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Contributors

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PORT SANITARY SERVICE.



I.—SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT.

The following table (compiled from information kindly supplied by H.M. Collector of Customs) shows the annual number of arrivals and tonnage of vessels since 1927 :—

Year	NUMBER OF ARRIVALS			TONNAGE		
	From Foreign	Coastwise*	Totals	From Foreign	Coastwise*	Totals
1927	3,451	5,847	9,298	3,593,633	3,013,405	6,607,038
1928	3,205	4,530	7,735	3,389,525	1,695,890	5,085,415
1929	3,531	4,601	8,132	3,652,185	1,891,215	5,543,400
1930	3,210	4,368	7,578	3,182,124	1,820,183	5,002,307
1931	2,433	4,271	6,704	2,467,542	1,689,505	4,157,047
1932	2,089	4,401	6,490	2,337,218	1,702,412	4,039,630
1933	1,903	4,388	6,291	2,017,207	1,778,635	3,795,842
1934	1,791	4,567	6,358	1,891,385	1,858,569	3,749,954
1935	1,804	4,137	5,941	1,935,007	1,939,521	3,874,528
1936	1,729	4,244	5,973	1,752,174	2,007,477	3,759,651

The number and tonnage of vessels entering the port (which includes Penarth) inspected by officers of the Port Sanitary Authority during 1936 are set out below :—

Ministry of Health Table A.

		Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected by		Number reported defective	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
				Medical Officer	Sanitary Inspector			
From Foreign	Steamers	1,359	1,610,458	99	857	199	195	8
	Motor	228	124,304	9	127	7	7	—
	Sailing	131	12,477	4	79	2	2	—
	Fishing	11	4,935	—	1	—	—	—
Total Foreign		1,729	1,752,174	112	1,064	208	204	8
Coastwise	Steamers	1,534	1,638,290	9	855	206	206	5
	Motor	191	108,464	—	82	3	3	—
	Sailing	52	7,166	—	6	—	—	—
	Fishing	378	43,716	—	10	1	1	1
Total Coastwise		2,155	1,797,636	9	953	210	210	6
Total Foreign and C'stwise		3,884	3,549,810	121	2,017	418	414	14

* Including tugboats, sand barges, pleasure steamers, etc.

The following table shows the number of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department each month during 1936:—

Month	From Foreign	Coastwise	Totals
January	148	229	377
February	135	159	294
March	150	226	376
April	139	161	300
May	136	167	303
June	140	180	320
July	150	168	318
August	145	160	305
September	131	166	297
October	155	172	327
November	145	190	335
December	155	177	332
Totals	1,729	2,155	3,884

The nationalities of the several types of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department during 1936 are shown in the following table:—

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Sailing	Totals
American	6	—	—	6
Argentine	1	—	—	1
Belgian	16	—	—	16
British	2,423	212	51	2,686
Chinese	1	—	—	1
Cyprian	1	—	—	1
Danish	62	4	—	66
Dantzian	1	—	—	1
Dutch	8	54	—	62
Egyptian	2	—	—	2
Esthonian	62	1	—	63
Finnish	25	1	—	26
French	121	96	130	347
German	33	2	—	35
Greek	83	1	—	84
Hungarian	2	—	—	2
Irish Free State	33	21	2	56
Italian	2	—	—	2
Latvian	22	—	—	22
Norwegian	144	4	—	148
Panama	2	—	—	2
Portuguese	12	—	—	12
Russian	6	2	—	8
Spanish	83	—	—	83
Swedish	115	21	—	136
Yugo-Slavian	16	—	—	16
Totals	3,282	419	183	3,884

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE.

Passenger Traffic.—The passenger traffic at the port is relatively small and casual and cannot be classified in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health (*Table B*). The numbers of inward and outward passengers, all of whom travelled by cargo vessels, were 703 and 523 respectively.

Cargo Traffic.—The principal imports are iron ore, pitwood, fruit, vegetables, grain and provisions. The principal exports are coal, coke, patent fuel and flour. Amongst the countries and places with which the port trades principally may be mentioned Spain, France, Portugal, Italy, Norway, the Baltic Ports, United States of America, Argentina, Brazil, Canada and North Africa.

The following figures regarding imports and exports during 1927-36 have kindly been supplied by the Chief Docks Manager :—

Year	Imports (tons)	Exports (tons)
1927	2,073,680	10,188,499
1928	1,730,940	8,970,143
1929	1,981,165	10,144,026
1930	1,711,970	8,963,328
1931	1,451,436	7,543,488
1932	1,185,010	6,944,230
1933	1,179,451	6,482,230
1934	1,250,725	6,584,936
1935	1,274,694	6,631,882
1936	1,560,034	5,530,620

III.—WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the port and shipping is derived entirely from the Cardiff Corporation supply by means of hydrants installed at convenient points.

Section 75 of the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1894, provides that "where the Medical Officer of Health of the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority is satisfied that the water in any tank, cistern, cask or other fixed receptacle in any ship, vessel or boat within the district of that authority, used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, is so polluted as to be injurious to health, the Medical Officer of Health of such authority may cause to be emptied and cleansed any such tank, cistern, cask or other fixed receptacle." This simplifies the procedure, because under Section 70 of the Public Health Act, 1875, an order of a court of summary jurisdiction would first have to be obtained.

During the year, 130 samples of drinking water from ships were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results being as follows :—

Satisfactory	....	....	108
Moderate purity	....	....	13
Doubtful purity	....	....	4
Contaminated	....	....	5
Total			130

Notices were served on the masters of the vessels having contaminated water or water of doubtful purity on board, and in each instance the tanks were emptied, cleansed and refilled at this port.

IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

The arrangements made for the operation of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, at the port were fully described in the annual report for 1933.

Wireless Installations.—The results of inquiries made during the year regarding the number of vessels carrying wireless installations (excluding vessels under 500 net registered tons) are shown in the following table :—

	Vessels arriving		Totals
	From Foreign	Coastwise	
With Wireless	709	576	1,285
Without Wireless	234	132	366
Totals	943	708	1,651

These inquiries have been undertaken since 1926, and it will be seen from the following table that virtually there has been no increase in the proportion of vessels with wireless installations arriving at this port :—

Year	Percentage of Vessels with Wireless Installations		
	From Foreign	Coastwise	All Arrivals
1926	67·3	52·1	63·9
1927	75·6	74·8	75·4
1928	78·6	67·0	75·4
1929	74·8	68·8	73·2
1930	69·9	72·0	70·5
1931	71·1	77·2	72·9
1932	67·1	69·2	67·8
1933	67·9	77·5	71·4
1934	69·7	77·8	72·8
1935	68·4	78·8	72·4
1936	75·2	81·3	77·8

Cases of Infectious Disease landed from Vessels.—The following table shows the nature of 15 cases of notifiable infectious disease landed from vessels during the year :—

Ministry of Health Table C.

Disease	Number of Cases during 1936		Number of Vessels concerned	Average Number of Cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Diphtheria	—	1	1	0·4
Enteric Fever	—	4	1	1·2
Dysentery	—	2	2	1·0
Malaria	—	7	4	8·0
Tuberculosis	—	1	1	4·0

These cases were dealt with as follows :—

Disease	Admitted to Cardiff Isolation Hospital	Admitted to Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital	Admitted to City Lodge Hospital	Treated aboard Ship	Totals
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	4	—	—	—	4
Dysentery	1	1	—	—	2
Malaria	—	7	—	—	7
Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	6	8	1	—	15

Other Cases of Infectious Disease.—Five cases of tuberculosis, two cases of malaria and one case of pneumonia that were dealt with by the port sanitary staff were ascertained to fall properly within the province of urban administration and were therefore referred to the urban section of the department.

Cases of Infectious Disease occurring on Vessels during the Voyage but disposed of prior to Arrival.—Six cases of infectious disease were reported to have occurred on five vessels during the voyage and were disposed of prior to arrival.

Ministry of Health Table D.

