

[Report 1950] / Medical Officer of Health, Plymouth Port Health Authority.

Contributors

Plymouth (England). Port Health Authority.

Publication/Creation

1950

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PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR ASSISTANT PORT MEDICAL OFFICER, 1950

Dr. G. B. CARTER.

GENERAL.

In September, Drs. Stock and Elliott visited Plymouth to conduct the periodical formal Ministry of Health inspection of the working of the Port Health Service, and subsequently expressed satisfaction with the efficiency of the Service.

In January, the Port Health Authority received delivery of the 40 ft. Diesel engined launch "Argus".

Its predecessor, the "Golden Hind" was thirty years old, and had seen service in two wars.

The new vessel has proved satisfactory in service during the year.

Though Plymouth is not an approved Airport for the reception of foreign aircraft, the possibility of emergency landings of aircraft from abroad has been considered, and arrangements made with the Police and Customs Authorities to provide a Medical Officer to advise on health control in such a contingency.

Relations with the officials and authorities concerned with the activities of the Port, have remained at the most cordial level, and it is pleasing to record that co-operation to facilitate the work of the Port Health Authority is always willingly given. Friendly relations also exist with United States warships using the port, which are visited in the exercise of the Port Health Regulations.

The report and tables which follow, are in the form required by Ministry of Health, Memo. 302/SA of 1946, with the addition of Tables I and II which give supplementary information on crews quarters and result from assiduous detailed inspections by the Port Health Inspector, Mr. A. S. Kitt.

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

During 1950, 1572 vessels entered the Port, with a total net tonnage of 2,090,324, an increase of 13 ships and 288,458 tons over 1949.

In the year under review, 146 ships were boarded by the Medical Officers, and 1,285 by the Inspector.

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TABLE A.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1950.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors.	Number of vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious diseases on board.
			By the Medical Officer	By the Port Health Inspector				
Foreign Steamers	285	1,551,248	146	352	10	5	-	23
Motor	262							
Sailing	-							
Fishing	-							
Total Foreign	547	1,551,248	146	352	10	5	-	23
Coastwise Steamers	570	539,076	-	933	7	6	-	-
Motor	455							
Sailing	-							
Fishing	-							
Total Coastwise	1,025	539,076	-	933	7	6	-	-
Total Foreign and Coastwise	1,572	2,090,324	146	1,285	17	11	-	23

11. CHARACTER OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT.

(a) Passenger Traffic. During 1950, 12,076 persons passed through the Port, an increase of 3226 over the previous year.

The number of passengers embarked was 1,704, and the number of passengers landing was 10,372.

The number of Aliens passing through the Port was 3,759 compared with 3,206 in the previous year.

The total number of passengers on board vessels arriving at the Port was 42,699.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Coastwise: General cargoes of foodstuffs arrive regularly from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow, and coal from the North-East and Bristol Channel ports.

Foreign: Cargo traffic consisted mainly of Timber from Holland, Canada, Sweden, and Germany; Phosphates from Holland, North Africa and Fertilisers from Holland; Grain from Montreal, France and America; General foodstuffs from Holland.

TABLE B.

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR 1950.

	Number of Passengers.
Inwards.....	10,372
Outwards.....	1,704

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC.

The Principal Imports were:-

Foreign.

Phosphates from Sfax, Antwerp, Wismar, Ghent and Rouen.
Timber from Rotterdam, Hamburg, Gdynia, Vancouver and Bordeaux.
Potash from Antwerp, Hamburg and Ghent.
Preserved meats from Holland.
Grain from Montreal, Bordeaux, Baltimore and Curacao.
Fertilisers from Antwerp and Hamburg.
Onions from Antwerp and Roscoff.
Fruit from Holland and France.
Slates from St. Malo and St. Servan.
Fuel Oil from Abadan.
Iron ore from Freetown and La Garrucha.
Cement from Holland.
Benzine from Rouen.
Magnesium Ore from Takoradi.

