PRESTON

1958?

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

Port Health District.

The Port Health District of Preston extends from Formby Point on the south to a point 2,350 yards south of the Victoria Pier, South Shore, Blackpool, on the north. The dock, which is 3,200 feet long by 600 feet wide, covers 40 acres and is approached by the entrance basin, 850 feet long by 300 feet wide, an area of 4¾ acres.

The communicating locks are 550 feet long and 66 feet wide, with a depth of 29 feet 6 inches at high water ordinary spring tide. The dock is situated within the county borough and is about 16 miles along the River Ribble from the sea.

The quays are over 1½ miles long. There are 170 acres of storage ground and 61.525 superficial yards of covered floor space.

Easy access by road and rail facilitates cargo handling.

The construction by the dock undertaking of two permanent, drained refuse points to accommodate a number of bins and with space for crates, cartons and drums, near the Ferry Berths, has ensured that bins can be found at a definite place and spillage, which caused considerable fly nuisance, has been greatly reduced.

The banana waste to be disposed of has increased in amount, but daily removal has so far prevented the occurrence of nuisance.

Smoke emission from various installations and mobile units is still excessive. Some improvements have been made, but lack of interest and the human element are probably the major barriers to cleaner air. Some improvements have occurred as a result of better care and control of the plant near the dock entrance, whilst the repair and maintenance shops at the Strand Road end of the estate are being thoroughly overhauled and brought up to date. Much smoke comes from the old mobile cranes as well as the dock owned coal fired locomotives. As a consequence of pressure brought to bear on the British Transport Commission by the Corporation diesel electric locomotives now undertake from the dock all the transport provided by British Railways whilst inside the dock estate the Corporation itself still pollutes the air with its coal fired locomotives.

A survey of sanitary accommodation and drainage on the dock estate was made during the year; considerable modernisation is required.

Co-operation by Her Majesty's Customs' Officers, the Trinity House Pilots, the officials and staff of the Ribble Navigation and Preston Dock Undertaking, the shipping agents and others who have been contacted about various matters, has assisted in the smooth working of the Port Health Service.

Section I - Staff.

TABLE A.

STAFF.

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointment held.
J.S.G. BURNETT	Port Medical Officer	1.2.49.	M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health
L.G. Samuel	Deputy Port Medical Officer	30.7.56.	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health
N.M. Sampson	Port Health Inspector	3.3.58.	Cert.R.S.I.	District Public Health Inspector
F.Yates	Deputy Port Health Inspector	17.7.55.	Cert.R.S.I. Cert.Meat and Food	Public Health Inspector

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department, Municipal Building, Preston.
Preston 4881.

Private Address.

Brook House, 252, Garstang Road, Fulwood, Preston.
Preston 77784.

Section II. Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.
Ships entering the district during the year.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspectors	
Foreign ports	345	242,020	53	335	Nil
Coastwise	1,851	1,189,308	Nil	327	Nil
TOTAL	2,196	1,431,328	53	662	Nil

There was a slight decrease in the number of vessels and tonnage arriving in the Port during the year. A considerable reduction of coal exports had a big effect on the figures for coastwise shipping.

TABLE 1.

STAFF.

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Why other appointment held.
A.A.D. Mr.Scott	Port Medical Officer	1.8.49.	M.B., B.Ch.B.	National Officer of Health
A.D. Kamwai	Deputy Port Medical Officer	20.7.50.	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health
A.A. Tangwena	Port Health Inspector	5.3.50.	Cert.S.A.I.	Executive Public Health Inspector
Yates	Deputy Port Health Inspector	17.7.50.	Cert.S.A.I. Cert.Meat and Food	Public Health Inspector

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department, Wankidgani Building, Freetown.

Private Address.

Brook Lodge, 20, Cameiane Road, Fulwood, Freetown.
Station Hill.

Section II. Number of ships entering the districts during the year.

TABLE 2.

Ships entering the district during the year.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected by the Medical Officer of Health	Number inspected by the Public Health Inspectors	Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
Foreign	342	342,020	00	000	Nil
Coastal	3,851	1,160,300	Nil	327	Nil
	3,750	1,491,320	22	623	Nil

There was a slight decrease in the number of vessels and tonnage arriving in the port during the year. A considerable reduction of coal exports had a big effect on the figures for coastwise shipping.

Section III - Character of Shipping and Trade during the year.

TABLE C.

Character of Shipping and Trade during the year.

