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HARWICH
PORT
HEALTH
AUTHORITY



ANNUAL
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1938



Harwich Port Health Authority.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT BOARD AT DECEMBER 31st, 1938.

Ald. R. A. WARD (Chairman)	}	<i>Borough of Harwich.</i>
„ G. A. CALVER		
„ D. WILLS		
Coun. A. J. SMITH		
„ J. P. BENSTEAD		
„ E. W. CLARKE		
„ S. W. WRINCH	}	<i>Samford R.D.C.</i>
„ C. B. BROOKE		
„ A. H. F. HARWOOD		
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„ C. J. SAUNDERS		
„ F. F. ROOTHAM, J.P.	}	<i>Felixstowe U.D.C.</i>
„ W. G. ARCHER		
„ F. H. PRETYMAN, J.P.		<i>Deben R.D.C.</i>

Clerk: H. H. V. CARTER, B.A. (Solicitor).

Office: 42, Church Street, Harwich (Telephone : Harwich 284).

Medical Officer and Inspector of Aliens:

P. POWER FOX, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer's Office: 81, West Street, Harwich (Telephone, Harwich 355 ; Telegrams : Portelth, Harwich).

Deputy Ditto: KIERAN PHELAN, M.B., Ch.B.

Sanitary Inspector: T. J. BELL.

Chief Food Inspector: C. S. BROOKES, M.B.E., Cert. R.S.I., S.I.E.B.

Asst. Food Inspectors: E. K. LOMAS, R.S.I., J. H. BUCHANAN, R.S.I., and N. PEACOCK, R.S.I.

Food Inspector's Office: Parkeston Quay, Harwich.

Harwich Port Health Authority.

Harwich, 9th March, 1939.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Health Authority.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1938.

The health of the Port continues to be excellent, no cases of infectious diseases being discovered during the year.

During the year the number of ships carrying aliens and transmigrants arriving at the Port of Harwich was 1,453, this figure being approximately the same as for the year 1937. The number of aliens arriving at the Port during the year 1938 was 103,631, an increase of 5,641 on the previous year; these figures are a record for the Port. The number of aliens arriving at the Port of Harwich has steadily increased during the past few years. The figures for the past four years being as follows:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of Aliens ...	80,639	91,406	97,990	103,631

The number of detailed medical examinations, including the examination of transmigrants, during the year has steadily grown compared with previous years. The number of examinations carried out during the year 1938 being 6,009, as compared with the 2,952 for the previous year. This increase has necessitated a greater amount of time and work being devoted to this department of the Port Medical Service, and is partly accounted for by the medical examination of German Refugee children. All these children were given a detailed medical examination before leave to land was granted and, though all the children were healthy, it was interesting to note that the children coming from Germany showed a higher standard of nutrition than those children who came from Austria.

As a result of this observation a nutritional survey was conducted, the children whose ages ranged from about 6 to 16 years, being divided into German children and Austrian children. The number of German children examined was 425, the number of Austrian children 263 and the result of the survey was as follows:—

	German	Austrian
Total No. examined ...	425	263
No. of children classed as A	139—32.47%	67—25.48%
" " " " " B	272—64.47%	163—61.98%
" " " " " C	14— 3.2%	32—12.16%
" " " " " D	Nil Nil	1— 0.38%

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the lack of satisfactory accommodation for the medical examination of aliens at Parkeston Station in my Report for the year 1937. Plans and estimates for providing more satisfactory accommodation are at present receiving

the consideration of the Railway Company and, although the proposed new accommodation will relieve to some extent the present strain, owing to the position of the examination room, the accommodation can never be considered satisfactory. Visits by Drs. Cadman and Donelan of the Ministry of Health were made during the past year to Harwich in connection with the above accommodation.

Full details of the work carried out in food inspection under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations is given in Mr. Brookes' excellent survey which is included at the end of this Report. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by Mr. Brookes, M.B.E., and his staff.

The cordial relations between the Customs Department, the Immigration Department and the various Shipping Companies have been maintained. Without this relationship it would be impossible for the work to be carried out in an efficient manner.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman,

Your obedient servant,

P. POWER FOX,

Port Medical Officer.

JURISDICTION OF THE PORT OF HARWICH.

By a general order dated 30th June, 1899, and Section II, the limits of Jurisdiction of the Port are given as follows:—Article 10. "The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to the whole of the Customs Port of Harwich, except so much as lies to the sea-ward of a straight line drawn from the most southerly point of Landguard Point to the sea-ward extremity of the southern boundary of the Borough of Harwich, and with that exception the area within the jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall include the waters of the said Port, and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, bays, roads and streams with the said Port, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring, or anchoring of the ships for the said Port, under any regulations, for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purpose of any such Regulations as aforesaid shall also extend to any ship which, in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given hereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither." This district extends to a straight line from Shotley Spit Buoy to Flagborough Cliff at the mouth of the River Orwell, also to Tidal waters in the River Stour, which includes Mistley Quay.

ACCOMMODATION FOR VESSELS.

PARKESTON QUAY.

The chief accommodation for vessels is at Parkeston Quay.

This is situated a little over a mile from the mouth of the River. It is 4,400 feet in length, and can receive 11 boats of an average length of 400 feet. At High Tide it can berth ships drawing a draught of 26 feet of water.

The L. & N.E. Rly., the United Shipping Co. Ltd., and the Zeeland Shipping Co., disembark their passengers and discharge their cargo at this Quay.

MISTLEY QUAY.

This is a small Quay situate some miles up the River Stour. It can give berth to vessels up to 150 feet in length, 14 feet draught, and 600 tons burden. This Quay is used mainly by sprit sail barges carrying cargo for the use of Messrs. Free & Rodwell's malting works situated on the Quay.

FELIXSTOWE DOCK.

This is a small Dock situate close to the entrance to the harbour, which gives accommodation to vessels of 450 feet in length, 23 feet draught, and 8,000 tons burden.

CONTINENTAL PIER, HARWICH.

This is a small Quay, situate at the entrance to the River Stour, which gives accommodation to vessels of 18 feet draught of water, and from 800 to 1,000 tons burden.

A number of small steamboats from the Continent and Channel Islands discharge cargoes of broken granite at this Pier. Vessels belonging to Trinity House, London, are berthed here, and the steam launches belonging to H.M. Navy use it for landing purposes.

TRAIN FERRY.

The Train Ferry boats have their own specially constructed pier, which lies along the west side of the Harwich Pier.

HARWICH STEAMBOAT PIER.

This is a small Pier—the property of the L. & N.E. Rly., used by small steam and motor-boats engaged in passenger service between Harwich, Ipswich, Felixstowe and Shotley. It has no facilities for berthing vessels of the mercantile marine.

TRADE OF THE PORT.

The trade of the Port consists of general cargo of all kinds, and includes a large quantity of foodstuffs. A summary of the main imports and exports is given in the following list :—

IMPORTS.

In Transit.

Artificial Silk Goods.
Animals (live).

Fish (all kinds).
Flowers (artificial).

Apparel.
 Arms and Ammunition.
 Bacon.
 Brass Manufactures.
 Basketware.
 Bead Trimmings.
 Books Printed.
 Boots and Shoes.
 Butter.
 Barley.
 Buttons.
 Condensed Milk.
 Cheese.
 China.
 Carpets.
 Clocks.
 Cocoa and Chocolate.
 Cocoa Butter.
 Corn.
 Cotton Manufactures.
 Cooked Meat.
 Drugs (all kinds).
 Dyestuffs.
 Dyes obtained from Coal Tar.
 Embroidery and Needlework.
 Eggs.
 Electrical Goods and Apparatus.
 Fancy Goods.
 Feathers.
 Paper.
 Plants.
 Prints.
 Rabbits (dead).
 Silk.
 Spirits.
 Shrain and Spun Silk Yarn.
 Sugar (refined).
 Tobacco.
 Toys and Games.
 Vegetables (raw).
 Wines.
 Wood (sawn).
 Wood Manufactures.
 Woollen Yarn.
 Worsted Manufactures.
 Yeast.
 Zinc.

