highest minimum (night) temperature, 51.0°F., was on the 16th and 17th. The mean daily range was 11.0°F., being 4.0° in excess of the mean of the past five years. There were four days of ground frost.

The atmospheric pressure was very unsteady throughout, showing markedly deep depressions on the 8th at 29.018 inches and the 20th at 28.444 inches. The mean corrected to sea level was 29.586 inches, being 0.361 inches below the average of 42

years. The highest corrected reading was 30.271 inches on the 16th, and the lowest 28.444 inches on the 20th, giving an extreme range of pressure of 1.827 inches.

The wind was mainly from the west, north-west, and north, frequently strong, but gale force on two days, 1st and 10th; the mean force for the month being moderate. Records show the directions at observations to be: west 7, north-west 10, north 7, south-west 6, south south-west 5, west-north-west 4.

The humidity at 9 a.m. was 95 per cent. and at 5 p.m. 84 per cent., giving a mean of 89 per cent., which is above the average.

The mean daily amount of ozone at 9 a.m. was 63 per cent.

There were hail showers on the 9th, 10th, and 14th, and thunder on the 11th; fog on the 12th, 16th 24th, and 25th.

The general range of visibility was good.

DECEMBER.

An exceptionally dry and fine month, with persistent high atmospheric pressure after the first few days. Sunshine was above the average; rainfall much below the average, and the driest December on record; also the driest month of the year. Temperatures were slightly below normal. Temperatures were low at the beginning, middle, and from the 23rd to 28th exceptionally low.

The total sunshine, 63.80 hours, was 4.00 hours in excess of last year's total, and 5.90 hours in excess of the average of 27 years. The greatest daily amount was on the 15th with 6.20 hours; there were 10 sunless days against 12 last year. The total duration of sunshine to date is 1,699.60 hours, which is 90.50 hours less than the average of 27 years for 12 months.

The total rainfall of 0.38 inches was 5.28 inches less than last year's total, and 3.91 inches less than the average of 50 years. The greatest fall was on the 5th, 0.16 inches; the number of days of precipitation were eight. The total rainfall to date is 31.64 inches, which is 2.26 inches less than the average of 50 years for 12 months.

The mean temperature, 42.5°F. , is 0.2° below last year's mean, and 1.7° below the average of 50 years. The mean maximum temperature, 47.0°F. , is 0.6° above last year's mean; the mean minimum temperature, 38.0°F. , is 1.1° below last year's mean. The highest shade temperature was 53.0°F. on the 19th, and the lowest 30.0°F. on the 28th; the lowest maximum (day) temperature 38.0°F. on the 27th, and the highest (night) minimum temperature 47.0°F. on the 18th. The mean daily range was 9.0°F. , which is above the average of the past five years. There were ground frosts on 11 days.

Atmospheric pressure high. The mean value corrected to sea level was 30.379 inches, which is 0.440 inches above the average of 42 years. The highest corrected reading was on the 9th, 30.715 inches, being the highest for the year, and the lowest reading 29.948 inches, giving an extreme range of pressure of 0.774 inches.

The mean force of wind was light to moderate, and was mainly from the north, north west, and north-east, blowing strong on the 17th, 23rd, and 24th. Records of observations show that the directions were : north 13 times, north-west 11, north-east 7, east-north-east 4, north-north-east 5.

The mean humidity at 9 a.m. was 89 per cent. and 5 p.m. 85 per cent., giving a mean daily of 87 per cent.

The mean daily amount of ozone at 9 a.m., 24 per cent.

Fog was observed on seven days, being only moderate and of short duration. Mist mornings and evenings.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

Taken at 9 a.m. (Local Time).

In inches and thousandths.

Reduced to 32° F. and Sea Level.

