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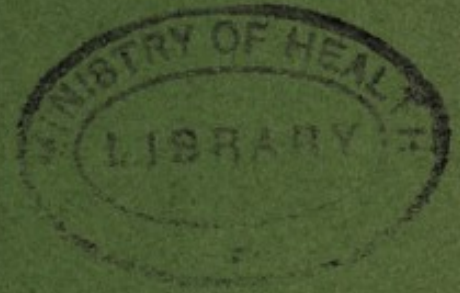
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Harwich Port Health Authority



Annual Report for the year 1950



Harwich Port Health Authority

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AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

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Councillor F. R. C. GERMAN		
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Councillor R. H. MATHESON		<i>Deben R.D.C.</i>

Clerk and Solicitor: H. H. V. CARTER, B.A.

Office: 42, Church Street, Harwich (Telephone: Harwich 666/7)

Medical Officer and Inspector of Aliens:

J. ROLAND HETHERINGTON, L.R.C.P. and S.E., L.R.F.P.
and S.G., D.P.H.

Office: Health Department, Main Road, Dovercourt.

(Telephone: Harwich 506. Telegrams: Portelth, Harwich).

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

Chief Port Health and Food Inspector: E. K. LOMAS, R.S.I.

Port Health and Food Inspectors:

N. PEACOCK, R.S.I., A. H. MARSHALL, R.S.I.

Office: Parkeston Quay, Harwich (Telephone: Harwich 656)

Attendants: Mrs. M. A. LING and Mrs. E. V. CULLINGFORD.

Harwich Port Health Authority

Harwich, January, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Health Authority.

Dear Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1950 in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 103/50, dated 12th October, 1950.

The History of the Port of Harwich goes back for over 1,000 years. The development in connection with the Packet Boat Service with Continental Ports has taken place within the last century, and there is as yet little evidence of any material effect due to the introduction of air travel. The traffic and the trade of the port have been maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year.

I. JURISDICTION, POWERS, ETC.

There is no change under this heading from the Report for the previous year.

II. ACCOMMODATION FOR VESSELS

There is no change under this heading from the Report for the previous year.

III. TRADE OF THE PORT

The total tonnage, including Ministry of Transport traffic entering the Port during 1950 was 3,025,361.

IV. TRAFFIC OF THE PORT (Passenger)

The amount of passenger traffic during the past four years is given below:

<i>Number of</i>				
<i>Passengers</i>		<i>Inward</i>	<i>Outward</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947	...	214,269	192,184	406,453
1948	...	264,783	216,961	481,744
1949	...	240,336	221,331	461,667
1950	...	229,108	216,735	445,843

V. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

During the year the number of ships carrying Aliens arriving at the Port of Harwich, was 1,130 compared with 1,301 during the previous year.

The total number of Aliens arriving at the Port was—98,669. Of these 98,518 landed, while 151 were refused leave to land by the Immigration Officer.

Corresponding figures for previous years are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Aliens landed</i>	<i>Examined</i>	<i>%</i>
1935 ...	80,639	2,031	2.5
1936 ...	91,406	2,790	3
1937 ...	97,990	2,952	3
1938 ...	103,631	6,099	5.8
1939 ...	87,030 (9 months)	24,221	26.0
1945 ...	3,880 (2 months)	2,185	56
1946 ...	51,203	5,503	10.7
1947 ...	94,577	6,047	6.3
1948 ...	132,139	6,963	4.4
1949 ...	105,090	8,030	7.6
1950 ...	98,518	9,244	9.4

The number of Aliens who were given a detailed examination was 9,244 in the following classes:

1. Ministry of Labour permits	7,300
2. Intending to take up employment and remain in the country over 3 months	1,017
3. Intending to make their home in this country	759
4. Students coming for Educational purposes ...	78
5. In regard to whom there is any mention of health as a reason for their visit ...	5
6. Who appear to the Immigration Officer	
(a) Not to be in robust health ...	53
(b) To be mentally or physically abnormal or sub-normal	12
(c) To be dirty in their person ...	1
(d) To need examining for other reasons	15
7. Seamen travelling as passengers	4
Total ...	9,244

It was found necessary on Medical Grounds to refuse 4 Aliens permission to land and in 9 other cases certificates were issued (see table B1).