Flowers (fresh).
 Fruit (artificial).
 Fruit (raw all kinds).
 Fresh Milk (churns).
 Fresh Cream (churns).
 Furniture.
 Glass Manufactures.
 Glue, Size and Gelatine.
 Gloves.
 Game.
 Grain.
 Horses.
 Hops.
 House Frames (iron).
 Ivory Teeth (elephants').
 Iron and Steel.
 Leather.
 Leather Belting.
 Linen Manufactures.
 Lard (all kinds).
 Maize.
 Musical Instruments.
 Manufactures of Skins and Furs.
 Machinery.
 Margarine.
 Metal and Ores.
 Offal (salted).
 Poultry.
 Painter's Colours.
 Corn Pollards.
 Sausages (tinned).
 Sausages (smoked).
 Hams.
 Tea.
 Preserved Meats.
 Preserved Fruit.
 Preserved Vegetables.
 Pate de Foie Gras.
 Artificial Manures.
 Preserved Fish.
 Coffee.
 Quaker Oats.
 Stone (Road Material).
 Biscuits and Cakes.
 Motors.
 Haberdashery.

EXPORTS.

In Transit.

Animals (living).
 Apparel.
 Arms and Ammunitions.
 Ale and Beers.
 Biscuits and Cakes.
 Books.
 Boots and Shoes.
 Carriages (Motors).
 Bristles.
 Brass.
 Chemical Preparations.
 Carpets and Rugs.
 Cotton and Yarn.
 Cotton Manufactures.
 Feathers.
 Fruit (raw).
 Fish.
 Gum (all sorts).
 Grease (tallow and fats).
 Hair (horse).
 Herrings.
 Hardware.
 Hats.
 Haberdashery.
 Indigo.
 Implements, Tools.
 Ivory.
 Leather (raw and manufactured).
 Machinery.
 Metals.

Margarine.
 Millinery.
 Musical Instruments.
 Naval Stores.
 Ornaments.
 Paper.
 Painters' Colours.
 Provisions.
 Poultry.
 Shells.
 Silk.
 Stuffs (bread).
 Skins.
 Seeds.
 Silk Yarn.
 Silk Manufactures.
 Stationery.
 Tin (in blocks) Ingots.
 Toys and Games.
 Furs.
 Furniture.
 Meat.
 Malt.
 Pictures.
 Plaiting of Straw.
 Piassaoa Fibre.
 Beef Offal.
 Sponge.
 Spirits.
 Tea.

TABLE A.

Amount of Shipping Entering the Port during the Year 1938.

—	No.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected		Number reported to be 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.	
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.				
Foreign {	Steamers	1723	2023480	86	467	32	32	Nil.
	*Motor	373	536151	63	216	14	14	
	Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Foreign		2096	2559631	149	683	46	46	Nil.
Coast-wise {	Steamers	79	25548	10	26	5	5	Nil.
	*Motor	182	19990	12	10	2	2	
	Sailing	322	20520	5	27	3	3	
	Fishing	—	—	—	22	6	6	
Total Coastwise		583	66058	27	85	16	16	Nil.
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...		2679	2625689	176	768	62	62	Nil.

TABLE B.

Passenger Traffic during the year.

No. of Passengers	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Transmigrants.
Inwards	114108	68222	11563	3494
Outwards	112839	65503	10848	1028

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of Cases during the year		No. of Vessels	Average No. of
—	Passengers.	Crew.	concerned.	Cases for previous 5 years.
—	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of Cases during the year		No. of Vessels	Average No. of
—	Passengers.	Crew.	concerned.	Cases for previous 5 years.
—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E.