1926	Mean of Month.	Difference from Average 42 years.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Extreme Range of Pressure.
January ...	29.860	-0.213	30.293	8th	29.347	17th	0.946
February ...	29.876	-0.100	30.603	28th	29.245	2nd	1.358
March	30.122	+0.185	30.688	11th	29.411	27th	1.277
April	29.807	-0.102	30.323	5th	29.392	21st	0.931
May	29.886	-0.092	30.131	25th	29.595	30th	0.536
June.....	29.951	-0.084	30.396	28th	29.413	12th	0.983
July	30.050	-0.047	30.371	31st	29.662	19th	0.709
August.....	30.103	+0.128	30.381	27th	29.793	21st	0.588
September .	30.136	+0.101	30.409	30th	29.797	26th	0.162
October ...	29.930	-0.022	30.501	4th	29.319	28th	1.182
November ..	29.586	-0.361	30.271	16th	28.444	20th	1.827
December ..	30.379	+0.440	30.715	9th	29.941	4th	0.774
Year	29.973	-0.167	30.423	9th	29.446	20th	0.977

SHADE TEMPERATURES

Taken at 9 a.m. (Local Time)

AT CARY GREEN.

1925.	Maximum <i>mean.</i>	Minimum <i>mean.</i>	Max. & Min. <i>mean.</i>	Difference from Average 50 years.	Daily Range	Highest Maximum	Date.	Lowest Minimum	Date.	Lowest Minimum on Grass	Date
	°	°	°	°	°	°		°		°	
Jan. ...	48.8	40.9	44.8	+ 2.0	7.9	54.9	2nd	26.5	16th	22.0	16th
Feb. ...	51.7	44.5	48.1	+ 4.7	7.2	57.2	24th	37.1	13th	32.0	13th
March .	51.5	41.9	46.7	+ 2.7	9.6	57.5	7th	36.0	19th	29.8	30th
April . .	56.1	44.5	50.3	+ 2.1	11.6	65.0	4th	38.0	10th	33.8	10th
May ...	58.0	46.0	52.0	- 1.6	12.0	68.0	22nd	39.0	16th	34.2	17th
June...	64.9	51.2	58.0	- 0.5	13.7	73.0	6th	43.0	4th	39.0	4th
July ...	70.0	58.0	64.0	+ 2.3	12.0	82.0	14th	51.0	27th	45.0	27th
Aug....	70.0	57.0	63.0	+ 1.4	13.0	77.0	24th	52.0	27th	48.0	11th & 27th
Sept. . .	68.0	56.0	62.0	+ 3.8	12.0	79.0	10th	42.0	27th	36.0	27th
Oct. ...	56.0	46.0	51.0	- 1.6	10.0	68.0	7th	32.0	24th	28.0	24th
Nov....	52.0	41.0	46.5	- 0.6	11.0	57.0	4th and 5th	32.0	1st	25.0	13th
Dec. ...	47.0	38.0	42.5	- 1.7	9.0	53.0	19th	30.0	28th	24.0	16th & 28th
Year	57.8	47.0	52.4	+ 1.5	10.7	82.0		26.5		22.0	

SUNSHINE RECORDS. HOURS AND HUND'THS.

MONTH	Monthly Totals Hours and Hund'ths.	Mean of Daily Sunshine	Difference from Average.	Day of Most Hours of Sunshine.		Number of Days on which Sunshine was Recorded.	Number of Days giving Amount above a given Number of Hours according to the Season.	
				Hours and Hund'ths.	Date			
January	54.45	1.75	- 8.50	6.50	19th	17	8 days	4 hours and over
February	50.12	1.79	- 35.72	9.15	25th	16	3 "	4 "
March	101.70	3.28	- 34.52	8.40	10th	28	6 "	5 "
April	165.90	5.50	- 18.2	12.40	13th	28	10 "	7 "
May	196.90	6.35	- 29.4	13.40	22nd	29	12 "	8 "
June.....	282.50	9.41	+ 50.9	15.20	3rd	28	19 "	8 "
July.....	234.50	7.56	- 0.1	14.40	2nd	29	16 "	8 "
August.....	224.70	7.24	+ 14.0	12.90	1st	31	17 "	8 "
September.....	141.30	4.71	- 23.9	10.60	10th	28	9 "	7 "
October	108.30	3.49	- 6.1	9.80	18th	23	9 "	9 "
November.....	75.30	2.51	- 5.1	7.50	12th	20	10 "	4 "
December	63.80	2.05	+ 5.9	6.20	15th	21	9 "	4 "
Totals...	1699.47	55.64	- 90.63			298		
Means ...	4.65	4.65						