NATIONALITIES

American	12	Indonesian	3
Austrian	43	Israeli	1
Belgian	5	Italian	10
Brazilian	1	Latvian	127
Chinese	1	Lithuanian	9
Czech	106	Luxemburgian	1
Danish	1,306	Norwegian	24
Dutch	1,143	Polish	110
Estonian	26	Rumanian	14
Finnish	68	Swedish	68
French	4	Swiss	58
German	5,966	Ukranian	20
Greek	5	Yugoslav	20
Hungarian	8	Stateless	85

It is of interest to note that the proportion of Aliens who were submitted to detailed examination is (with the exception of the months immediately preceding and following the Second World War) the highest recorded since the introduction of the Aliens Order, 1920.

During the year consideration has been given to the practicability of improving the amenities for carrying out Medical Examinations, and it is hoped that it will be possible to effect a considerable improvement in this direction early in 1951.

In carrying out the detailed examinations the Medical Inspectors were ably assisted by the two Female Attendants.

The reduction in the number of ships carrying Aliens and also in the number of Aliens landed (as compared with the previous year) is wholly accounted for by the cessation of the arrival of European Voluntary Workers, who, prior to 27th July, 1950, were transported in specially chartered ships. The number of European Voluntary Workers passengers who travelled in official parties was 3,084, comprising 3,067 women, 7 adult dependants and 10 children.

VI. DECLARATION OF HEALTH

There is no change under this heading from the report for the previous year.

VII. QUARANTINE STATION

No change.

VIII. IMPORTATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The majority of the ships which enter the Port convey passengers from Belgium, Germany, Holland and Scandinavia, and consideration has, therefore, to be given to the risk of the impor-

tation of infectious diseases from these countries. The incidence of such diseases during the year occurring in Passengers and Crews is shown in Table C.

IX. HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, patients suffering from infectious disease are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, at either Colchester or Ipswich.

Persons suffering from non-infectious diseases may be accommodated at the Harwich and District Cottage Hospital or at Colchester.

X. WIRELESS MESSAGES

Arrangements in operation for some time past are still in force.

XI. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF VESSELS

Regular inspections have been carried out on all vessels entering the Port. Details are given on a later page.

XII. CLEANSING STATION

The agreement with the Harwich Borough Council continues to be in force. During the year it has not been necessary to cleanse or disinfect any person.

XIII. VENEREAL DISEASES

Facilities for treatment which have been in operation for several years have been maintained throughout 1950.

XIV. PSITTACOSIS

In connection with The Parrots (Prohibitions of Imports) Regulations, 1930, 2 budgerigars arrived at the Port during the year. These were re-exported under the regulations.

The cordial relations between the Customs Department, the Immigration Department, the British Railways, the United Shipping Co., and the Zeeland Shipping Co., have been maintained. A satisfactory liaison has also been established with the Ministry of War Transport Officials controlling the B.A.O.R. Troopship Service. Without such relationship it would be impossible for the work of the Port to be carried out in an efficient manner.

In presenting this report, it gives me much pleasure to express my appreciation of the work carried out by the various members of the staff.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROLAND HETHERINGTON,

Port Medical Officer.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF HARWICH PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the work of the Department for the year 1950.

During the year 2,037 vessels of a total net tonnage of 3,025,361 tons (including B.A.O.R. Troopships) entered the Port; consisting of 1,701 vessels from Foreign Ports and 336 vessels Coastwise. The slight reduction in the number of vessels entering the Port from the number that entered during 1949 (2,085 vessels) was due to the fact that in May 1950, the schedule for B.A.O.R. Troopships was altered from daily sailings to sailings on alternate days.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

A general improvement has been observed in the cleanliness of crews' accommodation on vessels. The vessels from Foreign Ports consisted mainly of vessels belonging to British Railways, Danish Shipping Coy., Zealand Shipping Coy., and vessels chartered by the Ministry of Transport for carrying Troops and Military Personnel to and from the Continent.

Many of these vessels are of post-war construction, and comply in general with the standards laid down by the Ministry of Transport in 1937, which prohibit the construction of accommodation forward makes provision for such amenities as separate mess-rooms, food, clothes, and oilskin lockers, separate wash-places with hot and cold running water, drying rooms, etc. It was generally found that crews appreciated these improved conditions, and endeavoured to maintain their quarters in clean condition.

A fair number of sailing and motor barges employed on coastal trade, use the Port carrying grain to Felixstowe Dock and Mistley, also small coasters carrying coal to Harwich Gas Coy. Although many of these vessels are very old, they were found to be maintained in clean and satisfactory condition.

In addition to the above, frequent inspections have been carried out on Tugs and Harbour Craft.