(1) *Rats destroyed during the year. (On Vessels).*

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black	1	—	3	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	13
Brown	3	2	—	7	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	22
Species not recorded													
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
													35

TABLE F.

(2) *In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses**

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded													
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE J.

*Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.
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	482	19	11	5
Other Nations	286	—	—	—

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

The total number of aliens entering the Port, excluding Transmigrants, was 100,141; Transmigrants 3,490.

The number of aliens who were given a detached medical examination was 4,366; the number of Transmigrants medically examined was 1,643, making a total of 6,009.

One alien was refused leave to land for medical reasons.

PILOTAGE.

All ships arriving at the Port of Harwich and which come from any Port situated between the River Elbe and the Port of Brest, may enter Port without a Pilot. Any ship coming from a Port outside this area is compelled to take on board a British Pilot before entering the

Port. All local Pilots have full instructions as to the procedure to be adopted when a case of doubtful infectious disease is reported to them, and the situation of the Quarantine Station in the Harbour is known to them all.

QUARANTINE STATION.

The Quarantine Station is bounded on the north by a line drawn from Flagborough Cliff to the River Steamers Pier, Harwich, and on the south by a line drawn from Martello Tower to the Coast Guard Station, Harwich.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water for shipping is supplied by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company.

There is one water boat in use at the Port, the "Bheestie," owned by the Felixstowe Dock Co., Ltd. The water is carried in an iron tank, cement washed, with a capacity of approximately 50 tons.

IMPORTATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

As the majority of the ships which enter the Port consist of the regular passenger steamers running between Harwich, Belgium, Denmark and Holland, the danger of introducing infectious disease from abroad is very remote. All the passengers on these ships are medically inspected and the ships themselves periodically examined.

No case of infectious disease was discovered on any ships entering the Port.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Arrangements have been made with the Ipswich Borough Council for the latter to take over all cases of Infectious Diseases brought into the Port of Harwich.

The vessels carrying passengers which enter the port are, with practically no exception, regular packet steamships plying between Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Harwich. The longest voyage is approximately 36 hours. No case of infectious sickness occurring on these vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival have occurred during the last five years.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

During the year 768 inspections were made upon all classes of shipping entering this Port for discharging and other purposes.

Four foreign vessels arrived from Baltic Ports with cargoes of timber, in addition to one Dutch vessel from Portugal with a cargo of locust beans, for discharge at Mistley Quay. All vessels carried a "Clean Bill of Health" and were found to be in a satisfactory condition on arrival.

678 inspections were made upon Home Trading vessels, chiefly consisting of vessels engaged in practically a daily service carrying passengers between Parkeston Quay and the Hook of Holland, Antwerp, Denmark, Flushing and Zeebrugge. A number of Steam Vessels included in this class are engaged in carrying cargoes of stone, lead and tiles from the Channel Islands, Nieuport and Bruges for discharge at Harwich Pier and Felixstowe Dock. These vessels have all arrived with "Clean Bills of Health" and possess the necessary certified accommodation for passengers and crew. The sanitary condition of these vessels throughout the year, with the exception of a few minor sanitary defects, has been satisfactorily maintained. The sanitary defects were immediately remedied upon representation being made to the Master or Chief Officer.

85 inspections were made upon Coastwise Vessels, which include Steam Colliers, Traders, Tugs, Barges and Fishing Vessels.

The condition on board the Fishing Craft and the appliances for the cooking of shrimps have shown a considerable improvement, and no cause for complaint was found.

CLEANSING STATION.

The Port Health Authority have an agreement with the Council of the Borough of Harwich whereby they may have the use of their Cleansing Station for dealing with verminous persons and their belongings. This Cleansing Station has two rooms and a bathroom, and there is a Thresh Disinfector in good working order attached.