RAINFALL

(In inches and hundredths)

Taken at CARY GREEN STATION.

MONTH	Monthly Total	Difference from Average.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Amount and Date.		Rainy Days		Number of days on which "Trace" only was recorded	Total Number of days on which rain fell
			Inches	Date	Days of 0.01 to 0.03 in.	Days of 0.04 and upwards		
January ...	Inches 5.65	+ 2.33	0.70	6th	2	23	—	25
February ...	3.18	+ 0.27	0.78	17th	5	13	2	18
March	0.81	— 1.87	0.28	4th	5	4	2	9
April	2.26	+ 0.03	0.58	14th	5	11	1	16
May	0.83	— 1.13	0.15	12th and 29th	6	7	4	13
June	3.27	+ 1.38	1.43	1st & 2nd	2	9	—	11
July	0.59	— 1.66	0.18	6th	4	7	1	11
August	0.92	— 1.79	0.22	9th and 10th	3	7	4	10
September	0.81	— 1.48	0.34	9th	3	5	1	8
October ...	3.54	— 0.38	0.85	27th	3	14	1	18
November	9.40	+ 5.95	2.15	8th	3	23	—	26
December	0.38	— 3.91	0.16	5th	4	4	2	6
Total	31.64	— 2.26			45	127	18	161
Mean ...	2.63							

HUMIDITY, CLOUD, OZONE, WIND.

1926.	HUMIDITY.			CLOUD <i>mean</i> 1 to 10.	OZONE. Percentage of possible.	WIND. Prevailing Quarters.	GRASS TEMPERATURES.		
	Dry Bulb <i>mean.</i> 9 a.m., 5 p.m. readings	Wet Bulb <i>mean.</i> 9 a.m., 5 p.m. readings	Relative Humidity. <i>Mean</i>		<i>Mean</i> Daily Amount.		<i>Mean.</i>	<i>Lowest.</i>	No. of days at or below 30°5
	°	°	%		%				
January	45.4	44.2	84	7	90	W.	36.0	22.0	8
February	48.6	46.5	84	8	40	W.	41.2	32.8	—
March ...	47.8	43.9	70	7	50	W.	38.4	29.8	2
April ...	51.4	47.7	72	5.6	54	E. & N.W.	41.0	33.8	—
May	51.4	47.7	76	6	52	S.W., W., & N.W.	43.7	34.2	—
June.....	60.5	56.0	75	4.5	49	W., N.W., & S.E.	47.6	39.0	—
July	66.2	61.4	74	5	37	S.W., N.W., & E.	55.0	45.0	—
August...	66.1	60.9	76	5	36	S.W., W., & W.N.W.	54.6	48.0	—
Sept. ...	64.2	61.9	81	5	25	W. & N.W.	53.0	36.0	—
October	52.3	49.7	82	6	58	N., E.N.E., & E.	43.0	28.0	1
Nov.....	47.8	46.5	89	7	63	W., N.W., & N.	37.0	25.0	4
Dec.	43.0	41.7	87	7	24	N., N. W. & N.E.	34.0	24.0	11
Year...	53.7	50.6	79	6	48	W., N.W., & E.	43.7	22.0 Jan.	26