A converted R.A.F. launch is being used as a permanent dwelling by man and wife, and is at present moored in Gasworks Creek. This vessel is permanently afloat, and does not lie on the mud. It has been inspected, and accommodation and amenities appear to be satisfactory.

Constant vigilance is kept on vessels for cockroaches and steam-flies. Several small infestations were discovered and

successfully dealt with. Most vessels now carry their own supply of insecticides, and crews have been instructed in the methods of using same. British Railways have their own Disinfestation department, and the services of this Department can be called for their own vessels when necessary.

The Port Health Authority has an agreement with the Harwich Borough Council for the use of their steam disinfecter, when necessary.

331 vessels have been inspected during the year. Defects were found on 49 vessels, and 41 were rectified.

It was not found necessary to issue any Statutory Notices during the year.

Table A shows the amount and details of the shipping entering the Port during the year, and Table J shows classification of Nuisances and Defects found on vessels. A summary of Nuisances and defects dealt with on vessels is shown as Appendix I.

Water Supply

The water for shipping and the Port is supplied by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Co. Supervision is exercised over cleanliness and protection from contamination of the hydrants and the condition of supply hoses.

No samples were taken from vessels for chemical analysis or bacteriological examination.

The only water boats in use at the Port are those used to supply vessels of the Reserve Fleet, and do not come under the control of this Authority.

Rodent Control and Measures

Regular inspections have been carried out on all vessels with regard to rat infestation. No rats were found on vessels during the year. This was mainly accounted for by the class of vessels using the Port, the state of cleanliness of vessels, short length of voyage, and class of cargo carried. The small coastal barges using the Port were also found to be free from rat infestation.

No vessels entered the Port during the year from Infected or Suspected Ports.

The Railway Executive employ their own experienced rat catchers, who make regular visits to the Port, and special attention is paid to the work of detection of rodents on quays, wharves, warehouses, Hotel, Marine Shops, Stables, etc. From the results of these campaigns it was evident there was no serious infestation in these areas.

19 vessels applied for Deratisation Certificates during the year. These were found to be free from rat infestation, and Exemption Certificates were issued in each case. Particulars of Certificates issued are shown in Table H. The sum of £52 2s. 0d. was collected by the Port Health Authority for the inspection of vessels and the issue of Certificates, at the scale of fees for this service fixed by the Ministry of Health.

No rats were sent for examination for Plague during the year.

Table F shows rats destroyed during the year in Docks, Warehouses, etc.

Colorado Beetle

One Colorado Beetle was found on a vessel arriving from Belgium in September. This was forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture Plant Pathology Laboratory, and a thorough examination was carried out on vessel and cargo.

No further specimens were found during the year.

Ticks on Tortoises

Considerable numbers of tortoises were imported from Denmark during the early part of the year, for sale in pet shops. It was noticed that a large number of these tortoises were heavily infested with ticks. Specimens of these were forwarded to the British Museum for identification. The report received was "The parasites which you found on tortoises are species of tick (*Hyalomma Syriacum*), a common parasite of tortoises. It is probable that the tick lives only on tortoises, therefore its importation into this country is not important from a National point of view." In view of this Report, no further action was taken.

FOOD INSPECTION

A summary of foodstuffs imported through the Port during the year is shown in Appendix II.

The imports of food through the Port during the year compare very favourably with the 1949 figures. Such commodities as fresh fruit and vegetables, fish, cheese, biscuits are greatly increased. There was a decrease of poultry and offals.

A new importation was Quick-frozen Cooked Pork Loins, in joints of 3 - 4 lbs. These arrived in very good condition, and 25,579 packages were imported during the year.

Large quantities of tinned fruits, meat, hams, and fish have also been received from Denmark, Holland and Belgium. Trouble

was experienced with one consignment of Dutch tinned fruit, many of the tins showing signs of rust, efforts to re-clean and fresh labels put on. The whole consignment was examined, and a considerable number of tins condemned.

In June, a consignment of cherries from Italy was found to be heavily infested with Cherry Fly Maggot. The Ministry of Agriculture sent down two experts who confirmed this, and the entire consignment was destroyed.

Considerable quantities of Dutch and Danish Oysters and Danish Mussels have been imported. Weekly samples have been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Ipswich for bacteriological examination.