Coastwise.

Coal from South Wales and North-East ports.
Vaporising Oil from Hamble, Southampton, Thameshaven and Swansea.
Fertilisers from London, Middlesborough and Grimsby.
Cement from London.
Phosphates from London.
Basic Slag from Middlesborough and Grimsby.
China Clay from Fowey and Teignmouth.
Flour from Bristol, Penzance and Liverpool.
Benzine from Southampton, Hamble and Fawley.
Grain from Avonmouth and Cowes,
Potatoes from Belfast, Londonderry and Kilkeel.
Fish from Deep Sea Fishing Grounds.
Sugar from London.
Margarine, Peas, Soups, Cooking Fats, Sauces, Syrup,
Tinned Fruit, Flour, Jam, Biscuits, Macaroni, Tapioca, Lentils
and Custard Powders from Liverpool.
Sauces, Flour, Peas, Margarine and Cooking Fats from London.
Coffee, Tinned Vegetables, Cereals, Apples, Soups, Tinned
Milk and Meat from Glasgow.

Consular: General cargoes of foodstuffs arrive regularly from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow, and coal from the North-Sea and Bristol Channel ports.

Foreign: Cargo traffic consisted mainly of timber from Holland, Canada, Sweden, and Germany; fruitstuffs from Holland, North Africa and Persia; grain from Holland; grain from Montreal, France and America; General foodstuffs from Holland.

TABLE 1

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Number of passengers.	
10,375	Immigrants.....
1,704	Others.....

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC.

The principal imports were:-

Foreign.

Magnesian ore from Canada.
 Herring from Norway.
 General from Holland.
 Iron ore from Sweden and the Continent.
 Fuel oil from America.
 Sugar from St. John and St. John's.
 Fruit from Holland and France.
 General from Norway and Sweden.
 Fertilizers from America and Germany.
 Grain from America, Denmark, the Baltic and Canada.
 Processed seeds from Holland.
 Potash from America, Germany and China.
 Timber from Sweden, Norway, Canada, Vancouver and British Columbia.
 Miscellaneous from Spain, Norway, France, Germany and Russia.

Consular.

Milk and meat from Glasgow.
 Oils, tinned vegetables, cereals, apples, soups, tinned
 sauces, flour, peas, marmalade and cooking fats from London.
 and General cargoes from Liverpool.
 Tinned fruit, flour, jam, biscuits, macaroni, tinned
 sardines, peas, soups, cooking fats, sauces, syrup,
 sugar from London.
 Fish from Deep Sea Fishing grounds.
 Potatoes from Ireland, Lancashire and Alaska.
 Grain from America and Canada.
 Beans from Southampton, Hamburg and Norway.
 Flour from Bristol, Penzance and Liverpool.
 Glass from Newcastle and Glasgow.
 Herring from London.
 General from London.
 Fertilizers from America, Middlesex and Germany.
 Coal from South Wales and North-East ports.
 Vegetables etc from America, Southampton, Newcastle and
 Penzance.

(c) FOREIGN PORTS FROM WHICH VESSELS ARRIVE.