MONTHLY MEANS FOR SIXTEEN YEARS 1911-26 inclusive.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				Humidity per cent.	Hours of Sunshine Hours & Hund'ths.	Cloud. Amounts 0 to 10.	RAIN.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean daily range.	Mean.				Days it fell.	Inches.
	°	°	°	°					
January	48.6	39.2	9.4	44.4	85	57.43	6.6	18	3.81
February	49.0	40.0	9.0	44.5	83	78.30	6.6	15	3.34
March	50.5	39.7	10.8	45.1	78	124.89	5.2	16	3.94
April	54.4	42.8	11.6	48.6	75	184.97	5.0	14	2.16
May	60.7	48.3	12.4	54.5	73	220.66	5.0	12	1.96
June.....	65.7	52.4	13.3	59.0	71	249.23	4.5	9	1.32
July	68.5	56.2	12.3	62.3	73	226.91	5.5	12	2.05
August.....	67.8	55.2	12.6	61.5	75	199.55	5.2	13	2.62
September.....	64.5	52.9	11.6	58.7	79	162.40	5.1	11	2.41
October.....	58.4	48.4	10.0	53.4	82	115.61	6.0	15	3.42
November	52.4	41.7	10.7	47.0	82	78.22	5.5	15	3.72
December	49.4	40.9	8.5	45.1	86	63.95	6.0	18	4.73
Year.....	57.5	46.4	11.1	52.0	78	1762.12	5.5	168	35.48

OBSERVATIONS OF WIND DIRECTION.

MONTHS	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N. N.E.	E. N.E.	E. S.E.	S. S.E.	S. S.W.	W. S.W.	W. N.W.	N. N.W.	Calm.	Total Number Observations
January	6	2	4	3	11	9	15	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	2	62
February	3	2	9	5	4	2	23	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	1	56
March	8	3	12	5	1	2	15	5	—	1	2	3	—	—	4	—	1	62
April	1	3	9	5	6	4	5	7	—	3	2	2	—	2	4	7	—	60
May	3	2	7	6	3	9	9	11	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	4	1	62
June.....	2	2	6	10	2	5	14	7	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	6	—	60
July	—	4	10	8	1	6	7	15	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	62
August.....	1	—	5	6	4	7	16	4	1	3	—	3	—	4	6	2	—	62
September ...	1	2	4	7	3	1	12	12	—	—	—	1	—	6	6	2	3	60
October	5	5	11	3	—	4	6	5	2	6	—	1	—	2	7	4	1	62
November ...	7	3	2	1	—	6	7	10	1	2	3	3	5	3	4	2	1	60
December	13	7	4	1	—	—	4	11	5	4	2	—	—	—	4	4	3	62
Year.....	50	35	83	60	35	55	133	90	9	21	13	19	9	29	42	34	13	730

OBSERVATIONS OF CLOUD AMOUNTS.

Cloud forms, higher and lower, and the direction they are moving, are also observed, and is a very important observation. Cloud amounts are of rapid change, 0 to 10.

“0” indicates clear sky ; and “10” indicates overcast.

MONTH.	0.	1 to 3.	4 to 6.	7 to 9.	10.	Number of Observations.
January	4	6	13	14	25	62
February	3	1	7	19	26	56
March	3	2	16	25	16	62
April	10	8	16	10	16	60
May	5	15	12	11	19	62
June	10	17	9	12	12	60
July	13	9	13	11	16	62
August	11	14	11	9	17	62
September	5	19	5	13	18	60
October	6	13	5	5	33	62
November	5	8	3	9	35	60
December	3	15	3	7	34	60
Totals ...	78	127	113	145	267	730

OBSERVATIONS—WIND FORCES.

Force 8 or more indicates gale, or strong gale ; 4—7, moderate to high wind ; 1 to 3, light to gentle breezes.