Accommodation for sleeping at the Cleansing Station can be provided if required. It is within easy distance of the Quay. During the year it has not been necessary to cleanse or disinfect any person.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

During the year 13 black rats and 22 brown rats have been destroyed on vessels by the use of break-back traps. Owing to a change in the staff of the London and North Eastern Railway Company it was not found possible to ascertain the number of rats destroyed in docks, quays and warehouses during the past year.

PSITTACOSIS.

The Parrots (Prohibition of Imports) Regulations, 1930, are still in force and during the year 1938 permission to land 3 Love-Birds was refused. The Health Authority enforces the Regulations Section 4 and 5 which state as follows :—

Section 4. A person shall not import any parrot* into England or Wales whether for sale or otherwise.

Provided that nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to prohibit the importation of any parrot which is proved to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health to be required for the purposes of medical or veterinary research, or which is consigned to the Zoological

Society of London, or to a person for the time being specially authorised by the Minister (Health) to import parrots otherwise than for sale

Section 5. The Master of every ship approaching any port shall, if he has reason to believe that a parrot is on board, bring these regulations to the notice of the person having the custody or control of the parrot and shall immediately on the arrival of the ship notify the proper Officer of Customs and Excise accordingly.

*"Parrot" means a bird of the order Psittaciformes and includes any of the birds commonly called parrots, parrakeets, love-birds, macaws, cockatoos, conures, caiques, lorries and lorikeets.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

With regards to venereal disease, suitable literature is distributed to the members of the crews during the course of the routine inspections. There is very little of this disease in the Port.

There is a well equipped V.D. Clinic at Ipswich (one hour's distance by train) where infected persons are advised to attend. This fact is advertised in the leaflets and by the posting of bills in public lavatories, etc.

No infectious or contagious disease has occurred in this Port Health District amongst the mercantile marine, and I have no cause to report to you the existence of any serious nuisance.

Report of the Chief Food Inspector.

To the Chairman and Members of the Harwich Port Health Authority.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting my 29th Annual Report of the work of the Department under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations for the year 1938. The period under review shows a small decrease in the tonnage as compared with the year 1937, but is still above the average tonnage. The decrease is owing to the severe weather conditions experienced during the Spring of the year in the fruit growing countries, and also to the International Crises which affected the trade of the countries using this route for their goods. The Italian fruit trade was affected most.

The number of ships that have arrived at Parkeston Quay and at Harwich during the year was 1,993, a decrease of 31 ships, which is accounted for by the reduction of the sailings of the L. & N.E. Railway's steamers at Zeebrugge. The 1,993 arrivals gives an average of 5.46 ships per day for the 365 days. The United Shipping Co., Ltd., as in 1937, increased their arrivals to seven ships per week during July and August instead of six ships.

The time of the arrival of the ships is from 5.30 a.m. until approximately 8 p.m. These times are subject to the weather conditions prevailing at the time.

The seizures numbered 7,017, weighing 92,598 lbs.

A summary from each Line attached showing the nature of the foodstuffs and the reason for seizure.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

As in the past years the supervision in regards to the cleanliness of the trucks used for conveying perishable foodstuffs has been strict, it follows that a large number have been found totally unfit for the purpose for which they have been required. The local officials of the L. & N.E. Railway do their best to meet the difficulty. When you consider that 250 clean trucks are required for Danish Steamers alone on a Sunday night you will understand the difficulty this causes to the staff of this department so as to minimize the delay as far as possible, while on the other hand ensuring the perishable cargoes go away in reasonably clean trucks. It is only the pleasant relations which exist between the railway officials and your staff that enables this to be done.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVE IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

During the year necessary samples have been submitted to the Analyst under these Regulations. The analysis of the samples proved satisfactory.

VEGETABLES.

The import of vegetables is above the average, although there is a small decrease when compared to the year 1937. The total number of packages was 2,327,496. The decrease is owing to a very small quantity of old potatoes being imported due to a good crop in this country.

Belgium sends Chicory, Carrots, Celery, Celeriac, Endive, Leeks, Onions, Potatoes, Mushrooms, Rhubarb, Spinach, Tomatoes and Cauliflowers.