The reports on Oysters were mainly satisfactory. 4 Danish samples were reported as 100% Clean and Nil Salmonella, and of 18 samples of Dutch Oysters submitted only 1 could be regarded as unsatisfactory. This was reported as 60% Clean and B. coli Type I (faecal) isolated from 40%. The reports on the other samples were 12 100% clean, and the remainder 70%—90% Clean. Salmonella was not isolated from any sample.

The reports on many of the Samples of Danish Mussels were in many cases considered unsatisfactory. Of 28 samples submitted, 4 were reported as 100% Clean, 10 60% to 90% Clean, and 14 below 50% Clean. Faecal coli was isolated in from 10% to 90% of the Samples. Salmonella was not isolated in any sample.

This matter was taken up with the Danish Authorities, and in October 1950, the Danish Ministry of Fisheries made regulations with regard to the export of mussels to this country. These regulations prohibited the gathering of mussels from certain areas and also stated that all mussels for export to this country must be cleansed in an approved cleansing plant before export. Samples taken after these regulations came into operation did not show any improvement. This was again taken up with the Danish Authorities without much satisfaction. The matter has now been taken up with the Ministry of Health. It is considered that a Bacteriological Standard for imported shell-fish should be fixed, so that appropriate action can be taken.

The complete reports are shown in Appendix IV (B).

Public Health (Imported Food Regulations) 1937.

Seizures under these Regulations during the year numbered 3312 weighing 141,592 lbs., including uncertificated Meat or Meat Products, re-exported under Article 12 of the Regulations. In addition 122 lbs. of Ships Stores, and 1550 lbs. of N.A.A.F.I. stores were certified as unfit for human consumption.

Condemned articles of food which were of any use for salvage were disposed of for that purpose.

A summary of seizures is shown in Appendix III.

In October, 510 cases Danish tinned hams arrived at the Port from Holland. These were found to be without the Official Certificates of Inspection required by these Regulations. The importer was given the opportunity of obtaining these official certificates from the Danish Government. He did in fact obtain certificates for part of the consignment, but it was learned that these had not been obtained from an official source in Denmark, and that the Danish Authorities refused to issue the required certificates. The entire consignment was therefore re-exported.

A consignment of Italian Offals arrived which were thought to be without official certificates. Some of the certificates were later found lying in the trucks having become detached from the casks. Request was made to the Ministry of Food that the question of attaching official certificates more securely should be taken up with the Italian Authorities.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations 1925-1940.

These Regulations prohibit the importation of articles of food containing preservatives and certain colouring matters, with the exception of certain articles of food, which may contain preservatives of the nature and proportion specified.

Five samples were taken under these Regulations during the year, and forwarded for analysis. All of these samples complied with the Regulations.

One sample of Italian Plums was forwarded for examination for metallic sprays. This sample was reported as free from any appreciable quantity of arsenical, lead or copper spray residues.

A summary of Samples taken and results obtained is shown in Appendix IV (A).

No Whalemeat or Whalemeat product arrived at the Port during the year, under the Food and Drugs (Whalemeat) Regulations.

There are no shellfish layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.

No milk arrived at the Port under the Imported Milk Regulations.

Supervision was exercised over the state of cleanliness of railway trucks used for carrying foodstuffs, also holds of vessels, quays, sheds etc.

GENERAL

There has been no alteration in the staff during the year.

Mr. A. H. Marshall, who was appointed in June 1949, was successful in obtaining the Meat and Other Food Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute early in 1950.

Mr. Peacock and Mr. Marshall, the Health and Food Inspectors, have carried out their duties in an exemplary manner.

During the year our relations with the Officials of H.M. Customs, British Railways, United Shipping Coy., Zeeland Shipping Coy. and the Ministry of Transport have been of a very cordial nature.

I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the Joint Board for giving me the opportunity to attend the conference of the Sanitary Inspectors Association, held at Bridlington in September, 1950.

Dr. Hetherington, the Port Medical Officer, has been kept informed of anything of interest.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. K. LOMAS.

*Chief Port Health and Food Inspector,
Harwich Port Health Authority.*

TABLE A. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number Reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels on which defects were reported to the Ministry of Transport Surveyor	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 ..	990	1514643	71	151	30	29	—	4
Motors ..	711	1446496	42	77	5	5	—	—
Sailing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ..	1701	2961139	113	228	35	34	—	4
Coastwise								
Steamers ..	25	31378		20	5	5	—	—
Motors ..	204	28192		51	6	1	—	—
Sailing ..	107	4652		32	3	1	—	—
Fishing ..	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ..	336	64222		103	14	7	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..	2037	3025361	113	331	49	41	—	4

The above figures *Include* Ministry of Transport Traffic. (B.A.O.R. Troopships).