MONTH.	Forces 8 or more.	Force 4—7.	Force 1—3.	Calm.	Total Number Observations.
January	—	27	33	2	62
February	—	10	45	1	56
March	2	20	39	2	62
April	—	40	20	—	60
May	2	45	15	—	62
June	2	39	19	—	60
July	—	45	17	—	62
August.....	—	42	19	1	62
September ..	—	39	18	3	60
October	—	41	19	2	62
November ...	2	33	24	1	60
December ...	—	15	44	3	62
Totals	8	396	312	15	730

**OBSERVATIONS OF FROST, HAIL, SNOW
AND SLEET, THUNDER AND LIGHTNING,
FOG, AND STATE OF VISIBILITY.**

MONTH	Days of Frost.	Hail.	Snow and Sleet.	Thunder and Light- ning.	Fog.	Range of Visibility.
January	12	1	3	1	—	Fairly good
February	—	—	—	—	2	Good
March	2	1	2	3	—	Good
April	—	4	—	1	2	Very good
May	—	1	—	—	—	Excellent
June	—	1	—	—	1	Excellent
July	—	—	—	1	3	Excellent
August	—	—	—	—	3	Excellent
September	—	—	—	—	2	Excellent
October	1	1	—	2	—	Excellent
November	4	3	—	1	4	Good
December	11	—	—	—	7	Fairly good
Totals	30	12	5	9	24	

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT, 1926.

Highest Shade Temperature	...	...	82.0°F.
Lowest Shade Temperature	...	...	26.5°F.
Mean Maximum Temperature	...	...	57.8°F.
Mean Minimum Temperature	...	..	47.0°F.
Mean Temperature	...	...	52.4°F.
Mean Range of Temperature	...	...	10.7°F.
Total Rainfall	...	...	31.64 inches
Hours of Bright Sunshine	...	...	1699.47
Sunny Days	...	...	298
Mean Humidity (percentage of possible 100)...			79%
Mean Ozone	...	...	.. 48%
Prevailing Winds	...	...	W., N.W., and E.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE DURING
1926 AT VARIOUS STATIONS, MOSTLY HEALTH RESORTS.

(From the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry Returns).