<u>Asia and Australasia.</u>	<u>Europe.</u>	<u>America.</u>	<u>Africa.</u>
Abadan	Amsterdam	Aruba	Algiers
Auckland	Antwerp	Barbados	Beirut
Bluff N.Z.	Archangel	Buenos Aires	Beira
Bombay	Boulogne	Cristobal	Casablanca
Brisbane	Bordeaux	Curacao	Cape Town
Georgetown	Bremen	Demerara	Duala
Haifa	Bremerhaven	Kingston	Dakar
Hobart	Brest	La Guaiara	Freetown
Karachi	Cherbourg	Las Palmas	Mombasa
Lyttleton	Copenhagen	Lobito	Sfax
Melbourne	Cuxhaven	Montreal	Simons Town
Rangoon	Delfzyl	New York	Takoradi
Trincomalee	Dieppe	Norfolk(Virg.)	Tripoli
Wellington N.Z.	Dunkirk	Paramaribo	Tunis.
	Frederikshund	Santa Marta	
	Gdynia	Trinidad	
	Ghent	Valparaiso	
	Gibraltar	Vancouver.	
	Gothenburg		
	Granville		
	Guernsey		
	Hamburg		
	Helsinki		
	Helsingfors		
	Huelva		
	Jersey		
	Kristinehamn		
	Larvik		
	Le Havre		
	Le Legue		
	La Pallice		
	Libau		
	Mantyluoto		
	Malta		
	Nantes		
	Nordkopping		
	Oporto		
	Oslo		
	Porsgrunn		
	Rotterdam		
	Roscoff		
	Rouen		
	St. Malo		
	St. Servan		
	Stettin		
	Trondheim		
	Wismar		
	Yxpila.		

<u>Asia and Australasia.</u>	<u>Europe.</u>	<u>Indies.</u>	<u>Others.</u>
Abadan	Amsterdam	Australian	Algeria
Aden	Antwerp	Barbados	Algeria
Amoy	Archie	Benin	Batavia
Arabia	Bombay	British Isles	Benin
Bahia	Calcutta	China	Bombay
Batavia	Canton	Colombia	Bombay
Bombay	Cebu	Costa Rica	Bombay
Bombay	Colon	Cuba	Bombay
Bombay	Hankow	Dominican Republic	Bombay
Bombay	Hongkong	France	Bombay
Bombay	Kobe	Germany	Bombay
Bombay	London	Greece	Bombay
Bombay	Lyons	India	Bombay
Bombay	Manila	Japan	Bombay
Bombay	Peking	Korea	Bombay
Bombay	Shanghai	Madagascar	Bombay
Bombay	Tientsin	Netherlands	Bombay
Bombay	Yokohama	Poland	Bombay
Bombay		Portugal	Bombay
Bombay		Russia	Bombay
Bombay		Spain	Bombay
Bombay		Sweden	Bombay
Bombay		Switzerland	Bombay
Bombay		U.S.A.	Bombay
Bombay		U.S.S.R.	Bombay
Bombay		U.S.S.R.	Bombay
Bombay		U.S.S.R.	Bombay
Bombay		U.S.S.R.	Bombay
Bombay		U.S.S.R.	Bombay

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

Annual Return by the Medical Inspector of Aliens for the year ended 31st December, 1950

	TOTAL												
(a) Total Number of Aliens landing at the Port...	3,759	3,759	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Transmigrants..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aliens arriving at the Port ...	3,766	3,766	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers: 144

Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector: 121

Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector: 131
 Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers: 144

the Port arrivals of Total Aliens	2,122	2,122	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Transmigration Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspection Team by the Inspection to (f) Aliens returned of the Port...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g) Total Number of Aliens landing	2,123	2,123	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annual Report by the Medical Inspector of Aliens for the Year ended 31st December, 1930

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

III. WATER SUPPLY, and IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945.

All the above remain the same as set forth in the Annual Reports for the years 1947 and 1949.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of cases during the year.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Chicken Pox	2	-	2	0.4
Tuberculosis	-	1	1	0
German Measles	6	-	1	0
Measles	4	-	2	0

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 concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Smallpox	-	2	1	0.2
Pneumonia	3	-	1	0.2
Measles	2	-	1	0.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No major infectious disease occurred within the area of the Authority during 1950.

The S.S. "Mulbera" arrived at the Port on the 6th. April 1950 having landed two of the Asiatic crew at Aden, suffering from smallpox, on the 11th. March 1950. The vessel was boarded by the Medical Officer of Health and Staff.

The whole of the crew (156) and passengers (127) were examined without any suspicious conditions being found. Two passengers who embarked at Marseilles were vaccinated at Plymouth.