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers INWARDS	3,330
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	3,334

Passengers to and from foreign ports:-

		Foreign ports	Irish Ferry service.
Passengers in:-			
	Alien	56	
	British	97	3,177
Passengers out:-			
	Alien	35	
	British	80	3,239

Cargo Traffic.

Principal Imports.

Bacon, bananas, bitumen, canned goods, china clay, citrus fruits, cloth goods, coconuts, confectionery, eggs, esparto grass, fish, fuel oils, grain, hardboard, lard, meat, milk, milk products, nut oils, petroleum, potatoes, scrap iron, shell grit, stone, styromonomer, timber, vehicles, wood pulp.

Principal Exports.

Barbed wire, canned goods, cloth goods, coal, coke, containers, fuel oils, furniture, general cargo, iron and steel, machinery, nut oil, pitch, radio equipment, tar, vehicles.

Total imports	1957	861,918 tons
Total exports	1957	674,424 tons
Total imports	1958	941,563 tons
Total exports	1958	636,813 tons

Principal ports from which ships arrive:

Foreign.

North Africa:-	Arzew, Nemours, Sfax.
Antilles:-	Kingstown, Port Castries, Port of Spain, Roseau, St. George, Vieux Fort.
N. America:-	Chicago, Montreal, Sarnia.
Denmark:-	Copenhagen, Frederikssund.
France:-	Blaye, Bordeaux, Rouen.
Finland:-	Helsingfors, Kemi, Kotka, Mantyluoto, Oulu, Pori, Rauma, Turku, Vasa.
Germany:-	Bremen, Hamburg.
Holland:-	Amsterdam, Appingedam, Delfzyl, Groningen, Rotterdam, Zaarndam.
Norway:-	Aalesund, Arendal, Bergen, Drammen, Fredrikstad, Haugesund, Kragero, Kristiansund N., Larvick, Mamsos, Narvik, Oplo, Oslo, Porsgrunn, Skien, Stavanger, Tofte, Tromso, Trondheim.
Poland:-	Gdynia, Stettin.
Sweden:-	Domsjo, Gefle, Gothenburg, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Hernosand, Hudiksvall, Karlsborg, Karlshamn, Karlstad, Malmo, Norrkoping, Oskarshamn, Pitea, Sundsvall, Westervick.
U.S.S.R.:-	Archangel, Igarka, Kaliningrad, Leningrad, Mesano, Onega.

Section III - Character of Shipping and Trade during the year.

TABLE C.

Character of Shipping and Trade during the year.

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers INWARDS	2,320
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	3,304

Passengers to and from foreign ports.

	Foreign ports	Irish Free State.
Passengers in-		
Aliens	26	3,177
British	97	
Passengers out-		
Aliens	35	3,269
British	80	

Cargo Traffic.

Principal Imports.

Bacon, bacons, bitumen, canned meats, china clay, citrus fruits, cloth goods, concrete, confectionery, coke, copper grass, fish, fuel oils, grain, hardwood, lard, meat, milk, milk products, nut oils, petroleum, petrosene, spelt iron, steel rail, stone, synchronoser, tiles, vehicles, wood pulp.

Principal Exports.

Barbed wire, canned goods, clothing goods, coal, coke, containers, fuel oils, furniture, general cargo, iron and steel, machinery, nut oil, pitch, radio equipment, tar, vehicles.

Total imports	1937	884,018 tons
Total exports	1937	274,121 tons
Total imports	1938	847,820 tons
Total exports	1938	324,010 tons

Principal ports from which ships arrived.

Foreign.

North Atlantic- Azores, Newport, Ulm.

Antilles- Kingston, Port Castries, Port of Spain, Roseau, St. George, Vieux Fort.

S. America- Chicago, Montral, Savona.

Denmark- Copenhagen, Frederikssund.

France- Nice, Portbou, Rouen.

Finland- Helsingfors, Jomi, Kotka, Nantsinsto, Oulu, Pori, Raum, Turku, Vaan.

Germany- Bremen, Hamburg.

Holland- Amsterdam, Ijmuiden, Julianadorp, Rotterdam, Zaandam.

Norway- Aalesund, Arendal, Bergen, Drammen, Fredrikstad, Haugesund, Kragero, Kristiansund N., Larvick, Mandal, Narvik, Oslo, Porsgrunn, Rolen, Stavanger, Tofte, Tronso, Trondhjem.

Poland- Gdynia, Gdynia.

Sweden- Bassin, Helle, Gothenburg, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Hernosand, Hudiksvall, Karlshamn, Karlskrona, