D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, D. S. Lamb.

As the above report contains paragraphs detailing the observations made at Washington on the pathological specimens preserved for that purpose, the names of Drs. F. H. Hamilton, D. Hayes Agnew, and A. H. Smith, are not appended to it. It has, however, been submitted to them, and they have given their assent to the other portions of the report.

THE WINTER CLIMATE OF SAN REMO.

By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.Lond.,

Late Senior Physician to the Royal Free Hospital; Founder of, and Consulting Physician to, the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

At the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1880, I presented to the Section of Medicine a paper on the Winter Climate of San Remo, which was afterwards published in the JOURNAL of the Association for the 2nd October. I have since continued my observations on this subject, and the principal results arrived at I now beg to submit to the Association.

The instruments employed were Negretti and Zambra's, corrected at the Royal Kew Observatory; some of these were suspended in a box, with a double roof, and louvered on all sides; this box was placed in the shade, to the north, forty-eight feet above sea-level, thirty from the ground, and about five hundred feet from the sea.

The mean day range of temperature, for the six months constituting the winter season 1880-81; the mean monthly range; the mean maxima and minima temperatures; the mean temperature for the whole season, as well as some other particulars, are shown in the following table.

TABLE I.—Mean Monthly North-Shade Temperature.

Month.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean Monthly.	Highest Temperature, Day.	Lowest Temperature, Night.	Mean Daily Range.	Greatest Day Difference.	Mean Night Minima.	Mean Minima on Ground.	Mean Day Maxima.	Mean of Minima and Maxima.
November ..	56.9	61.5	54.7	57.7	70.3	43.7	5.9	11.8	51.9	48.9	62.8	57.4
December ..	53.6	59.2	51.6	54.5	65.6	45.0	6.9	13.7	49.0	44.6	60.5	54.7
January	45.3	49.8	45.1	46.7	59.1	33.0	9.5	12.8	42.7	39.0	50.9	46.8
February ..	50.8	55.4	48.4	51.5	61.8	36.0	6.1	14.0	45.6	40.9	57.0	51.3
March	54.7	58.4	52.2	55.1	65.1	40.4	5.7	9.5	49.3	44.1	60.4	54.9
April	60.8	63.2	56.7	60.2	73.1	47.4	4.4	9.3	53.0	51.5	66.5	59.8
Mean of Season	53.5	57.9	51.4	54.3	—	—	5.7	11.8	48.6	44.8	59.7	54.1

From an examination of this table, it appears that January was the coldest month, with a mean temperature of 46.7° Fahr.; that February was the next coldest, with a mean of 51.5°; that the two warmest months were November and April, the means being 57.7° and 60.2° respectively. The mean of the maxima readings was 59.7°, and the mean temperature for the whole season, as deduced from the three daily readings, was 54.3°, or, taking the mean of the maxima and minima readings, 54.1°. The lowest temperature for the whole winter, namely, 33.0°, or one degree above the freezing-point, occurred in January. The mean of the night minima observations in the air was 48.6°, and on the ground 44.8°, showing a difference of 3.8°; the thermometer on the ground descended on three occasions below the freezing-point, the degrees indicated being 30.5°, 31.5°, and 31.0° Fahr.

Comparing these figures with those for the winter season of 1879-80, it appears that the two coldest months for that season were December and January, the mean for the former being 45.2°, and for the latter 47.5°. The two warmest months were March and April, the means being 55.0° and 59.3°; and the mean temperature for the whole season was 52.0°. The lowest temperature for the whole season was 27.9°, the thermometer having reached the freezing-point five times in December and once in January.

It appears, therefore, notwithstanding the severe and prolonged cold which prevailed in England and some other countries, that the winter season of 1880-81 was at San Remo an unusually mild one; the mean temperature, as already stated, being 54.3°, against 51.5°, the mean average winter season temperature of that place.

For some days in January snow was visible on the higher mountains around San Remo, which gave it a somewhat wintry appearance, and led to many adverse reports as to the severity of the season; but, as appears from the data already given, those persons might, indeed, be

regarded as fortunate who were enabled to spend the past winter at San Remo.

The mean daily range of temperature for the six months varied between 4.4° and 6.9°, the mean being 5.7°. The greatest day difference was 14.0°, and the mean of each month's greatest variations was 11.8°. These figures correspond very closely with those for the season 1879-80, and they go far to establish the fact of the very considerable equability of the temperature of San Remo.