The names and addresses of the 127 passengers landing at Plymouth and also of the 34 who disembarked at Marseilles were sent to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts to which they were proceeding.

No further cases developed.

All the above remain the same as set forth in the annual Reports for the years 1947 and 1948.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Diseases landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of cases during the year.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Cholera	2	-	2	0.4
Typhoid	1	1	1	0
Beriberi	1	-	1	0
Malaria	4	-	2	0

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Diseases occurring on Vessels during the voyage but diagnosed at harbor arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during the year.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Cholera	1	2	1	0.2
Typhoid	1	-	1	0.2
Malaria	2	-	1	0.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No major infectious diseases occurred within the area of the Authority during 1950.

The S.S. "Albatross" arrived at the Port on the 6th April 1950 having landed two of the Albatross crew at sea, suffering from malaria, on the 14th March 1950. The vessel was boarded by the Medical Officer of Health and Staff.

The whole of the crew (150) and passengers (127) were examined without any suspicious conditions being found. The passengers who embarked at Newcastle were vaccinated at Plymouth.

The names and addresses of the 127 passengers landing at Plymouth and also of the 14 who disembarked at Newcastle were sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they were proceeding.

No further cases developed.

Cases landed at the Port.

1. On the 13th. January, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Modasa", suffering from Chicken-pox and removed to his home address.
2. On the 16th. of March, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Promé", suffering from Chicken-pox and admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.
3. On the 23rd. of March, one of the crew of the S.S. "City of Liverpool" was landed, suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.
4. On the 27th. of April, six child passengers were landed from the S.S. "Madura", suffering from German Measles. Five proceeded to their home addresses, and one admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.
5. On the 14th. of June, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Ile de France", suffering from Measles, and removed to his home address.
6. On the 20th. of December, three child passengers were landed from the S.S. "Mulbera", suffering from Measles, and admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.

Cases of non-infectious disease were dealt with as follows:-

1. On the 27th. of April, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Madura", suffering from Hypertensive Encephalopathy and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.
2. On the 1st. of May, one of the crew of the S.S. "De Grasse" was landed suffering from Peritonitis, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Devonport, Plymouth.
3. On the 1st. of June, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Modasa", suffering from multiple injuries and admitted to the National Orthopaedic Hospital, London.
4. On the 1st. of June, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Modasa", suffering from Mental Instability, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.
5. On the 26th. of June, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Matiana", suffering from a suspected fracture of the Femur, and removed to his home address.
6. On the 10th. of July, one of the crew of Norwegian vessel S.S. "Para" was landed, suffering from a suspected fractured skull, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.
7. On the 18th. of August, one of the crew of the S.S. "Pyrrhus" was landed, suffering from Tonsillitis and admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.
8. On the 28th. of September, one female passenger was landed from the S.S. "Mantola", suffering from Tumour in Pelvis and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.

Cases landed at the port.

1. On the 17th January, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Mabius", suffering from Chicken-pox and removed to his home address.
2. On the 16th of March, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Troma", suffering from Chicken-pox and admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.
3. On the 17th of March, one of the crew of the S.S. "City of Liverpool" was landed, suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.
4. On the 17th of April, six child passengers were landed from the S.S. "Mabius", suffering from German Measles. Five proceeded to their home addresses, and one admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.
5. On the 14th of June, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Le de France", suffering from Measles, and removed to his home address.
6. On the 26th of December, three child passengers were landed from the S.S. "Mabius", suffering from Measles, and admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.

