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Contributors

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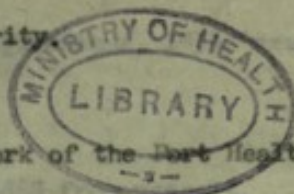
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AC4417(2) ~~PORTSMOUTH~~
CITY OF PORTSMOUTH
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

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

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Health Authority,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the work of the Port Health Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1950.



JURISDICTION OF THE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The limits of the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority remain unchanged and are as set out in previous reports.

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE A

	No.	Tonnage	No. 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	86	18,983)	-	118	27	27	-
Motor	412	70,778)	-	-	-	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COASTWISE							
Steamers	649	248,518)	1	160	21	21	-
Motor	321	99,509)	-	-	-	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL							
Foreign & Coastwise	1,468	437,788	1	278	48	48	-

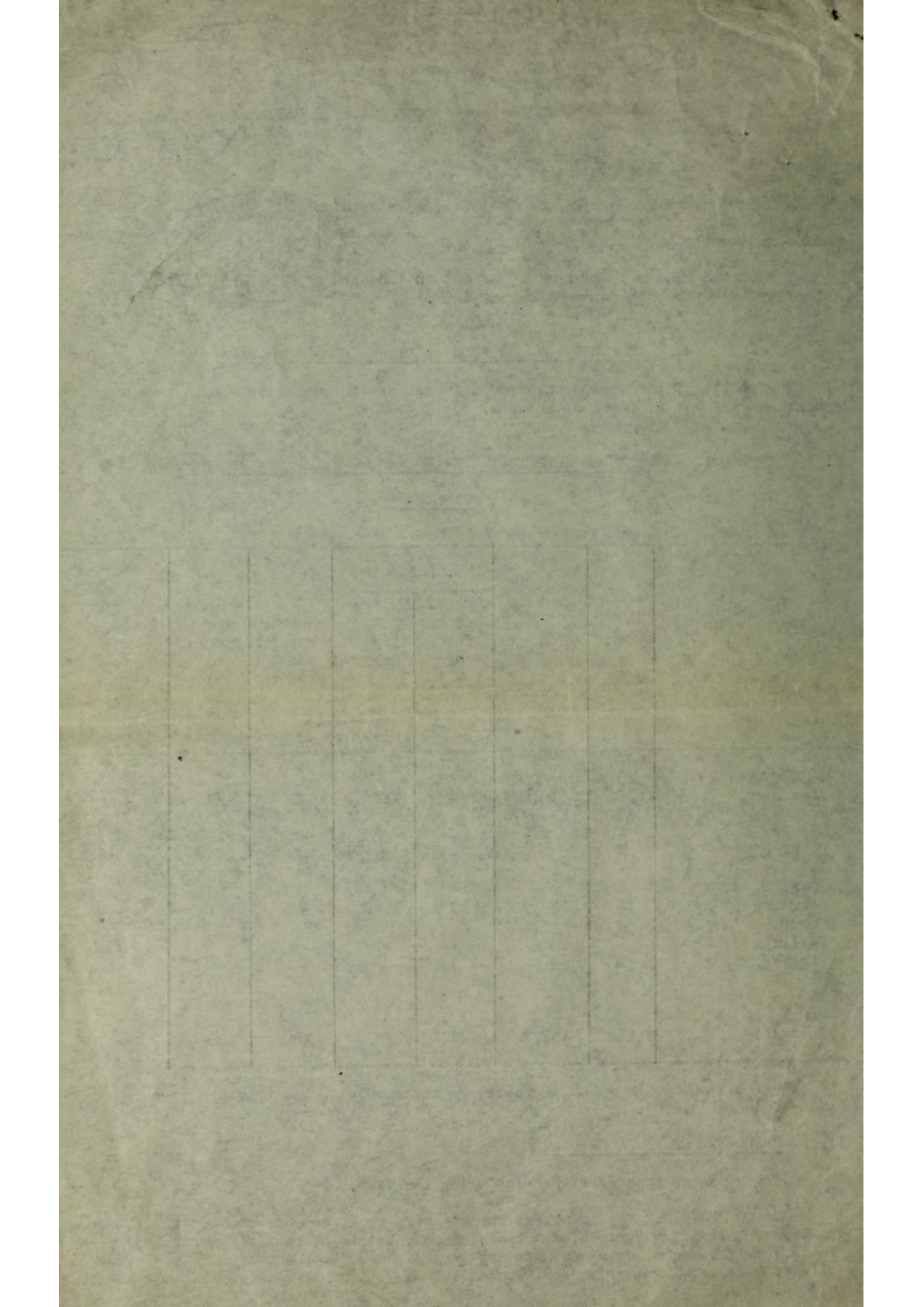
The total number shows an increase, as compared with the previous year (166 - tonnage 39,230).