It will be seen that the mean of the 3 P.M. readings was 57.9°, and of the maxima readings 59.7°; and it is to these temperatures that invalids when out, as they usually are about the middle of the day, would be exposed, and this even in shade to the north; but invalids, of course, court the sun, with its much higher temperature; and we will, therefore, in the next place, give the particulars as to sun-heat and sunshine at San Remo during the past season.

TABLE II.—Sun-heat and Sunshine.

Month.	Average Sun-heat in Vacuum.	Maximum Sun-heat in Vacuum.	Average Sun-heat in Air.	Maximum Sun-heat in Air.	Excess of Vacuum S. R. Thermometers.	Days of Sun-shine.	Hours of Sun-shine.	Possible Sun-shine.	Mean Daily Sunshine.
November	118.6	130.8	73.0	83.7	45.6	25	h. m. 190.26	h. m. 286.07	h. m. 7.37
December	114.9	130.7	77.1	83.6	37.8	29	193.24	271.30	6.40
January	—	—	61.9	77.3	—	23	119.01	279.04	5.10
February	—	129.0	77.2	93.0	—	24	183.03	293.23	7.41
March	123.2	139.4	73.8	80.7	49.7	30	219.07	363.38	7.13
April	129.7	144.0	80.0	86.4	49.4	29	272.00	398.13	9.22
Mean	121.6	134.1	73.0	84.1	45.6	26.6	196.10	315.20	7.18

From an examination of the above table, it appears that the average sun-heat *in vacuo* for the season, omitting January and February, was 121.6°; that the mean maximum sun-heat *in vacuo*, omitting only January, was 134.8°; that the average sun-heat in air, including all months, was 73.0°, and the mean maximum sun-heat in air 84.1°; the mean excess of the maximum sun-heat *in vacuo* over the maximum sun-heat in air was, therefore, no less than 45.6°. Now, it should be clearly understood that the degree of heat denoted by the vacuum solar radiation thermometer is not one to which the human body, under ordinary circumstances, is exposed; since it cannot, like the bulb of a thermometer, be placed *in vacuo*, and be wholly protected from currents and moisture. Neither, indeed, does the ordinary sun-thermometer, with its blackened and naked bulb, indicate the true temperature to which the body is subject, since the latter is not naked but clothed; and hence protected to some extent from the action of currents of air. On these points, however, I have made some further observations in a paper treating of the climate of the Western Riviera generally.

TABLE III.—Sun-heat and Sunshine.

Month.	Average Sun-heat in Vacuum. All Days.	Average Sun-heat in Air. All Days.	Mean Daily Sun-shine. All Days.
November	110.1	70.8	h. m. 6.21
December	112.7	76.4	6.14
January	—	60.2	3.51
February	—	70.5	6.35
March	121.7	73.5	7.04
April	127.7	79.4	9.04
Mean	113.0	71.8	6.31

It appears, further, from the table of sun-heat and sunshine, that there were 160 days out of a total of 181 days, constituting the six months' winter season, on which the sun shone, the mean for each month being 26.6 days; that the number of hours during which the sun shone was 1,177.0—giving an average for each month of 196.10, as against a possible sunshine of 1,891 hours, with an average of 315.20 hours per month; that the mean daily sunshine amounted to 7 hours 18 minutes. These means include only the days on which the sun actually did shine; but spreading the sunshine over all the days, whether sunny or cloudy. The average sun-heat *in vacuo*, as shown in Table III, would be 118.0°, in air 71.8°, and the mean daily sunshine 6 hours and 30 minutes. The above figures are amply sufficient to show that San Remo has well sustained the reputation of the "Sunny South", even during the past exceptional winter season. Of the 181 days, there were but 21 on which the sun did not shine—some of these days even being bright, and illumined with gleams of sunshine. The amount of

the actual sunshine was nearly two-thirds of the possible sunshine, and the average duration on the sunny days was considerably over seven hours per day.

Comparatively bright and sunshiny as was the past winter season, yet it was less so than the previous season of 1879-80, in which the days of sunshine amounted to 166, giving an average per month of 27.6 days; the sun shone for 1,330 hours, out of a possible sunshine of about 1,891 hours—equal to 8 hours per day, excluding the 16 cloudy days required to make up the 182 days of the winter season.

The facts respecting the Rain, Rainfall, and Relative Humidity of the Air, are set forth in Table IV.

TABLE IV.—Rain and Rainfall.

Month.	Days of Day Rain.	Hours of Day Rain.	Total Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Highest Humidity.	Lowest Humidity.	
		h. m.	Inches.				
November	7	32.30	4.00	74.6	91.2	55.4	Strong S.W. & W. Wind.
December	2	1.05	0.28	72.6	92.3	49.0	
January	12	55.25	6.54	73.3	94.5	37.4	Strong N.E. Wind.
February	7	30.30	1.44	68.4	88.2	48.2	
March	5	18.45	1.25	76.0	94.4	54.8	
April	10	22.50	1.76	70.7	86.4	53.4	Strong E. Wind.
Total	43	161.05	15.27	Mean 72.6	—	—	—

Total days of rain, including the nights as well as the days, 49. In thirteen cases, the rainfall did not exceed 0.05 of an inch; and in four of these it only amounted to 0.01, or a hundredth part of an inch—the least measurable quantity.

It is shown in the above table that rain fell on 43 days, and, including the nights as well as the days, on 49 days of 24 hours each. This is a very high average for San Remo, seeing that the mean number of rainy days for the whole year amounts to only 48.0. But the rain was all needed to make up for previous deficiencies. The number of hours of day rain only for the six months was 161.0; the total rainfall, including the nights, amounted to 15.27 inches—the average for the whole year being 28.78 inches. The mean relative humidity of the air for the whole season was 72.6, this mean being deduced from three separate observations, taken each day at 9 A.M., 3 P.M., and 9 P.M.

With respect to the number of rainy days, it should be stated that on 13 of the 49 days and nights the rainfall did not exceed 0.05 of an inch, and in four instances it amounted to only 0.01, the least quantity measurable. Contrasting the above figures with the rainfall of the previous season 1879-80, some considerable differences will be observed. Thus, there were only 27 days of day rain; the rain fell for a period of but 117.18 hours; the rainfall amounted to only 10.26 inches; while the relative humidity was 67.8. It will thus be seen that there were fewer days of rain; that the rain fell for a shorter period; that the rainfall was one-third less, and the air much dryer, than during the past season.

It is well known that the water of the Mediterranean possesses a comparatively high temperature all the year round, due mainly to the absorption and storage of a portion of the great heat of the sun; and, to such an extent is this the case, that it becomes an important element in the climate of the Riviera generally. The more interesting facts in relation to the Temperature of the Mediterranean are exhibited in the next table.

TABLE V.—Temperature of the Sea.

	Mean Temperature of Sea.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Sea warmer than Air.	Greatest Difference.
	9 A.M.	9 A.M.	9 A.M.	9 A.M.	9 A.M.	
November	62.0	63.9	61.0	56.7	5.3	11.5
December	59.8	61.0	59.0	52.2	7.6	9.9
January	56.3	58.7	55.0	46.9	9.4	15.8
February	54.0	55.7	52.6	50.7	3.3	5.1
March	55.4	56.6	53.8	55.2	.2	7.5
April	58.6	59.2	57.6	62.0	3.5*	—
Mean	57.7	—	—	53.9	—	—

* The air was 3.5 warmer in this month than the sea.

From this table, it appears that the mean temperature of the sea, at 9 A.M., for the whole season, was 57.7°; that the highest point reached was 63.9° in the month of November, and the lowest 52.2° in February—showing a difference of 11.3 degrees between the highest and lowest points. The mean temperature of the air, at 9 A.M., for the six months,

was 53.9—showing a difference of only 3.8 degrees on the whole season between the air and the sea. During the month of March, the temperature of the sea and air was almost identical, while in April there was a mean difference in favour of the air of 3.5°. Lastly, taking the first four months of the season, the difference in favour of the sea amounted to 6.4°. The greatest difference between the sea and air occurred in the first three months; and, on one occasion (in January), it was as much as 15.8°. It is during the colder winter months that the sea is warmest, just, in fact, when the warmth is most needed.

TABLE VI.—Daily Variations of Temperature.