Denmark. Potatoes and Horse-radish.

Holland. Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Carrots, Celery, Cucumbers, Beans, Beetroots, Onions, Lettuce, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Sprouts, and Tomatoes.

Italy. Peas, Potatoes, Beans.

Spain. Tomatoes, Potatoes.

Canary Islands. Tomatoes.

FRUIT.

The decrease in the fruit imports is due, as I have already pointed out, to the severe weather experienced in Italy during the Spring. The total number of packages received was 1,907,464, from this number 16 cases of Apricots, 1,235 packages of Bilberries, 3 cases of Cherries, 12 cases of Oranges, 3 cases of Peaches, 2,513 packages of Plums, 2 cases of Grape-fruit, 8 cases of Mangoes, 15 cases of Pine-apples, 3 boxes of Grapes and 1,425 Melons have been condemned.

Apples, Apricots, Chestnuts, Grapes, Lemons, Oranges, Peaches,

Plums and Pears come from *Italy*.

Bilberries, Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Melons from *Belgium*.

Apples, Bilberries, Grapes, Plums, Gooseberries, Strawberries and Melons from *Holland*.

Grapes, Melons and Apricots from *Austria*.

Grapes from *Greece*.

Bilberries from *Poland*.

*Pears, Oranges and Lemons from *South Africa* and *California*.

*Pine-apples, Grape-fruit, Mangoes and Melons from *South America*

*These arrive via Antwerp and the Hook of Holland.

As you will have seen two large consignments of Bilberries and seven consignments of Plums had to be condemned, otherwise the fruit has been in good condition.

IMPORTED MILK.

No application has been received for registration in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations.

POULTRY.
The imports of Poultry has been up to the average. The birds arrived in excellent condition.

RABBITS.

There has been a 25 per cent. increase in the import of Rabbits.

CHEESE.
The imports of Cheese show an increase of 4,000 packages.

BUTTER.
The import of Butter is up by 36,000 packages.

Eggs have increased by 185,000 cases.

Chocolate, Cocoa, Condensed Milk, Hams, and Cocoa Butter all show increases.

Margarine, Coffee, Oleo Oils, Sausages, Biscuits and Preserves have maintained a good average.

FISH.

The imports of Fish have been above the average tonnage although it does not exceed the previous year.

The general condition of the fish was excellent.

	Danish		Flushing		Hook and Rotterdam		Train Ferry		Belgium	Total
Month	Cases	Tons	Cases	Tons	Cases	Tons	Cases	Tons	Cases	Tons
January	54038	2364	1296	56	10381	454	1217	53		2927
February	42338	1852	2309	101	9685	424	1382	61		2438
March	39655	1755	5664	248	9568	421	433	19		2443
April	42551	1863	4034	176	3899	164	437	19		2222
May	6278	2747	1431	63	2330	110	297	15		2935
June	48033	2102	1162	51	1235	54	99	5		2212
July	72264	3162	974	43	693	30	28	1		3236
August	73865	3232	663	29	1809	74	5	1		3336
September	62508	2735	1239	54	4526	198	861	38		3025
October	47340	2071	2557	112	8888	389	772	34		2606
November	61433	2687	2612	114	8915	390	432	19		3210
December	31240	1367	2591	113	8167	357	426	19	31	1856
	638053	27937	26532	1160	70096	3065	6389	284	31	32546

BACON.

There has been an increase of 81,715 sides over the previous year, with an increased weight of 2,450 tons.

The Bacon comes from Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Austria.

The general condition has been very good.