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT

There was no passenger traffic during the year.

CARGO TRAFFIC. The principal imports were coal, cement, stone, oil, timber, glassware, building materials, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, cauliflower, citrus fruits, apples, pears, peaches, nuts and general cargo traffic, from France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Norway, North Africa, Spain and Channel Islands.

The principal exports were pitch, machinery, scrap iron and general cargo.



III. SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

The arrangements regarding the water supply remain unchanged and are as set out in previous reports.

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933.

The arrangements made under the Port Health Regulations, 1933, remain unchanged and are as set out in previous reports.

TABLE C

There were no cases of infectious diseases landed from vessels.

TABLE D

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

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

Vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Rat disinfection is carried out by the Rodent Control Section of the Health Department.

When necessary, rat guards are placed on ropes between ships and the quays. The Port is not approved for the deratisation of ships. During the year four deratisation exemption certificates were issued as a result of the agreement with the Southampton Port Health Authority.

TABLE E

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR
(in vessels)

<u>Number of Rats</u>				<u>Total</u>
Black	-
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	..	..	..	14
Brown	..	..	..	111
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	160	-	-	21
Other Nations	118	-	-	27

The arrangements regarding the entry of vessels into the port and out of the port have been

IV. THE ARRIVAL OF VESSELS

The arrangements made under the Health Regulations, 1920, have been changed and are set out in previous reports.

TABLE C

There were no cases of infectious diseases among the vessels.

TABLE D

There were no cases of infectious diseases among the vessels but diagnosed of cases of the venereal diseases.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RATS

Vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Health Inspector. Rat disinfection is carried out by the Port Health Inspector and the Health Department.

When necessary, rat guards are placed on ropes between ships and the shore. The Port is not approved for the disinfection of ships. During the year four disinfection examination certificates were issued as a result of the agreement with the Sanitation Port Health Authority.

TABLE E

DATE INSPECTED IN THE YEAR
(in thousands)

				Number of rats
Total				Black
				Brown
				Species not recorded
				Examined
				Infected with plague

TABLE F

DATE INSPECTED IN DOCK, QUAY, WHARF, BARRACKS

				Number of rats
Total				Black
				Brown
				Species not recorded
				Examined
				Infected with plague

VI. HISTORY OF OTHER DISEASES

TABLE G

Nationality of vessel	No. inspected during year	Location of outbreak	Number of persons affected	Other persons affected
British	100	-	-	11
Other	110	-	-	12

VII. FOOD INSPECTION

During the year there has been a substantial development in the importation of foodstuffs.

Flathouse. One of the largest importers of Italian fruit in the country has his supplies shipped to Flathouse. Some of the ships come here from Italy while other consignments of fruit are put on rail from Italy to French and Belgian ports and then are shipped to Portsmouth, this trade having been diverted here from the Port of London. Italian imports handled consist of peaches, grapes, plums, pears, mandarines, lemons, cauliflowers and nuts.

Camber. Most of the edible imports shipped to the Camber were of French and Channel Islands origin and comprised chiefly cauliflowers, tomatoes, onions and potatoes.

No adverse reports were made by the Veterinary Officer and Food Inspector during the year.

The number of livestock landed at the docks from the Isle of Wight was 388 (101 cattle, 2 calves, 76 horses, 130 pigs and 79 sheep). No clinical evidence of the existence of any contagious or notifiable diseases was found and all animals were able to proceed to their destinations.

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, and to record my appreciation of the excellent service willingly given me by the Port Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JBR:fwk

Medical Officer of Health,
City and Port of Portsmouth.

1st March, 1951.

During the year there has been a substantial development in the importation of foodstuffs.

Meat. One of the largest importers of meat is the company has his supplies shipped to Montreal. Some of the meat comes from Italy while other consignments of meat are sent as well from France and Belgium ports and then are shipped to Montreal. This meat having been directed here from the West of London. Italian imports consisted of hams, tongues, cheese, meats, sandwiches, sausage, cannelloni and rice.

Grain. Most of the grain imports shipped to the Canadian ports of French and German islands origin and consisted chiefly of millinery, lentils, beans and potatoes.

No adverse reports were made by the Veterinary Officer and Food Inspector during the year.

The number of livestock landed at the docks from the late of 1931 was 188 (101 cattle, 2 calves, 20 horses, 120 pigs and 29 sheep). No clinical evidence of the existence of any contagious or notifiable disease was found and all animals were able to proceed to their destination.

I desire to express my thanks to the King's Harbour Master and to H. K. Colclough of Customs and Excise for their useful co-operation and valuable assistance during the year, and to record my appreciation of the excellent service willingly given me by the Port Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honor to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,

W. R. L.

Medical Officer of Health,
City and Port of Montreal.

1st March, 1931.