Town.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Aberdeen ..	29.7	53.2	103.6	114.3	172.9	178.4	211.1	160.2	137.6	125.8	79.6	44.3	1410.7
Aberystwyth ..	48.0	48.3	86.3	147.1	203.9	224.3	176.0	178.0	111.9	97.5	66.3	48.4	1436.0
Arbroath ..	30.8	60.6	119.4	138.1	216.0	191.8	183.1	188.3	141.4	132.9	74.7	44.6	1521.7
Banff ..	42.6	56.5	108.5	149.7	203.0	170.8	192.7	154.0	127.4	101.8	77.6	22.3	1406.9
Bath ..	33.0	37.0	77.9	112.1	160.9	235.6	185.7	192.8	104.9	88.5	42.1	38.4	1308.9
Bexhill ..	57.6	55.6	132.2	135.8	193.0	195.9	193.9	213.9	156.3	114.8	44.0	73.3	1566.3
Berwick-on-Tweed	36.9	63.6	130.5	148.6	194.1	167.5	171.1	178.9	157.8	131.9	74.7	54.8	1510.4
Blackpool ..	33.3	44.3	116.8	153.1	191.9	228.3	159.2	175.1	119.1	101.4	47.8	48.1	1418.4
Bognor ..	60.2	60.4	140.5	137.9	186.9	226.6	203.2	225.9	167.9	114.4	47.8	67.5	1639.2
Bournemouth ..	58.5	48.2	113.1	144.8	181.4	240.8	200.5	223.3	138.3	105.1	52.7	59.5	1566.2
Bridlington ..	35.9	47.9	141.3	122.1	224.8	129.4	219.8	219.3	136.0	117.7	39.5	53.6	1487.3
Brighton ..	54.8	56.7	136.0	137.6	195.3	212.2	205.7	217.6	158.2	117.7	39.2	68.7	1599.7
Bude ..	52.7	47.4	86.8	181.8	196.0	248.5	197.4	173.8	104.9	117.4	75.2	59.3	1541.2
Buxton ..	17.8	35.8	65.3	87.2	135.6	154.2	142.5	172.0	112.2	88.7	41.9	15.5	1068.7
Carnoustie ..	32.2	56.4	107.1	135.2	202.6	191.2	168.4	181.6	135.5	126.9	62.4	42.0	1441.5
Cardiff ..	38.1	41.4	95.5	135.0	173.3	237.1	203.4	189.4	118.4	100.1	55.9	56.3	1443.9
Cheltenham ..	46.0	42.8	96.2	115.0	142.9	212.6	159.6	194.5	104.3	92.1	51.7	29.0	1286.7
Clacton ..	51.2	55.4	139.4	121.6	198.4	208.0	210.2	226.0	164.1	121.9	44.4	74.8	1615.4
Cleethorpes ..	54.7	56.5	142.5	125.3	199.6	147.7	207.7	217.4	133.1	125.9	56.2	47.3	1513.9
Clifton ..	36.5	40.4	83.0	124.5	152.9	220.4	174.0	199.1	113.9	93.4	46.4	46.9	1331.4
Colwyn Bay ..	54.3	53.3	100.5	150.4	214.0	242.0	193.5	203.3	115.7	114.0	56.0	24.4	1521.4
Cromer ..	54.9	49.2	140.8	126.0	208.8	168.8	192.8	207.9	140.9	125.1	42.8	51.8	1509.8
Deal ..	60.4	55.5	129.9	129.9	203.9	220.6	217.5	225.6	137.4	102.5	37.8	68.5	1589.5
Douglas ..	43.4	41.5	122.1	155.0	192.5	231.7	179.4	181.6	118.3	105.2	57.8	43.0	1476.0
Dover ..	59.3	55.5	144.1	139.0	196.8	198.2	205.6	206.8	143.4	109.3	38.6	73.5	1570.1
Dovercourt ..	58.2	62.4	128.3	127.4	221.2	203.0	213.4	218.0	156.8	125.5	42.7	68.2	1625.1
Dublin (Phoenix Park)	56.6	46.1	86.1	163.7	159.0	193.5	173.8	201.1	131.6	113.6	55.2	27.1	1407.4
Eastbourne ..	63.0	51.9	144.5	145.9	206.2	202.1	212.3	235.2	169.6	121.2	36.4	70.8	1659.1
Exmouth ..	59.6	52.1	96.0	144.6	176.0	242.1	211.8	193.0	109.3	97.4	73.7	59.7	1515.3
Falmouth ..	57.9	47.5	109.9	199.2	209.0	280.0	213.0	188.6	123.8	130.0	86.9	59.1	1704.9
Felixstone ..	56.1	58.2	128.8	126.4	226.1	206.7	215.4	219.3	157.4	126.7	47.1	69.1	1637.3
Folkestone ..	58.5	53.7	137.9	136.3	207.3	211.8	215.1	213.3	143.6	106.3	37.2	74.8	1597.8
Guernsey (St. Peter Port)	68.5	64.5	123.5	189.4	199.4	273.8	243.3	223.5	175.8	129.5	61.9	33.5	1786.6
Harrogate ..	30.3	44.8	107.3	106.9	174.3	152.6	168.1	207.2	129.6	113.8	46.6	61.9	1343.4
Hastings ..	66.7	56.5	133.8	137.7	194.7	199.5	192.9	216.6	152.6	117.6	41.4	78.5	1588.5
Hoylake ..	46.0	46.3	86.1	152.6	200.0	231.7	178.3	200.2	130.1	108.1	66.1	30.0	1475.5
Hunstanton ..	57.7	45.5	124.1	142.1	217.1	175.1	200.3	207.2	146.2	137.9	56.6	49.1	1558.9
Ilkley ..	11.6	34.2	95.9	103.9	162.4	157.3	140.2	191.6	123.6	90.4	31.1	32.7	1174.9
Ilfracombe ..	41.4	54.0	98.6	149.9	193.9	—	209.7	187.4	101.6	95.1	45.8	43.4	—
Inverness ..	43.8	65.9	92.2	132.6	187.9	125.8	191.7	164.1	119.5	96.2	82.9	30.0	1332.6
Jersey (St. Heliers)	73.3	63.4	135.7	187.0	201.9	248.5	221.8	207.0	170.2	131.8	68.9	44.5	1754.0
Keswick ..	23.3	28.3	92.8	116.3	179.3	206.2	168.9	166.6	108.3	87.5	31.4	30.1	1239.0
Leamington Spa	46.7	42.6	99.6	100.6	167.1	197.7	172.0	185.3	100.6	87.3	39.8	26.3	1265.6
Littlehampton ..	60.7	61.8	147.3	143.7	201.0	235.4	208.3	229.2	163.7	115.6	44.7	70.4	1681.8
Llandudno ..	49.2	51.9	90.9	160.2	211.4	234.3	190.7	189.4	109.9	113.5	54.7	21.2	1477.3
London—													
Hampstead ..	37.2	40.3	106.6	150.0	157.6	201.7	179.6	207.4	130.5	95.1	34.0	62.0	1402.0
Westminster ..	27.5	37.6	92.1	101.6	145.2	187.2	170.6	204.6	128.5	86.2	25.0	26.4	1232.5

HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE, ETC.—*continued.*

Town.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
London—													
City ..	12.2	23.7	79.8	86.4	137.0	175.1	167.1	202.2	113.5	73.6	23.8	17.9	1112.33
Richmond													
(Kew Obs.) ..	42.5	45.8	100.8	109.6	147.0	187.8	167.0	207.5	130.2	87.7	40.8	53.0	1319.77
Lowestoft ..	60.8	49.5	147.3	136.4	242.3	183.8	219.5	222.6	140.2	123.0	39.0	64.1	1628.59
Malvern ..	50.1	39.3	96.8	109.4	172.4	237.6	166.2	201.8	114.8	99.0	53.0	49.0	1389.44
Margate ..	53.7	62.9	143.0	145.4	206.9	199.0	222.4	237.5	168.6	115.1	40.0	58.1	1653.66
Montrose ..	32.3	65.8	124.6	140.0	207.8	183.3	188.0	196.6	153.3	132.8	76.3	57.5	1558.33
Morecambe ..	40.2	42.4	119.0	141.2	195.1	219.9	173.6	191.1	123.5	100.9	50.1	51.4	1448.44
North Berwick ..	34.5	62.2	92.8	138.0	203.8	179.3	184.0	177.8	133.1	113.4	60.6	28.6	1408.11
Newquay ..	56.1	42.0	99.1	183.5	212.9	262.3	204.4	184.5	105.5	117.0	80.9	58.9	1607.11
Oban ..	15.9	29.9	69.0	134.1	202.5	185.6	184.8	141.5	101.3	84.6	42.1	25.7	1217.00
Paignton ..	57.5	57.7	106.7	170.2	189.5	266.5	216.6	210.6	127.2	109.3	73.0	52.0	1636.88
Penzance ..	54.5	47.2	84.4	192.5	197.3	256.0	203.8	179.1	104.5	127.2	81.4	63.2	1591.11
Plymouth Hoe ..	55.2	47.2	96.2	179.4	184.9	247.4	195.3	181.0	122.0	118.2	67.6	66.8	1561.22
Portsmouth ..	65.2	61.5	133.3	143.0	206.9	248.1	217.5	226.3	160.9	115.5	48.9	61.4	1688.59
Ramsgate ..	54.4	62.1	130.3	155.1	214.2	215.2	234.6	235.4	159.4	119.7	36.6	61.7	1678.73
Rhyl ..	50.3	45.3	101.8	141.4	198.6	251.2	182.9	210.9	121.6	106.2	48.0	12.2	1470.49
Ross-on-Wye ..	41.4	39.8	88.2	115.1	157.6	223.8	170.5	174.6	106.9	94.2	46.1	51.3	1309.59
Rothsay ..	24.3	33.8	62.9	123.6	168.4	200.4	208.5	165.1	130.5	97.0	52.0	34.8	1301.33
Ryde ..	58.3	62.1	120.5	132.0	204.0	244.1	221.5	224.0	147.5	109.4	43.2	50.8	1617.44
St. Andrews ..	28.9	68.8	107.4	140.9	190.6	181.2	175.4	175.9	139.7	121.5	62.2	47.9	1440.49
Salcombe ..	52.3	50.3	99.3	171.7	194.9	259.5	226.1	197.0	145.3	119.5	73.3	57.5	1646.73
Sandown ..	62.5	62.4	133.1	134.8	205.2	242.7	202.4	222.7	158.6	105.7	45.1	59.9	1635.11
Scarborough ..	35.1	47.3	115.6	114.3	201.6	145.0	184.4	217.0	137.9	115.4	42.2	53.9	1409.72
Scilly ..	48.7	62.5	103.3	216.9	203.8	248.7	223.3	183.9	113.7	118.9	90.4	68.7	1682.88
Skegness ..	50.7	44.2	120.5	129.4	233.8	177.0	218.0	202.1	138.1	135.2	49.3	52.7	1551.00
Southampton ..	54.6	48.0	121.7	115.2	193.6	230.0	196.7	225.5	137.9	106.6	37.1	50.1	1517.00
Southend-on-Sea	46.2	58.4	131.6	125.5	183.0	194.9	213.1	229.5	150.2	110.2	43.1	65.8	1551.59
Southport ..	34.8	41.6	102.5	149.2	208.4	242.2	169.7	203.6	124.7	106.2	51.5	40.0	1474.44
Swansea ..	42.6	50.0	96.3	153.7	194.8	245.5	190.5	183.8	111.4	100.9	61.8	51.8	1483.11
Teignmouth ..	56.3	48.0	111.5	163.0	195.4	263.2	216.1	211.2	133.8	167.4	72.6	61.6	1640.11
Tenby ..	—	42.5	90.0	160.1	198.4	261.9	178.2	179.1	110.1	94.7	64.9	64.6	—
TORQUAY ..	54.5	50.1	101.7	165.9	196.9	282.5	234.5	224.7	141.3	108.3	75.3	63.8	1699.59
Totland Bay ..	67.3	54.1	122.5	135.4	196.7	245.0	199.6	214.3	155.7	113.2	48.9	60.4	1613.11
Tunbridge Wells	57.2	40.9	130.9	129.4	166.0	182.1	188.5	204.3	140.6	105.0	41.6	71.8	1458.33
Valentia													
(Cahiriveen)	56.8	29.4	76.2	188.5	180.7	156.8	182.3	119.0	101.6	92.1	68.7	35.7	1287.88
Ventnor ..	64.1	57.9	133.9	133.4	204.7	223.7	191.4	221.1	163.2	116.1	54.9	70.1	1634.59
Wallasey ..	32.8	37.8	73.1	130.0	178.0	214.8	153.8	170.2	118.6	88.0	40.8	21.9	1259.88
Walton-on-Naze	56.6	57.1	139.0	125.4	200.0	207.9	230.8	228.6	160.0	126.8	47.6	61.9	1641.77
Weston-S-Mare ..	36.6	40.9	73.4	125.0	146.9	214.4	174.9	184.9	101.2	86.1	44.1	41.3	1269.77
Woolacombe ..	43.4	52.5	89.9	148.6	180.1	229.4	189.6	166.7	88.4	104.5	60.6	56.2	1410.10
Worthing ..	62.0	60.1	139.3	139.2	196.3	224.6	219.5	230.7	165.4	120.3	47.0	73.3	1677.77
Yarmouth ..	53.0	45.0	129.8	121.1	200.0	156.1	197.2	197.5	134.2	125.7	39.6	58.2	1457.44