TABLE B

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR 1950

Number of Passengers: Inwards..	..	..	229,108
Outwards	..	..	216,735

TABLE B.1.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

Annual Return by the Medical Inspector of Aliens for the Year ending 31st December, 1950.

	Total	Number Inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	Unsound Mind or M.D.	Certified Issued		Suffering from acute Infectious disease	Landing necessary for adequate examination
					Undesir-For Medical Reasons	Physical Incapacity		
(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Port	98518	97748	9244	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer ..	151	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ALIENS ARRIVING AT THE PORT	98669							

Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers 1,130

TABLE C CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS

Disease	Number of Cases during the year		Number of vessels concerned	Average number of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers	Crew		
Measles	3	—	2	0.8
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	1	0.2

TABLE D CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL

Disease	Number of Cases during the year		Number of vessels concerned	Average number of cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR ON VESSELS
NIL RETURN.

TABLE F RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WAREHOUSES, ETC.

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year
Black	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1	3	—	—	30
Brown	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1	7	42
Species not recorded	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Examined ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE H DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

Net Tonnage 1	No. of Ships 2	No. of Deratisation Certificates Issued					No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued 8	Total Certificates Issued 9
		After fumigation with			After Trapping Poisoning etc. 6	Total 7		
		HCN 3	Sulphur 4	HCN and Sulphur 5				
Ships up to 300 Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ from 301 Tons to 1,000 Tons ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
„ „ 1,001 „ „ 3,000 „ ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
„ „ 3,001 „ „ 10,000 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	19

TABLE J HYGIENE OF CREW'S SPACES Classification of Nuisances

Nationality of Vessel		Number Inspected during year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, Vermin and conditions prejudicial to health
British	.. .. .	263	9	25	22
Other Nations	.. .. .	68	—	3	2

APPENDIX I

DETAILS OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH ON VESSELS

Nature of Nuisances or Defects	No. of vessels concerned
Verminous Quarters	8
Verminous Galleys or Pantries	6
Dirty Galleys	3
Dirty Quarters	3
Quarters require painting	2
Galleys require painting	1
Defective W.C. s	7
Foul or Choked W.C. s	5
Broken or Defective Ports	6
Defective Water Systems to Baths or Wash-houses	4
Dirty Wash-Places	4
Dirty Mess Rooms	1
Leaking Deck Heads	2
Defective Ventilators	2
Inadequate ventilation	1
Insufficient Head-room to Bunk	1
Condensation in Quarters	2
Dirty Food Storage	2
Defective Baths or Wash-basins	2
Clothes Lockers Required	1
Defective Floor covering	1
Defective Steam Pipes	1
Defective Flue to Stove	1
Defective Cooking Apparatus	3

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF FOODSTUFFS IMPORTED DURING THE YEARS 1950 AND 1949

	1950	1949
Bacon	143,152	109,137 Sides
Butter	106,723	80,354 Casks
Beaver Meat	32	334 Cases
Biscuits	1,208,117	494,408 Tins
Bakery Fat	8,151	4,051 Cases
Bakery Cream	480	— Cases
Chopped Pork	1,853	383 Cases
Cream, Synthetic	3,122	4,359 Churns
Cheese	107,619	7,430 Cases
Marzipan Cake Filling	7,244	— Cases
Chocolate	20,377	4,789 Cases
Chocolate Spread	1,920	— Cartons
Confectionery	8,261	14,471 Cases
Caviare	58	46 Cases
Cheese Powder	6	— Cartons
Cooked Mussels	29	— Casks
Eggs	217,109	279,174 Cases
Fish	664,154	424,437 Cases
Fruit	3,830,584	3,517,446 Pkgs.
Frozen Cooked Pork	25,579	— Cartons
Meringue Powder	336	— Cases
Milk Powder	3,462	6,724 Cases
Offals	5,218	22,265 Casks
Pastry Mix	64	1,390 Cartons
Provisions	35	178 Cases
Poultry	3,813	131,781 Cases
Rabbits	3,893	— Cases
Tinned Fish	12,606	7,215 Cases
Tinned Vegetables	5,899	— Cases
Tinned Fruit	65,858	512 Cases
Tinned Meat	66,379	17,449 Cases
Tinned Hams	14,428	— Cases
Tinned Chickens	2,772	— Cases
Pate de Foie Gras	181	188 Cases
Sausages	2,991	1,506 Cases
Sweetened Fat	2,280	— Cases
Salad Cream	1,259	3,626 Casks
Sugar	27	— Sacks
Vegetables	2,436,177	1,681,904 Pkgs.
Yeast	1,000	1,500 Baskets
Flavourings	2	110 Cases
Condensed Milk	—	28,660 Cases
Custard Powder	—	10,380 Cases
Fruit Juice	—	130 Casks
Barley	—	184 Sacks
Preserved Fruit	—	257 Cases
Ginger Bread	—	830 Ctns.
Fruit Pulp	—	20 Casks
Hams	—	4 Pkgs.