Disease	Number of Cases during 1936		Number of Vessels concerned	Average Number of Cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Malaria	—	4	3	9.2
Tuberculosis	—	2	2	2.0

Cleansing and Disinfection.—Thirty-eight seamen discovered to be suffering from scabies were treated at the Cleansing Station belonging to the Cardiff City Council, their clothing being disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, which is situated adjacently. One-hundred and fifty-six vessels were reported to be infested with bugs, and, after inspection, notices were served requiring the masters to take all necessary steps to eradicate them. Verminous or infected beds to the number of 1,767 were destroyed.

Venereal Diseases.—The following tabular statement shows the number of cases of venereal diseases dealt with at the special treatment centre for seamen at the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital each year since 1927:—

Year	Persons attending at the Centre for the First Time					Total Attendances	Aggregate Number of In-patient Days
	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Conditions other than Venereal	Totals		
1927	261	86	277	16	640	13,995	2,426
1928	205	83	344	14	646	15,347	3,195
1929	239	96	348	21	704	15,027	2,093
1930	235	112	367	17	731	12,670	1,639
1931	176	84	209	18	487	9,853	1,372
1932	198	95	297	19	609	10,004	1,707
1933	194	86	255	14	549	9,918	2,220
1934	190	90	285	25	590	9,717	2,185
1935	186	80	295	28	589	9,674	2,261
1936	87 164	78 93	284 324	20	462 601	9,455	2,312

The treatment centre forms part of the scheme of the Cardiff City Council for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, and further details of the work undertaken during 1936 are contained in the report on the general health service of the city.

Seventeen cases of venereal disease came to the knowledge of officers of the Authority during the year and were recommended for treatment at the centre.

Psittacosis.—The number of parrots dealt with under the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, with the object of preventing the introduction of psittacosis, was 49.

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V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

It is a routine duty of inspectors to examine all vessels carefully for evidence of rat infestation. Deratisation of vessels is carried out by sulphur dioxide or hydrocyanic acid gas, the work being undertaken by private contractors under the supervision of officers of the department. During the year, 1,517 rats were destroyed by this method, and, of these, 278 were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

During 1936 the number of deratisation certificates issued was 126 and the number of deratisation exemption certificates issued was 295, making a total of 421. The fees received by the Port Sanitary Authority in respect of certificates during the year amounted to £785 8s. 0d.

On all vessels from plague-infected ports and on all grain-laden vessels arriving at the port a rat-catcher is employed. By this means 388 rats were caught, 64 of which were examined for plague.

In order to prevent the passage of rats from ships to the shore, the use of rat-guards on mooring ropes is insisted upon, and gangways are raised at night-time whenever possible. Advice regarding the rat-proofing of vessels is given to masters and other officers of ships.

Systematic visits are paid by inspectors to quays, wharves and warehouses in the vicinity of the docks, and owners and occupiers are advised as to the best means of eradicating rodents. In most instances warehouses are reasonably rat-proof, possessing concrete floors and sliding, close-fitting doors. The importance of rendering all buildings near the docks rat-proof is constantly emphasised on owners and occupiers by the inspectors.

Extensive baiting around the docks is undertaken systematically by the dock owners (the Great Western Railway Company) and by owners and occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the docks under the supervision of officers of the department. During the year, 192,580 poison baits were laid and 1,117 rats and 92 mice were found dead as a result of these measures.

For the purpose of surveying the area around the docks for rats periodically, the district is divided into four areas, as follows:—

- No. 1. Penarth Dock, Windsor Slipway to Glamorganshire Canal Entrance.
- No. 2. Glamorganshire Canal, West Dock to West Side of East Dock.
- No. 3. East Side of East Dock to North Side of Roath Dock.
- No. 4. South Side of Roath Dock, Roath Basin and Queen Alexandra Dock.

A rat-catcher is engaged for a period of one week on each area. Traps are set and the live rats caught are submitted to the Department of Zoology of the National Museum of Wales for classification and for identification of their parasitic fleas and later to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory to be examined for plague.

The whole district is surveyed in this way at least once every four weeks, and valuable information is being obtained as to the prevalence of rats, their species and the extent of their infestation by fleas. During the year, 124 rats were caught under this scheme, of which 48 were submitted for classification, all except five of which were subsequently examined for plague.