Time. h. m.	Sky.	Temperature.	Difference of Dry and Wet Bulbs.	Relative Humidity.	Time. h. m.	Sky.	Temperature.	Difference of Dry and Wet Bulbs.	Relative Humidity.
December 8th.					December 13th.				
3 o'clk. (north shade)	Bright	62.9	4.9	72.5	3.00	Clear	58.8	4.7	72.5
4.00	"	58.6	3.4	79.0	4.00	"	58.9	4.9	71.5
4.28 (sunset)	"	54.9	2.6	82.4	4.35 (sunset)	Cloudy in east	56.8	5.0	70.0
5.00	"	52.4	2.1	85.4	5.00	Clear in west	55.0	3.9	75.8
5.30	"	51.8	2.1	86.2	5.30	Cloudy	54.6	3.8	77.3
6.00	"	51.8	2.0	86.3	6.00	"	53.3	3.0	80.0
9.00	—	51.0	4.0	74.0	9.00	Clear	50.0	2.2	84.8
December 9th.					December 14th.				
3.00	Somewhat cloudy	60.0	5.2	70.4	3.00	Bright	60.4	5.6	68.0
4.00	"	55.8	3.8	76.4	4.00	"	60.2	6.2	65.2
4.30 (sunset)	"	52.4	2.5	83.0	4.35 (sunset)	"	55.3	4.2	74.0
5.10	Clear	51.3	2.2	84.8	5.00	"	52.2	2.9	81.0
5.40	"	49.8	2.2	84.8	5.30	"	50.0	2.0	86.0
6.00	"	49.8	2.0	86.0	6.00	"	49.7	2.3	84.8
9.00	"	50.4	2.0	86.7	9.00	"	49.5	2.6	82.2
December 10th.					December 15th.				
3.00	Bright	62.3	4.9	72.5	3.00	Sunny	60.8	6.3	64.8
4.00	"	60.0	4.2	75.0	4.00	Sun and cloud	54.9	3.8	75.2
4.32 (sunset)	"	52.9	2.1	86.2	4.36 (sunset)	Pretty clear	52.0	2.7	82.0
5.00	"	52.5	3.1	79.4	5.00	Cloudy in west	51.0	2.5	83.0
5.30	"	52.3	4.8	70.0	5.30	"	50.6	2.7	81.8
6.00	"	51.5	5.0	69.0	6.00	Bright	51.0	2.6	82.4
9.00	—	53.4	3.2	81.2	9.00	"	51.0	2.7	81.8
December 11th.					December 16th.				
3.00	Bright	60.0	—	—	3.00	Sun partly obscured	60.8	4.9	71.5
4.00	"	55.3	4.1	75.2	4.00	Sun obscured, overcast	57.7	5.5	68.1
4.34 (sunset)	"	54.7	3.0	80.0	4.37 (sunset)	"	57.4	5.0	70.7
5.00	"	52.8	2.9	81.3	5.00	Obscured, except in west	57.3	4.9	71.2
5.30	"	51.0	2.5	83.0	5.30	Cloudy	57.4	4.0	75.0
6.00	—	50.5	3.2	78.8	6.00	"	57.6	4.0	75.6
9.00	—	52.4	3.8	75.6	9.00	—	56.6	5.5	67.8
December 12th.					December 17th.				
3.00	Sunshine and cloud	61.0	5.0	71.0	3.00	Bright	59.8	5.3	69.5
4.00	Rather cloudy	59.9	4.3	74.5	4.00	Overcast	56.7	4.5	72.9
4.34 (sunset)	"	56.3	3.0	81.0	4.40 (sunset)	"	54.8	3.1	79.4
5.00	Cloudy	53.2	2.0	86.0	5.00	"	54.4	3.7	75.8
5.30	"	52.9	2.2	84.8	5.00	"	54.2	3.2	80.6
6.00	Moonlight	53.0	2.3	84.6	6.00	Clearing a little	53.0	3.0	79.4
9.00	—	51.9	3.4	77.6	9.00	—	—	—	—

Referring to the table of the Temperature of the Sea for the season 1879-80, we find that the mean for the six months was 55.5°; that the highest temperature, which also occurred in November, was 63.2°, and the lowest 51.6° in December. The mean temperature of the air, at 9 A.M., was 51.6°—showing a difference of 3.9° for the whole season; but in this season also, the mean temperature of the sea and air for the month of March was identical with that of the past season 1880-81. The air in the month of April was 2.5° warmer than the sea; the difference between the sea and air for the first four months of the season being 7.2°; the greatest difference occurred in the first three months, and in November it amounted to no less than 19.6°, and in December to 18.4°. Thus, the figures of the sea temperature for the two seasons approximate pretty closely; and it is obvious that the very considerable warmth of the Mediterranean must exercise a very marked effect in in-

creasing and equalising the temperature of the air, particularly during the colder winter months.

