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Contributors

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Annual Report of the Medical Officer Of Health.1952.PADSTOW PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Padstow Port Health Authority for 1952:-

SECTION I. STAFF.TABLE A.

<u>Name of Officer.</u>	<u>Nature of Appointment.</u>	<u>Date of Appointment.</u>	<u>Qualifications.</u>	<u>Any other Appointments.</u>
REED. J.	M.O.H.	1.10.50.	M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.	M.O.H. Bodmin, Padstow, Wadebridge. A.C.M.O. Health Area No. 5. Cornwall.
BULLER. A.F.	Sanitary Inspector.	1.1.51 - 30.9.52.	A.R.S.I.	Sanitary Insp- ector & Survey- or. Padstow Urban.
SHARPE. A.M.	Sanitary Inspector.	31.10.52.	M.I.M.E. M.R.San.I. M.I.H.E.	Sanitary Insp- ector & Survey- or. Padstow Urban.

SECTION II.TABLE B.


<u>Ships From.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tonnage.</u>	<u>Number Inspected.</u>		<u>Number Defective.</u>
			<u>M.O.H.</u>	<u>S.I.</u>	
Foreign Ports. -	-	-	-	-	-
Coastwise. 23	3528	-	-	-	-
Total. 23	3528	-	-	-	-

In addition trawlers, French crabbers and yachts used the harbour during the appropriate seasons.

SECTION III.Character of Shipping.

No passenger traffic was carried during the year.

Cargo traffic consisted mainly of coal and fertilisers, the latter from Antwerp and Rotterdam.



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SECTION 5.

Water Supply.

Ten hydrants are established round the port. The supply is from mains of the Padstow U.D.C, all samples of which during the year were bacteriologically satisfactory.

SECTION 6.

Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 52.

The traffic is essentially coastwise and the authority is not involved with procedures adopted for the control of 'Foreign going' ships. There is no direct connection by radio between ships and the port. There are no mooring stations and no facilities for the examination of sick or suspected persons. Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases other than Smallpox is available in the Truro Isolation Hospital. Cleansing and disinfection of ships would be those facilities normally available to the Padstow Urban District.

SECTION 7.

Smallpox.

Accommodation is available for smallpox cases at Swilly Isolation Hospital, Plymouth, using their own ambulance transport. Laboratory facilities in this connection are available through the Public Health Laboratory Service in Truro and Exeter.

SECTION 9.

There were no infectious diseases notified during the year.

SECTION 12.

The port is not an 'approved port'. The services of the Rodent operative of the Padstow Urban District Council are available to the Authority.

SECTION 14.

All shell fish layings in the port's area are subject to heavy pollution but shell fish are not gathered for re-sale.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN REED.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

General Principles

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the various factors which influence the rate of the reaction between hydrogen peroxide and ferrous sulfate in the presence of ceric sulfate as a catalyst.

SECTION II

Materials and Methods

The reaction is studied in a 250 ml. Erlenmeyer flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer. The reactants are weighed and added to the flask in the following order: ferrous sulfate, ceric sulfate, and finally hydrogen peroxide. The reaction is initiated by the addition of the hydrogen peroxide. The rate of reaction is determined by measuring the volume of oxygen gas evolved over a period of five minutes. The gas is collected over water in a graduated gas syringe.

SECTION III

Results

The results of the experiment are shown in Table I. It is seen that the rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of ceric sulfate. The effect of the concentration of ferrous sulfate and hydrogen peroxide is also studied.

SECTION IV

The rate of reaction is also studied as a function of temperature.

SECTION V

The effect of the pH of the solution on the rate of reaction is also studied.

SECTION VI

The effect of the concentration of the catalyst on the rate of reaction is also studied.

SECTION VII

Conclusions

Summary

References