Leaflets containing full information regarding deratisation of ships are issued to (a) shipowners and shipping agents and (b) fumigation contractors. With a few exceptions as to details, general agreement has been obtained with all the principal Port Sanitary Authorities in the Bristol Channel as to the essential points included in the leaflets, which were reproduced in the report for 1935.

The following table shows the numbers of deratisation and deratisation exemption certificates issued during each year since 1929 :—

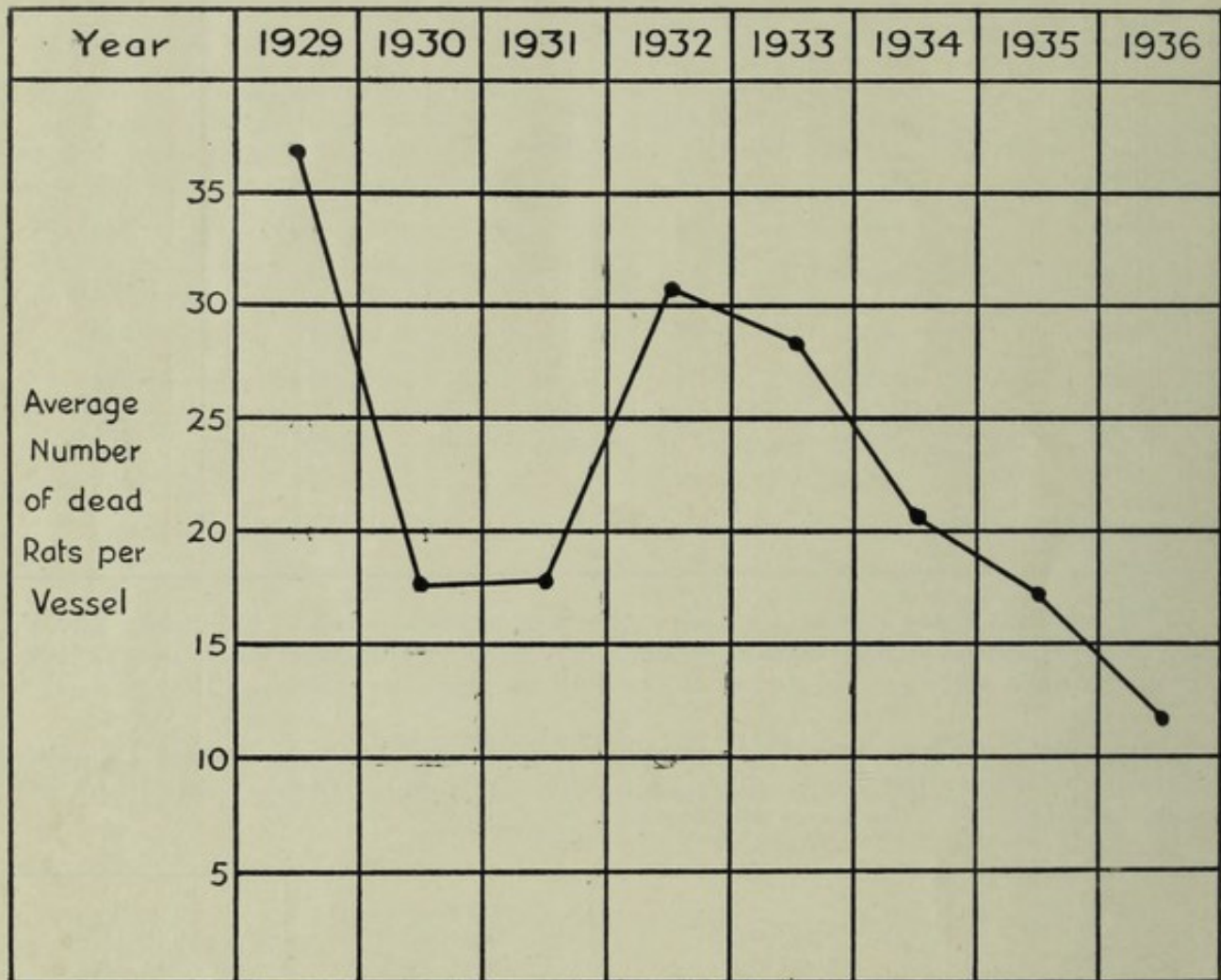
Year	Deratisation Certificates		Deratisation Exemption Certificates		Totals
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1929	181	62	110	38	291
1930	236	36	420	64	656
1931	195	32	407	68	602
1932	121	23	411	77	532
1933	124	26	353	74	477
1934	126	28	328	72	454
1935	109	23	357	77	466
1936	126	30	295	70	421

