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Contributors

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Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
1 Western Parade,
Southsea.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.
Mesdames and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report of the work of the Port Sanitary Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1945.

The total number of foreign and coastwise ships entering the port last year shows an increase as compared with the previous year.

There were no cases of infectious disease reported in the area during the year.

I desire to express my thanks to the King's Harbour Master and to H.M. Collector of Customs and staff for their cordial co-operation and valuable assistance during the year.

It is again my pleasure to record my appreciation of the excellent service readily and willingly given me by the Port Sanitary Inspector.

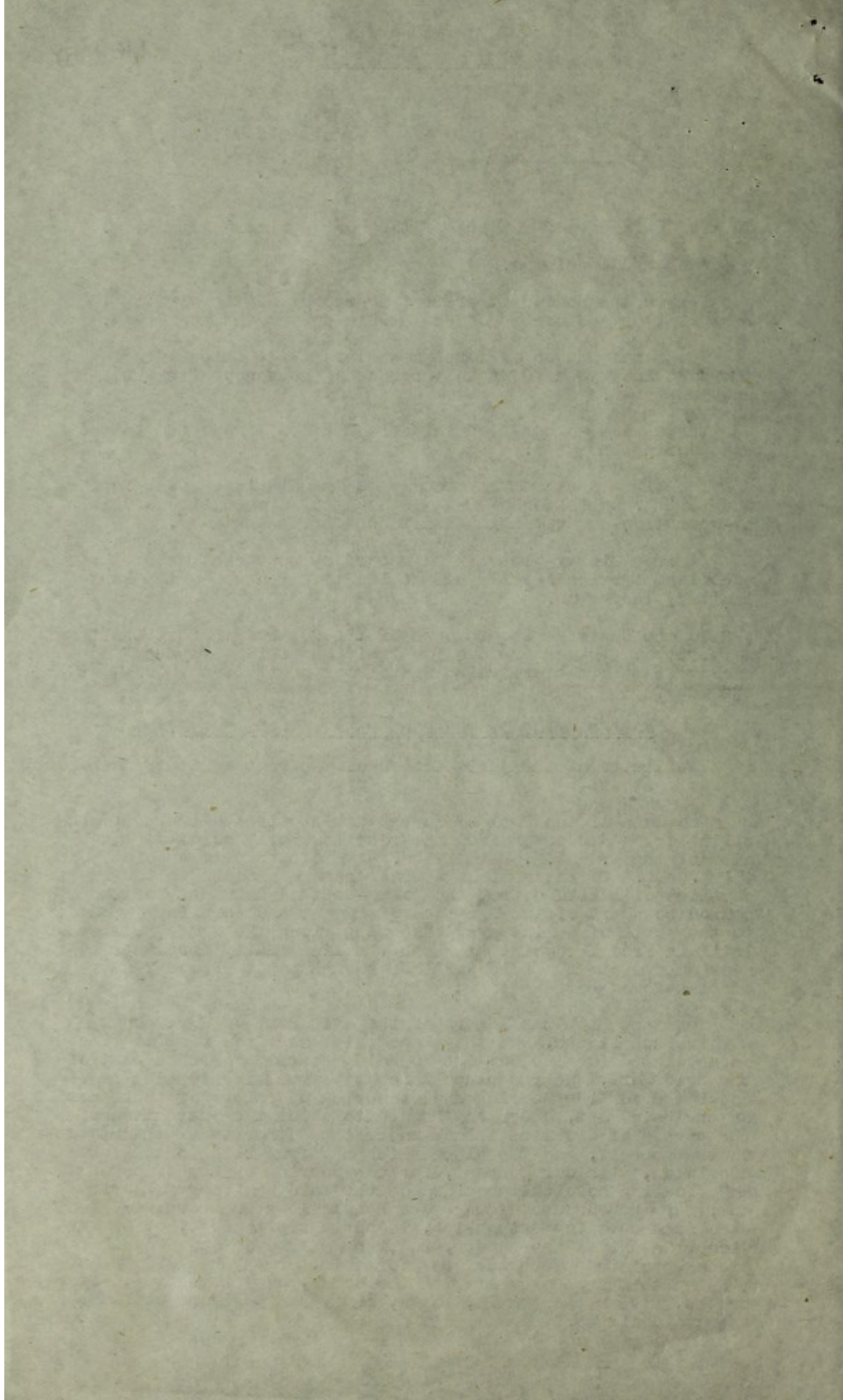
To the Chairman and Members of the Portsmouth Port Sanitary Authority my thanks are due for their unfailing sympathy and support in all matters relating to Port Sanitation throughout the year.