It thus appears that, during the winter season of 1880-81, notwithstanding the extreme cold in England and many other places, the temperature of San Remo was much above the usual average—in fact, it was a very warm season; the weather was also very bright and sunny, though less so than the previous season. There was, however, a greater number of rainy days than the average; the rainfall was greater, and the air less dry; but the rainfall was by no means excessive, being scarcely sufficient to meet the wants of the country, and the relative humidity little more than enough to impart that degree of moisture to the air necessary to prevent its becoming somewhat irritating and exciting, as it not unfrequently does in the Riviera.

It is well known that a considerable fall of temperature takes place in the Riviera at sunset, and hence invalids are always enjoined to return to the house before that hour. The changes which take place before, at, and after sunset are well shown in Table VI.

This table amply demonstrates the necessity for a strict observance of this injunction. It will be noticed that the greatest fall of temperature takes place when the sky is clear and free from cloud; it is then also that the dew falls, and the air becomes most moist. On cloudy days the fall of temperature is much less, and the air much drier. (See December 16th and 17th.)

THE CLIMATE OF THE UNDERCLIFF, ISLE OF WIGHT, AS A PLACE OF HEALTH-RESORT.*

By J. L. WHITEHEAD, M.D., Ventnor.

IN the present brief paper which I propose to read, I am anxious to lay before your notice an uninterrupted series of meteorological observations, as regards the Undercliff of the Isle of Wight, during a period of forty years, and to offer a few remarks with respect to its climate, based on such observations and my own personal experience, which now reckons nearly twenty years.

For the statistics themselves, I am indebted to the labour of the late Dr. Martin, and his brother Mr. Martin, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has been resident at Ventnor since the year 1838, and to whom I owe much of the material I have to lay before you.

The meteorological observations which I propose to place before you extend over an unbroken space of forty years—viz., from 1840 to 1879 inclusive. They were commenced by the late Dr. Martin soon after his arrival at Ventnor, and his attention was the more particularly directed to such observations, as he was at that time engaged, on behalf of his friend, the late Sir James Clark, in calculating and arranging for him the tables which were subsequently published in his well-known work upon *Climate*. Dr. Martin procured the best instruments which were to be procured at that period, and eventually, with the kind counsel of his friend Mr. Glaisher, formed an observatory for the arrangement of his instruments, which has subsequently stood the test of comparison with other observations made at the Royal National Consumption Hospital, between Ventnor and St. Lawrence, as likewise with those of the Rev. Clifford Malden at St. Lawrence, at both of which places the Stevenson stand and verified instruments are employed. The result of the separate observations being so closely in accord, serves to demonstrate the reliability of the observations made at Ventnor, carried over so long a period as that previously mentioned.

The Undercliff of the Isle of Wight extends from Bonchurch to Blackgang, a distance of between six and seven miles, with an average breadth of a third of a mile. It has been formed by the subsidence of the land, at some remote period, from the upper-cliff, which rises between 400 and 500 feet above the level of the sea, and backs it for the most part as with a wall. In its descent, the land has fallen into natural terraces, which face the sea, and front nearly due south. The consequence of such an arrangement, with its insular position, has doubtless a marked influence with regard to its climate, obtaining for it a mildness during the winter, as also coolness during the summer, which it otherwise would not possess; the slanting and terraced condition of the land enabling the sun's rays to fall more directly on the surface than they otherwise could do during the winter, while the shade of the upper cliffs affords protection from the dwelling rays of a summer afternoon, and, with the aid of the sea-breeze shutting out the hot north summer winds, renders the atmosphere comparatively cool and pleasant during the warmest periods of the year, the result being a mild climate during the winter, and an equally cool climate during the

summer. In proof of the foregoing observations, it is only necessary to point to the great equability of its temperature, as evidenced by the meteorological observations carried over the long period before alluded to.