The increase in the numbers during 1930 was due to the effect of the Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations, 1929, which came into force on 1st January, 1930, but which have since been replaced by the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

The following table shows the number of fumigations of vessels, the total number of dead rats found after fumigation and the average number of dead rats found per vessel during each of the years 1929-1936:—

Year	Number of Fumigations of Vessels	Total number of Rats found dead after Fumigation	Average Number of dead Rats found per Vessel
1929	181	6,697	37.00
1930	236	4,241	17.97
1931	195	3,530	18.10
1932	121	3,725	30.79
1933	124	3,532	28.48
1934	126	2,584	20.51
1935	109	1,908	17.50
1936	126	1,517	12.04

Diagram showing the decline in the average number of dead rats found per vessel after fumigation since 1929 :—



RATS DESTROYED DURING 1936.

Ministry of Health Table E.

(a) *Vessels.*

[illegible]

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Ministry of Health Table F.

(b) Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

[illegible]

Ministry of Health Table G.

MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION ON PLAGUE "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED" VESSELS OR VESSELS FROM PLAGUE-INFECTED
PORTS ARRIVING IN THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

Total Number of such Vessels arriving	Number of such Vessels fumigated by SO ₂	Number of Rats killed	Number of such Vessels fumigated by HCN	Number of Rats killed	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, &c., were employed	Number of Rats killed	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
75	4	77	2	37	8*	116	65

*Two of these were also fumigated by SO₂ and two by HCN and are included in columns 2 and 4.

Ministry of Health Table H.

DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

NET TONNAGE	Number of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued					Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
		After fumigation with			After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.	Total		
		HCN	Sulphur	HCN and Sulphur				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	78	—	—	—	—	—	78	78
" from 301 tons to 1,000 tons	66	2	—	—	—	2	64	66
" from 1,001 tons to 3,000 tons	188	12	60	—	—	72	116	188
" from 3,001 tons to 10,000 tons	89	12	40	—	—	52	37	89
" over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	421	26	100	—	—	126	295	421

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES, ETC.

The condition of crews' spaces continues to be most unsatisfactory, as will be seen from the diagram on the next page, which shows that during 1936 there was actually an increase in the number of dirty and verminous conditions on British vessels. The diagram also shows an increase in the number of structural defects found on British and foreign vessels.

During the year, 3,884 vessels, with a total tonnage of 3,549,810, were visited by inspectors on arrival or as soon afterwards as practicable. The number of persons in the crews carried by these vessels was 67,366. In addition, 4,966 re-inspections of ships in dock were made, and 418 orders were given to masters and others in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects.

Ministry of Health Table J.
CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel	Number Inspected during the year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,243	1	273	1,010
Other Nations	774	—	157	280

The following table shows the number of the defects referred to in the preceding table which were remedied during the year :—

Nationality of Vessel	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1	257	1,010
Other Nations	—	156	278

The defects and nuisances dealt with during 1936 were as follows :—

Defective ventilators	4
“ skylights and deck-lights	15
“ stoves, stove-pipes, etc.	43
“ sanitary conveniences	41
“ side ports, deck-prisms, etc.	250
“ bulkheads	2
“ floors	16
“ doors	5
“ bunks	6
“ food-lockers	12
“ wash-hand basins and waste pipes	4
“ cable casings	7
“ hawse-pipes	3
Leaking decks	23
Verminous crews' quarters	278
Dirty crews' quarters	474
“ messrooms	146
“ food-lockers	115
“ sanitary conveniences	146
“ bathrooms	14
“ wash-houses	7
“ fresh-water tanks	15
Foul bilges	6
Foul accumulations	70
Miscellaneous	19
Total	1,721

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

There has for some years been a steady increase in the amount of foodstuffs imported at Cardiff, and the year under consideration has again shown an increase in this class of import. Examination of imported food is carried out by the food inspectors in the dock-side warehouses and occasionally on board ships.

The principal food imports during the year were from Australia and New Zealand and consisted of beef, mutton, pork, lamb, offal, butter, cheese, flour and fresh and dried fruits. From Canada and United States of America lard, cheese, flour, cereals, canned meats, fruit and fish were imported, and from European countries condensed milk, cheese, bacon, fresh tomatoes, canned tomatoes, dried and canned fruits and vegetables. Additional to these direct imports, large quantities of foodstuffs, transhipped at other ports in the United Kingdom, arrived by coastwise traffic.

A percentage examination of all food is made. If the food examined is found to be in good condition, the whole consignment is released for distribution, but if found to be diseased or unsound the whole consignment is detained until a complete examination is carried out. Diseased and unsound articles of food are destroyed under the supervision of the food inspectors. Samples of foodstuffs are submitted to the Public Analyst and to the Bacteriologist for examination. Importers also carry out a trade examination of their goods in the warehouses under the supervision of the food inspectors.

A preliminary inspection of meat imports is carried out in the transit sheds on the dock-sides, the importers then being allowed to transfer the cargo to the local cold stores, where a further examination is carried out. The glandular examination of mutton and lamb carcasses weighing over 42 lbs. has been continued throughout the year, and it is satisfactory to record that comparatively little disease has been found.

Imported Foodstuffs.—The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs imported during the year are shown in the following table :—

Description	Tons	cwt.	Bags	Bales	Barrels	Boxes	Miscellaneous
Bacon	—	—	—	4,262	—	38	—
Barley	—	—	2,006	—	—	—	—
Beer, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	80	—
Biscuits	—	—	—	—	—	17	57 skips
Butter	—	—	—	—	105	36,690	—
Caraway Seed	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	—	—	—	—	33,437	—
Chicory	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Coffee	—	—	9	—	—	200	—
Condiments	—	—	—	—	—	32,368	—
Confectionery	—	—	—	—	—	390	—
Cream	—	—	—	—	—	2,063	—
Eggs	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Fat, Edible	—	—	70	68	929	4,233	28 drums
Fish, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	7,964	—
Fish, Fresh	4,468	10	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Pickled	—	—	20	—	20	—	—
Fish, Salted	—	—	10	40	18	—	—
Flour	—	—	21,043	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	65,859	—
Fruit, Dried	—	—	2,636	—	2	14,270	—
Fruit, Fresh	—	—	—	—	66,400	311,091	—
Fruit Juice	—	—	—	—	28	25	—
Fruit Pulp	—	—	—	—	393	25	—
Glucose	—	—	—	—	150	—	100 drums
Hops	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
Lard	—	—	—	—	7	26,435	—
Macaroni.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,630	—
Malt	—	—	43	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	—	—	—	—	11,984	—
Meat, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	13,907	—
Meat, Preserved	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meat, Salted	—	—	—	—	102	4	—
Milk, Canned	—	—	—	—	79	127,249	—
Milk Dried	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
Nuts	—	—	515	—	—	—	—
Oats, Rolled	—	—	1,650	—	—	38,624	—
Oil, Edible	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Peas and Beans	—	—	290	—	—	—	—
Provisions, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
Rice	—	—	1,677	—	—	775	—
Sago	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Salt	—	—	600	—	—	—	—
Soup, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Sugar	16,245	0	15,057	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	44,189	—
Vegetables, Dried	—	—	22,009	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, Fresh	1,599	0	448,656	—	—	15,840	82,410 baskets
Vegetables, Salted.....	—	—	—	—	629	5	21,756 drums
Wheat	76,196	0	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat Products	—	—	—	—	—	22,475	—
Wine	—	—	—	—	12	5	—
Yeast	—	—	—	—	—	14	—

Imported Meat.—In addition to the foodstuffs referred to above, eleven cargoes of frozen meat were imported, the quantities being as follows:—

