

**[Report 1945] / Port Medical Officer of Health, Cowes.**

**Contributors**

Cowes (England). Port Health Authority.

**Publication/Creation**

1945

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fghbcvam>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

COWES PORT HEALTH AUTHORITYREPORT OF THE PORT HEALTH MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1945.

## I. Amount of shipping entering the Port during the year:-

Foreign . . . . 29.

British . . . . 144.

All this shipping was engaged in Coast-wise trade.

Number inspected by the Medical Officer . . . . one

Number inspected by the Sanitary Inspector . . 29 Foreign  
144 British.

Number reported defective . . . . one.

Number reporting infectious disease during the voyage . . . None.

II. Character of trade of Port omitted under existing emergency regulations.III. Water Supply.

Source of supply - as for the town of Cowes.

There is a pipe line from the Pier Head.

Sources of Private supply are at the Pontoon (Isle of Wight Steam Packet Co.; Messrs. Marvins Shipyard and the Gas Works.)

IV. Port Health Regulations 1933.

(1) Declaration of Health - This is received by Customs Officers and sent to the Port Medical Officer.

(2) Boarding of vessels. The Medical Officer works in co-operation with the Customs Officers who will take him off to any infected ship.

The Ministry of Health's weekly circular relating to infected ports and infection abroad is filed in readiness for Customs Officer's inspection if they wish to consult it.

(3) Mooring stations for the detention of ships.

(a) The Roadstead of Cowes within the local area of jurisdiction.

(b) Medina Buoy in the River Medina.

(4) Infectious cases can be landed to an Isolation Hospital in the Island by arrangement with the Isle of Wight Conjoint Hospital Board.





The end of the war was soon followed by the departure of the Naval Control Station from Cowes. War transports and Naval vessels no longer anchor off the roads. This Authority has recently arranged with Messrs. J. S. White & Co., to use one of their Launches to land serious cases.

(5) Bacteriological and Pathological examinations are carried out by arrangement with the County Laboratory at Newport, Isle of Wight.

(6) Cases of Venereal Disease are reported to the County Clinic at Newport. If time does not permit of this they are examined and treated by the Medical Officer at Cowes.

One case of infectious disease was landed at the Port during 1945. It was a case of cerebro spinal fever.

V. Measures against Rodents.

This Authority has recently arranged to engage the service of the Isle of Wight County's Rodent Officer to deal with rat infested ships.

VI. Hygiene and Crews spaces.

A water supply vessel complained of bad light and ventilation, rats, bugs, and fleas in the crews' quarters.

The vessel was visited by the Medical Officer on 23rd. June, 1945, unsatisfactory conditions confirmed and a letter describing these recommending treatment sent to Messrs. Fraser White & Co., acting for the Ministry of War Transport. This ship was sent to Portsmouth for treatment.

VII. Food Inspection.

This is done by the town Sanitary Inspection.

Shellfish.

Copies of the order prohibiting the distribution for sale for human consumption of oysters, mussels and cockles brought from the River Medina unless the same have been relaid in approved waters for three months were circulated this year.

The few cysters still being collected from the depleted maturing beds at Newtown Creek are handled under satisfactory

The end of the war was soon followed by the departure of the Naval Control Station from Caws. War transports and Naval vessels no longer anchor off the roads. This Authority has recently arranged with Messrs. J. S. White & Co., to use one of their barges to land certain cases.

(5) Bacteriological and Pathological examinations are carried out by arrangement with the County Laboratory at Newport, Isle of Wight.

(6) Cases of Venereal Disease are reported to the County Clinic at Newport. It has been decided that they are examined and treated by the Medical Officer at Caws. One case of infectious disease was landed at the Port during 1945. It was a case of cerebro spinal fever.

Messengers against Rabbits.

This Authority has recently arranged to engage the service of the Isle of Wight County's Rabbit Officer to deal with the infected ships.

Hygiene and Crows and Gulls.

A water supply vessel complained of bad light and ventilation, rats, dogs, and flies in the crew's quarters. The vessel was visited by the Medical Officer on 23rd June, 1945, unsatisfactory conditions continued and a letter demanding these recommending treatment sent to Messrs. Fraser White & Co., acting for the Ministry of War Transport. This ship was sent to Portsmouth for treatment.

Food Inspection.

This is done by the town Sanitary Inspector.

Shellfish.

Copies of the order prohibiting the distribution for sale for human consumption of oysters, mussels and cockles, brought from the River Medina unless the same have been raised in approved waters for three months were circulated this year. The few oysters still being collected from the depleted watering beds at Newtown Creek are handled under satisfactory



conditions at the Distributors business premises in Cowes.

December, 1945.

Port Medical Officer.

conditions at the Distributors business premises in Cowes.

December, 1945.

Port Medical Officer.