Cases of non-infectious disease were dealt with as follows:-

1. On the 17th of April, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Mabius", suffering from Infective Mononucleosis and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth.
2. On the 1st of May, one of the crew of the S.S. "Mabius" was landed suffering from Infective Mononucleosis, and removed to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth.
3. On the 1st of June, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Mabius", suffering from Infective Mononucleosis and admitted to the National Orthopaedic Hospital, London.
4. On the 1st of June, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Mabius", suffering from Infective Mononucleosis, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.
5. On the 30th of June, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Mabius", suffering from a suspected fracture of the femur, and removed to his home address.
6. On the 10th of July, one of the crew of Norwegian vessel S.S. "Tora" was landed, suffering from a suspected fracture of the femur, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth.
7. On the 16th of August, one of the crew of the S.S. "Troma" was landed, suffering from Tonsillitis and admitted to the Swilly Isolation Hospital.
8. On the 26th of September, one female passenger was landed from the S.S. "Mabius", suffering from Tetanus in Pelvis, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.

9. On the 1st. of October, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Artsa", suffering from Appendicitis and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.
10. On the 4th. of November, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Prome", suffering from a suspected Mental derangement and admitted to the Moorhaven Hospital, Ivybridge.
11. On the 10th. of November, one female passenger was landed from the S.S. "Colombie" suffering from Carcinoma, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Devonport.

During the year, 70 British seamen and 16 Foreign seamen were treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The Nationalities were as follows:-

British.....	70	Indian.....	1
Swedish.....	9	Polish.....	1
Dutch.....	1	Esthonian.....	1
Finnish.....	1	Spanish.....	1
Israelian.....	1		

No seamen were treated for Scabies.

9. On the 1st of October, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Arctur", suffering from Appendicitis and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Exeter, Plymouth.

10. On the 4th of November, one male passenger was landed from the S.S. "Prom", suffering from a suspected Malarial fever and admitted to the Moorhaven Hospital, Plymouth.

11. On the 10th of November, one female passenger was landed from the S.S. "Colombia", suffering from Cholera, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Devonport.

During the year, 70 British seamen and 10 foreign seamen were treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The Nationalities were as follows:-

British.....	18
Swedish.....	9
Italian.....	1
Portuguese.....	1
Spanish.....	1

No women were treated for Venereal Diseases.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

The measures taken under this heading remain the same as set out in the Annual Reports for the years 1947 and 1949.

The steady reduction in the number of rats destroyed on board ships, which has been reported each year since the war, indicates that more and more ships are becoming free from this infestation. For the first time it is recorded that no rats were destroyed on vessels.

Rats destroyed during the Year.

TABLE E

(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total in year
Black.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Species not Specified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rats Examined.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infected with Plague.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE F.

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

Number of Rats.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total in year.
Black.	-	19	-	-	21	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Brown.	30	155	90	26	204	120	37	18	232	83	62	35	1092
Species not specified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rats Examined.	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Infected with Plague.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Number of
such vessels
arriving

TABLE G

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

Total Number of such vessels arriving	Number of such vessels fumigated by SO2	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels fumigated by HCN	Number of rats killed	Number of vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed	Number of rats killed	Number of vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

I	PA 808 Number of Reports	PA 808 Number of Reports	PA 808 Number of Reports	PA 808 Number of Reports	PA 808 Number of Reports	PA 808 Number of Reports	PA 808 Number of Reports	PA 808 Number of Reports
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	S	2	4	2	2	2	2	2
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	S	2	4	2	2	2	2	2
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

THE DATA

FROM WHICH THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED IS AS FOLLOWS:

TABLE 6

TABLE H

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year

Net Tonnage	No. of ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued				Total	No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certs. issued
		After fumigation with						
		HCN	Sulphur	HCN and Sulphur	After Trapping Poisoning etc.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ships over 10,000 tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	29	-	-	-	-	-	29	29

Hygiene of Crew's Spaces.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear & tear.	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British.	977	3	12	14
Other Nations.	288	11	5	9

Seventeen vessels were found to have defects during 1950. Only one vessel was fumigated, for cockroaches and weevils.

It is gratifying to report a continued improvement in the standard of living accommodation on vessels arriving at the Port.