Carcases of lamb	....	....	116,591
Carcases of mutton	....	....	14,408
Carcases of pork	....	....	3,676
Quarters of beef	....	....	8,309
Pieces of beef	....	....	2,366
Flitches of pork (bags)	....	....	121
Lambs' livers (boxes)	....	....	20
Sheep's kidneys (boxes)	....	....	30
Boneless beef (bags)	....	....	613
Offal (bags)	....	....	604
Offal (boxes)	....	....	198

The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year were as follows:—

	Tons.	cwt.	lb.
Fish, Canned	—	—	2
Flour	5	5	0
Fruit, Canned	—	1	109
Fruit, Dried	—	2	64
Fruit, Fresh	26	6	4
Fruit Pulp	—	—	60
Meat, Canned	2	0	9
Meat, Preserved	—	12	40
Mutton	—	—	83
Rice	1	0	0
Vegetables, Canned	2	8	100
Vegetables, Fresh	47	7	90
Wheat	24	11	79
Total	109	17	80

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933, and Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.—During the year, 51 samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The nature, country of origin and number of samples are shown in the following table:—

Nature	Country of Origin	Number of Samples
Apples, Dried	Canada	1
Asparagus Tips, Canned	Canada	1
Coffee	America	1
Dried Figs	Turkey	1
Dried Mint	France	1
Dried Thyme	France	1
Ground Ginger	China	1
Lemon Peel	Germany	1
Raisins	America	1
Raisins	South Africa	2
Raisins	Spain	34
Salmon, Canned	America	1
Shrimp Paste, Canned	Norway	1
Sultanas	Turkey	2
Sultanas	Greece	1
Tomato Paste, Canned	Hungary	1

Thirty-nine of the samples were reported to be genuine or to contain preservatives within the limits laid down by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, and twelve samples of raisins were reported to contain preservatives in excess of the prescribed limits. The consignment of raisins, comprising 970 cases from Spain, which contained an excess of preservatives were re-exported.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations.—Four samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and two samples for chemical examination. The nature, country of origin and number of samples are shown in the following table :—

Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Number of Samples	
		Bacteriological	Chemical
Shrimps, Prepared	Norway	1	—
Veal, Canned	Poland	2	2
Lymphatic Gland (Sheep)	Australia	1	—

The samples of prepared shrimps and canned veal showed no evidence of active bacterial growth, but one of the samples of canned veal was found to be under considerable gas pressure, with a considerable amount of fluid contents, the other being normal, with no evidence of gas formation. The sheep's gland showed caseous lymphadenitis, but no obvious calcification or sign of grittiness. The canned veal, which was found to be unfit for human consumption (2 tons 0 cwt. 2 lb.), and the diseased carcass of mutton were destroyed.

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.—No fresh milk was imported during the year.

Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934.—There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the area under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Inspection of Aliens.—The following is a summary of the work done during the year in connection with the medical inspection of aliens :—

	Total Number.	Number Inspected by Medical Inspectors.
Aliens (excluding alien seamen) landing at the port....	190	112
Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	7	—
Totals	197	112
Number of vessels carrying alien passengers		72
Number of such vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector		16
Analysis of aliens landing :—		
Residents returning		2
In transit		13
Visitors		68
Business		102
Seamen		1
Contract seamen		3
Ministry of Labour permit		1
Coming to settle, not holding Ministry of Labour permit		—
Total		190

Of the 112 aliens medically inspected, 105 who intended taking up employment and remaining in the country over three months, were referred by the Immigration Officer for detailed medical examination.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.—The various Orders under the Diseases of Animals Acts with reference to the importation of animals were strictly enforced during the year. Two hundred and ninety-four dogs and 527 cats were brought to the port on vessels, and one vessel arrived direct from a scheduled country with one goat on board. All the vessels were visited regularly during their stay in port to ensure that the requirements of the Orders were observed.

Seventy-nine horses and 4,885 head of cattle were landed at the Imported Animals Wharf during the year.

Canal Boats.—The Chief Port Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector of Canal Boats, has reported that he made 63 inspections of canal boats during the year and found infringements of the Regulations made under the Canal Boats Act, 1877, regarding painting in 13 instances and marking in four instances. Verbal instructions were given, and the infringements in each case were remedied. The number of boats (not propelled by motor) on the register was seven, each with accommodation for two males. The sanitary condition of the canal boats generally was satisfactory.