APPENDIX III

SEIZURES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS 1937

(Including uncertificated Meat or Meat Products re-exported under Article 12 of the Regulations)

						<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Offals:								
Hogs Casings	..	..	..	8 Casks	}	23	3	10
Pigs Maws	..	..	..	1 Cask				
Fruit:								
Bilberries	..	..	..	248 Chips	}	124	1	11
Cherries	..	..	..	1,556 Boxes				
Melons	..	..	..	72 Melons				
Grapes	..	..	..	43 Boxes				
Peaches	..	..	..	80 Boxes				
Vegetables:								
Onions	..	..	..	13 Bags	}	15	3	22
Cauliflowers	..	..	..	2 Crates				
Peas	..	..	..	25 Crates				
Tomatoes	..	..	..	23 Trays				
Lettuces	..	..	..	1 Crate				
Eggs	..	..	..	2,591 Eggs		2	3	27
Fish	..	..	..	10 Cases		5	0	0
Butter	..	..	..	1 Cask		1	0	0
Tinned Hams	..	..	..	687 Cases		1068	2	20
Tinned Kidneys	..	..	..	62 Cases		14	3	28
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	3 Tins				9
Preserved Vegetables	..	..	..	1 Tin				2
Preserved Fruit	..	..	..	469 Tins		7	1	27

SHIPS STORES CERTIFIED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

						<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Smoked Ham			22
Bacon		1	6
Provisions			6
Rice		2	4

N.A.A.F.I. STORES CERTIFIED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

						<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..		3	18
Apples	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	17
Pears	..	..	..	..	..		1	13
Oranges	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	27
Pomegranates	..	..	..	..	..			6
Milk (40 Tins)	..	..	..	..	..		1	12
Meat Sandwiches (603)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1

APPENDIX IV

REPORTS ON FOODSTUFFS FORWARDED FOR:— (A) CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Nature	Country of Origin	Results
Salami Sausage	Denmark	Nil Preservatives.
Luncheon Meat	Czechoslovakia	Nil Preservatives.
Pork Luncheon Meat . .	Holland	Trace Sodium Nitrate not exceeding 2 p.p.m. Nil other Preservatives.
Tinned Strawberries . .	Holland	Nil Preservatives. Nil Prohibited Colouring Matters.
Fresh Plums	Italy	No evidence of any appreciable quantity of arsenical, lead, or copper spray residues.
Pork Luncheon Meat . .	Holland	Nil Preservatives. Nil Prohibited Colouring Matters.

(B) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Nature	No. of Samples Submitted	Results
Dutch Oysters	12	100% Clean. Nil Salmonella.
Danish Oysters	4	100% Clean. Nil Salmonella.
Dutch Oysters	3	90% Clean. B.coli Type I (faecal) from 10% Nil Salmonella.
Dutch Oysters	1	80% Clean. B.coli Type I (faecal) from 10% Nil Salmonella.
Dutch Oysters	1	70% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 10%. Irregular faecal coli from 10% Nil Salmonella.
Dutch Oysters	1	40% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 40% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	4	100% Clean. Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	3	90% Clean. B. coli Type I (faceal) from 10% Nil Salmonella.

Nature	No. of Samples Submitted	Results
Danish Mussels	2	80% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 20% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	1	80% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 10% Irregular faecal coli from 10% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	1	80% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 10% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	2	70% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 30% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	1	70% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 10% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	3	50% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 50% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	1	50% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 25% Irregular faecal coli from 25% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	2	40% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 50% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	1	50% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 70% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	1	30% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 20% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	2	20% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 80% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	2	20% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 70% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	1	10% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 90% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Mussels	1	0% Clean. B. coli Type I (faecal) from 80% Nil Salmonella.
Danish Cooked Mussels	1	Nil Salmonella.