In many of the new vessels, the crews' quarters are situated amidships or aft, with one or two-berth cabins, suitably furnished, and containing wash-hand basins with hot and cold water supply. Other amenities include separate messrooms fitted with food lockers, clothes and oilskins lockers and hospital accommodation. Most of the vessels are provided with central heating for officers and men, and modern sanitary arrangements.

There are still a number of older coastal and foreign-going vessels where accommodation is provided for sailors and firemen under the forecastle head. Conditions are generally found to be unsatisfactory, as in many instances the living quarters are dark ill-ventilated, overcrowded, and without electric lighting; and no provision made for messrooms or proper washing facilities.

Under these conditions, there is no incentive for the crew to keep their accommodation clean.

The following tables (I and II) give details concerning the inspection of 101 British ships and 111 Foreign ships. 97 British ships of under 2,000 tons nett register were inspected, and of these, 30 had crews' accommodation in the forecastle, 3 were found to be without electric lighting, and 43 were without refrigerator or ice-box. 16 of the British ships were without separate messrooms and 19 without wash-places.

TABLE I.

Classification of Inspections.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear & tear.	Defects, Vessels and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British.	977	3	12	14
Other Nations.	388	11	5	9

Seventeen vessels were found to have defects during 1930. Only one vessel was damaged for cockroaches and weevils.

It is gratifying to report a continued improvement in the standard of living accommodation on vessels arriving at the Port.

In many of the new vessels, the crew quarters are situated on the upper deck, with one or two-bunk cabins, usually furnished and containing wash-hand basins with hot and cold water supply. Other amenities include separate messrooms fitted with lockers, tables and chairs, and in some cases, separate recreation rooms. The vessels are provided with excellent heating, lighting and ventilation and modern sanitary arrangements.

There are still a number of older vessels of foreign-going vessels where accommodation is provided for sailors and firemen under the foremast head. Conditions are generally found to be unsatisfactory, as in many instances the living quarters are dark, ill-ventilated, overcrowded, and without electric lighting, and no provision made for messrooms or proper sanitary facilities. Under these conditions, there is no incentive for the crew to keep their accommodation clean.

The following tables (I and II) give details concerning the inspection of 104 British ships and 111 foreign ships. 97 British ships of under 2,000 tons net register were inspected, and of these 30 had crew accommodation in the foremast, 3 were found to be without electric lighting, and 49 were without refrigerator or ice-box. Of the British ships were without separate messrooms and 19 without

TABLE I

	Ships under 500 tons nett register					Ships between 501 and 2,000 tons nett register					Ships over 2,000 tons nett register							
	Brit	Du	Ger	Swe	Dan	Nor	Brit	Dan	Fin	Swe	Nor	Pan	Greek	Brit	Du	Swe	Pan	Nor
Number inspected	72	61	4	4	4	5	25	1	8	8	8	3	2	4	2	1	1	2
Number with crew's accom: under forecastle	24	28	4	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number with crew's accom: amidships	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number with crew's accom: aft	48	32	-	3	1	4	18	-	5	7	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2
Number with messrooms separate from sleeping qtrs:	58	55	1	3	3	5	23	1	8	8	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	2
Numbers without separate messrooms	14	6	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number with clothes drying rooms	52	42	-	3	2	5	19	1	8	8	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2
Number with separate sleeping accom: for each watch, or 2 berth cabins	50	46	-	3	2	4	19	1	8	8	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	2
Number without separate sleeping accom: for each watch	22	15	4	1	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number with wash places	57	48	1	4	2	5	21	1	8	8	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2
Number without wash places	15	13	3	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number without water in wash places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number lit by electric light	69	61	4	4	4	5	25	1	8	8	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2
Number lit by oil lamps	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number heated by coal bogeys	19	9	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number with central heating	53	52	-	4	1	5	23	1	8	8	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2
Number with ice-box or refrigerator for food	32	14	3	4	3	5	22	1	8	8	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2
Number without ice-box or refrigerator for food	40	47	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average nett registered tonnage	282	178	303	262	297	276	684	725	1059	864	1252	1252	4362	6256	6185	6301	3012	
Average number of crew	10	8	10	14	11	15	17	17	22	20	25	24	34	45	38	53	33	

Brit = British Du = Dutch Ger = German Swe = Swedish Dan = Danish Nor = Norwegian Fin = Finnish Pan = Panamanian

TABLE II.