Sudden transitions from great heat to cold, and extensive range of temperature, may be said to be unknown. The mean daily ranges for the respective seasons of winter, spring, summer, autumn, are as follows: winter, 7.10°; spring, 10.6°; summer, 10.24°; autumn, 8.80°.

While considering the climate of the Undercliff, reference may also be made to the difference of temperature and rainfall between Ventnor and Newport, the chief town in the island, placed near its centre. Mr. Aldridge, to whom this paper is indebted for the following observation, in a communication published by him in April 1872, says: "With regard to the mean daily maximum temperature, the two towns may be said to be fairly equal during the months of February and March, after which Newport has the superiority until October, when Ventnor takes the lead, and maintains it for the remainder of the twelve months. The Newport excess, in May, June, and July, averages about 2.75°, and is more than half a degree on the mean of the whole year. As to the mean daily minimum, Ventnor has the superiority over Newport throughout the entire year, the excess being 1.75°." "With regard to the amount of rain, Ventnor has the drier climate of the two. Taking the whole year, therefore, the climate of Ventnor is rather warmer, much more equable, and considerably drier than that of Newport. The latter fact may probably be accounted for by Newport being placed to the leeward of the range of down stretching from the Needles to Brading; while Ventnor is to the windward of the range of hills in its more immediate vicinity."

In a very recent paper, Mr. Aldridge makes also the following observation. "In illustration of the great superiority of Ventnor to Newport in times of severe nocturnal cold, it may be mentioned that, in October 1873, the minimum temperature was 37° at Ventnor, and 28.5° at Newport. The rise of mean temperature in August and comparative warmth of the autumn and early winter are also noticeable points in the climate of the Undercliff."

The temperature of Ventnor during the spring months, April and May, does not increase in the same proportion as that of Greenwich, and vegetation is never early; but the continuance of warmth into the autumn months is equally marked, a fact which is thus noticed by Mr. Aldridge, who says: "I find the same result (that is, the warmer autumn) revealed in the comparison with Newport; at Ventnor, October is considerably warmer than May; but at Newport and Greenwich, May is considerably warmer than October: a matter of importance to late visitors. Again, November at Newport is 1° warmer than March, but at Ventnor it is 2.5°."

The soil of the Undercliff is dry, being for the most part composed of chalk, with the upper greensand stone, intermingled at various points with the gault, but the whole mass is much disrupted and broken up. The result is, that the surface soon dries after rain.

While it has a temperature closely resembling, if not identical with, that of Torquay, Ventnor has the advantage of a much less humid atmosphere, and is consequently by no means so relaxing. Taking the rainfall of forty years, it shows a mean of 28.80 inches. But the gradual increase during the several decades is somewhat remarkable: from 1840 to 1849, the mean was 25.72 inches; 1850 to 1859, 28.44 inches; 1860 to 1869, 29.161 inches; 1870 to 1879, 31.109 inches. The rainfall of 1875-6-7-8-9 was greatly in excess of that usually recorded in previous years, and it is believed the same result was obtained in other localities, and that such excessive rainfall was a very material cause in producing the evil which tended so much to embarrass and distress the agricultural interests. From the nature of the soil before pointed out, the streets and roads soon become dry after rain, and it is a rare circumstance that the weather should be so continuously bad as totally to prevent out-door exercise during some part of the day. There is also another noticeable feature, which is as true now as it was at the period Dr. Martin alluded to the fact in his work on the Undercliff, "that more rain seems to fall during the night than in the day". The circumstance is frequently matter of common observation, and it has its advantages in affording for the most part greater facilities for out-door exercise.

The Undercliff is full of springs of the purest water, and the water-supply afforded to the town of Ventnor and its immediate neighbourhood by the water-company has every advantage of not only a very pure, but superabundant source.

The prevailing winds are westerly, and, taking the period of forty years, the northerly and easterly winds, as compared with the southerly and westerly, are 5,934 to 8,584.

In considering the climate of the Undercliff, it is necessary to bear in mind that we are still dealing with that which pertains to all places

* Read in the Section of Public Medicine at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in Ryde, Isle of Wight, August 1881.