Month	Danish		Flushing		Train Ferries		Tons
	Sides	Tons	Sides	Tons	Sides	Tons	
January ...	180960	5429	520	16	184	6	5451
February ...	164392	4932	620	19	1376	41	4992
March ...	180864	5427	1892	57	1956	59	5543
April ...	168160	5045	8584	255	1648	49	5349
May ...	169736	5092	3460	104	2228	67	5263
June ...	172988	5290	2704	81	1040	31	5402
July ...	194512	5835	4760	143	644	19	5997
August ...	186588	5598	7920	238	1020	31	5867
September ...	183188	5496	5676	170	880	26	5692
October ...	196016	5880	2752	82	1320	40	6002
November ...	182224	5467	1452	44	880	26	5537
December ...	186808	5605	13048	392	1284	39	6036
	2166436	65096	53388	1601	14460	434	67131

YEAST.

Eighteen samples have been submitted to the Analyst during the year to ascertain if the Continental Manufacturers were complying with the standard of the Royal Commission on Arsenic in Foodstuffs. The result of the analysis was extremely good, for in no case has the standard of one-hundredth part of an English grain per pound been exceeded.

The following table shows the results of samples sent to the Analyst.

Country of Origin.	Sample	Results of Analysis.					
Holland	1	1/350th part of English grain per lb. or 0.4 parts per Million					
"	2	1/350th	"	"	"	"	0.4 parts "
"	3	1/700th	"	"	"	"	0.2 parts "
"	4	1/700th	"	"	"	"	0.2 parts "
Belgium	1	1/300th	"	"	"	"	0.5 parts "
"	2	1/180th	"	"	"	"	0.8 parts "
"	3	1/250th	"	"	"	"	0.6 parts "
"	4	1/200th	"	"	"	"	0.7 parts "
"	5	1/250th	"	"	"	"	0.6 parts "
"	6	1/250th	"	"	"	"	0.6 parts "
"	7	1/200th	"	"	"	"	0.7 parts "
France	1	1/350th	"	"	"	"	0.4 parts "
"	2	1/250th	"	"	"	"	0.6 parts "
"	3	1/350th	"	"	"	"	0.4 parts "
Germany	1	1/350th	"	"	"	"	0.4 parts "
"	2	1/350th	"	"	"	"	0.4 parts "
Denmark	1	1/350th	"	"	"	"	0.4 parts "
"	2	1/160th	"	"	"	"	0.9 parts "

Our relations, during the past year, with the officials of H.M. Customs, London & N.E. Railway, The United Shipping Company, Ltd., The Zeeland Shipping Co., Ltd., and the Train Ferries have been of a very cordial nature.

During the past year there has been no alteration in the staff. The Assistant Inspectors, Mr. E. K. Lomas, Mr. J. H. Buchanan, and Mr. N. Peacock have carried out their duties in an efficient manner.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. P. Power Fox, has been notified of anything that was of interest.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. S. BROOKES,

Chief Food Inspector,

Port of Harwich.

L. & N.E. RAILWAY'S LINE.
ZEEBRUGGE—HARWICH.

Nature.	Number Received.	Number Inspected.
Yeast	808	89
Boats, 128.		

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS.

YEAR	1937		1938
BOATS	2,024		1993
Nature.			
Offal	1,051	Packages	1,192
Hams	540	„	942
Sausages	445	„	182
Bacon	2,152,569	Sides	2,234,284
Vegetables	2,609,462	Packages	2,327,496
Fruit	2,848,165	„	1,907,464
Poultry	178,438	„	159,941
Rabbits	1,521	„	1,936
Fish	780,959	„	741,001
Yeast	149,051	„	146,780
Preserves	11,157	„	11,331
Cream	1,060	„	340
Fresh Cream	38,357	Gallons	4,508
Condensed Milk	1,568	Cases	3,977
Milk Powder	4,216	„	1,057
Chocolate	39,532	„	55,390
Butter	336,359	„	372,649
Eggs	712,665	„	897,388
Margarine	5,801	„	3,483
Cheese	205,663	„	209,532
Lard	2,931	„	330
Oleo Oil	2,335	Casks	1,563
Corn Pollards	173,354	Sacks	122,310
Biscuits	618,719	Packages	501,051
Cocoa Butter	3,103	„	3,317
Coffee	9	„	2

Approx. Tonnage, 275,000.