	Ships under 500 tons nett register.		Ships between 500 and 2000 tons net register.	
	British	Foreign	British	Foreign.
Number of ships inspected.	72	78	25	23
With crew's accommodation under forecastle.	33%	47%	24%	26%
Without separate messrooms.	19%	14%	8%	-
Without separate sleeping accommodation for each watch.	30%	29%	24%	4%
Without Wash-places.	21%	23%	16%	-
With coal bogeys for heating.	26%	20%	8%	-
Without ice-box or refrigerator for food storage.	55%	63%	12%	-

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) During 1950 there were 159 vessels dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 & 1948. There were 37 from foreign ports and 122 coastwise.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption consisted of :-

Wheat.....2 Tons 10 cwt. Cheese.....2 Cwts 2 qrs 20lbs.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations 1926, and Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1940.

No samples of food were taken during the year.

The following specimens were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination:-

Nature of Specimen.	From	Examined for	Result.
Drinking water	S.S. ARDGANTOCK	B. Coli.	4 B.Coli in 100ml.
do.	Water Boat ENA	do.	No B.Coli in 100ml.
do.	S.T. MASTER HAND	do.	do.
Cockles	Off SALTASH	do.	No. B. Coli.
Winkles	do.	do.	do.
Cockles	ST. JOHN'S LAKE	do.	20 B. Coli.

Ships under 500 tons not registered.		Ships between 500 and 2000 tons not registered.	
British	Foreign	British	Foreign
72	78	23	23
302	474	202	202
192	142	-	-
202	202	42	42
212	222	-	-
202	202	-	-
222	202	-	-

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) During 1930 there were 199 vessels dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1927 & 1948. There were 37 from foreign ports and 162 domestic.

The total amount of domestic food voluntarily surrendered and consumed as unwholesome, adulterated and unfit for human consumption consisted of:-

Wheat..... 2 Tons 10 lbs. Cheese..... 2 Cwt 5 lbs 30 lbs.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations 1926, and Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1940.

No samples of food were taken during the year.

The following specimens were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination:-

Nature of specimen.	From	Examined for	Result.
Drinking water	S.S. ANDERTON	B. Coll.	4 B. Coll. in 100ml.
do.	Water Boat Bay	do.	No B. Coll. in 100ml.
do.	S.T. MASTER HAND	do.	do.
Cookies	GT. SALFORD	do.	No. 1. Coll.
Timber	do.	do.	do.
Cookies	ST. JOHN'S LANE	do.	50 B. Coll.

(2) Shell-fish. Under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 & 1948, the prohibited areas for taking of mussels, cockles, winkles, limpets and other shell-fish remain the same as in 1949, namely:-

Hooe Lake,

The Hamoaze, including West Mud.

St. John's Lake.

Off Torpoint Institution.

Weston Mill Lake.

Off Rat's Island.

Mouth of St. Germans River.

Off Saltash.

River Tamar and its tributaries.

Notice boards are maintained in these areas warning persons that the taking of shell-fish for sale for human consumption is forbidden.

Shell-fish. Under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 & 1948, the prohibited areas for taking of mussels, cockles, winkles, limpets and other shell-fish remain the same as in 1949, namely:-

- Hose Lake.
- The Hamesse, including West End.
- St. John's Lake.
- Old Torpoint Inlet.
- Weston Mill Lake.
- Old Bay's Island.
- Mouth of St. Germans River.
- Old Salfish.
- River Tamper and its tributaries.

Notice boards are maintained in these areas warning persons that the taking of shell-fish for sale for human consumption is forbidden.

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