JURISDICTION OF THE PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The limits of the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority are as follows:-

"So much of the Port of Portsmouth as lies to the east of a line drawn due south from the most southerly point of the pier of the L. & S.W. Railway Co. at Stokes Bay to a point 50° 45' N. Lat.; to the west of a line drawn due south to the same parallel of latitude from the south-eastern extremity of the common boundary of the Parishes of Havant and Warblington; and to the north of a line drawn due west along the same parallel of latitude from the point at which the line lastly hereinbefore mentioned meets the said parallel to the point secondly hereinbefore mentioned;

Together with the waters of the said Port of Portsmouth within such limits, and the place which may from time to time be appointed for the Customs Boarding Station for such part of the said Port, and the place which may from time to time be appointed for the mooring and anchoring of ships for such part of 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 the place which may from time to time be appointed, with our Consent, for the mooring or anchoring of any floating hospital provided by the said Sanitary Authority; 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 thereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither, together with the docks, quays, wharves, rivers, creeks, streams, channels, roads, bays, and harbours within the aforesaid limits."



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

TABLE A.

	Number	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	60	24000	1	19	4	4	0
{ Motor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COASTWISE							
{ Steamers	3139	402227	0	263	93	93	0
{ Motor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - Foreign & Coastwise	3199	426227	1	282	97	97	0

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

There was no passenger traffic during the year.

CARGO TRAFFIC. The principal imports were coal, cement, stone, oil and timber.

III. SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

The water used in the Docks is supplied by the Portsmouth Water Company. Vessels in dock are supplied from hydrants on the quay from the same source. There is one water boat ("Eclair") in use; it is in good sanitary condition, and periodically inspected.

With regard to the supply of drinking water to ships arriving at and leaving the port, the following precautions are taken before water is supplied:

When the water is turned on it is allowed to run through the hydrants for a while and then the hose is connected and the water allowed to run through the hose in the same way. When the quantity of water needed has been supplied the hose is disconnected, the water allowed to run through, and the hose replaced in the store, where it is locked up safely. The hydrants are locked and covered up also, and the area in the vicinity of the hydrants and hose pipes is kept scrupulously clean by washing down.

TABLE A

Number of vessels reported	Number of vessels of which the cargo is reported	Number of vessels reported as being infected with cholera	Number imported		Tonnage	Value	Description
			By the Government	By the Merchant Service			
0	0	0	10	1	2000	60	Foreign (Siam) Motor Boats Sailing Boats
0	0	0	25	0	4000	100	Foreign (Siam) Motor Boats Sailing Boats
0	0	0	25	1	4000	100	Foreign (Siam) Motor Boats Sailing Boats

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT

There was no passenger traffic during the year.
 CARGO TRAFFIC. The principal imports were coal, cement,
 stone, oil and timber.

III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

The water used in the boats is supplied by the Port
 Water Company. Vessels in dock are supplied from
 the pier from the same source. There is one water tank
 in use; it is in good sanitary condition, and periodically
 inspected.

With regard to the supply of drinking water to ships
 at and leaving the port, the following precautions are taken before
 water is supplied:

When the water is turned on it is allowed to run through
 the hydrants for a while and then the lines to be connected and the
 water allowed to run through the hose in the same way, when
 the quantity of water needed has been supplied the hose is
 disconnected, the water allowed to run through, and the hose
 replaced in the store, where it is locked up safely. The
 hydrants are locked and covered up after, and the same is the
 case with the hydrants and hose pipes at other wharves.

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933.

1. Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health. To
Declarations of Health, which must be filled in and
signed by the Master of every ship arriving from a foreign
port are obtained -

- (a) in respect of vessels from non-infected ports,
by the Customs Officer, who forwards them to
the Port Medical Officer.
- (b) in respect of vessels from infected ports by
the Port Medical Officer. Vessels are visited
in dock by the Port Sanitary Inspector as soon
as possible after docking.

2. Telegraphic Address.

To avoid delay in notifying inward vessels requiring
special attention, the telegraphic address "Portelth",
suggested by the Ministry of Health, has been adopted by
the Port Sanitary Authority.

3. Mooring Stations.

Under Article 10 of the Port Health Regulations, 1933,
the following mooring stations have been established, with
the concurrence of the King's Harbour Master and the
Commissioners of Customs and Excise; these were subject to
variation by the Commander in Chief, owing to war conditions.

(a) OUTER MOORING STATION.

An area about half a mile north-west of Mother
of Bank Spit.

(b) INNER MOORING STATION.

The upper reaches of Portsmouth Harbour.

This agreement is subject to the following understandings:-

(1) That the mooring place referred to at (a) above is
for ships with cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus fever
or smallpox on board, and that at (b) for all other unhealthy
ships not within a standing exemption.

(2) That a standing exemption from detention under
Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer of the
Port Sanitary Authority in respect of any ship which -

- (i) has called at a port or seaboard included in the
weekly return of infected or suspected ports or
seaboards, but reports "all well" during the
voyage, or arrives with no sickness on board,
unless a written notice to the contrary has been
delivered to the Customs Officer by or on behalf
of the Medical Officer of the Port Sanitary
Authority.
- (ii) has on board a case of minor infectious disorder,
namely, chickenpox, measles, scarlet fever, diph-
theria, enteric fever, erysipelas, malaria,
dysentery, pneumonia, tuberculosis, mumps, or
cerebro-spinal fever.

(3) That when necessary the Port Sanitary Authority
will convey the Customs Officers to the mooring place referred
to as (a) above, free of expense to the Crown.

4. Arrangements for dealing with cases of Infectious Diseases, etc.

Cases of dangerous infectious disease are removed to the smallpox hospital at Elson, or to the City Infectious Diseases Hospital.

All other cases of infectious disease are removed to the City Infectious Diseases Hospital by means of the Corporation Motor Ambulance Service.

Contacts of Infectious Diseases Cases.

- (a) Living in the City. If not removed to hospital they are kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) Proceeding to an address outside the City. The Medical Officer of Health of the place of destination is advised.

A consulting room and waiting room are available at the docks for medical examination.

Personnel and clothing are disinfected at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Provision can be made for the temporary accommodation of persons who may have to be detained pending further examination.

Arrangements are made at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, Saint Mary's Hospital, for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases among sailors.

TABLE C.

There were no cases of infectious diseases landed from vessels.

TABLE D.

There were no cases of infectious disease occurring upon the voyage but disposed of prior to the vessel's arrival.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

All vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Rats are caught periodically on the quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the Port, per Table F. A trained rat-catcher is employed.

When necessary rat guards are placed on ropes between ships and the quays. The Port is not approved for the deratisation of ships.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.
(in vessels.)
TABLE E.

<u>Number of Rats</u>	<u>Total</u>
Black	60
Brown	-
Species not recorded	-
Examined	-
Infected with Plague	-

TABLE F.

RATS DESTROYED IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES

<u>Number of Rats</u>	<u>Total</u>
Black	155
Brown	45
Species not recorded	-
Examined	-
Infected with plague	-

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Nationality of Vessel	No. Inspected during year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	240	-	-	81
Other Nations	42	-	-	16

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

The importations of foodstuffs are small in amount, these being chiefly potatoes, flour, sugar, margarine, bacon, butter, and tinned foods. During the year no adverse reports were made by the Veterinary Officer and Food Inspector.

Shell-fish - There is no oyster-laying within the area of the Port Health Authority.

During the year no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 39).

The number of livestock landed at the docks from the Isle of Wight was 186 (Horses 71, Cattle 50, Sheep 60, Calves 4 and Pigs 1). During the inspections of livestock no clinical evidence of the existence of any contagious and notifiable diseases was found.

I have the honour to be, Mesdames & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A.B. WILLIAMSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health,
City and Port of Portsmouth.

TABLE 2.

RATS DESTROYED IN BORDS, QUAYS, SHEDS, AND SHIPS.

Number of rats	Total
Infected with plague	-
Examined	-
Specified not recorded	-
Brown	43
Black	152

VI. INSPECTION OF CHINESE SHIPS.

TABLE 3.

Nationality of Vessel	No. Inspected during year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	U.S. origin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	240	-	-	81
Other Nations	42	-	-	16

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

The inspections of foodstuffs are made in shops, stores, and public restaurants, hotels, messes, canteens, and other places where food is sold. During the year no adverse reports were made by the Veterinary Officer and Food Inspector.

Shell-fish - There is no oyster-levy within the area of the Port Health Authority.

During the year no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1927, the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1924, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1920 (Section 2).

The number of livestock landed at the docks from the 1st of April was 186 (Horses 7, Cattle 50, Sheep 60, Calves 4 and Pigs 1). During the inspection of livestock no evidence of the existence of any contagious and notifiable diseases was found.

I have the honor to be, Madam, a Gentleman,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. WILKINSON, B.S.

Medical Officer of Health,
City and Port of Portsmouth.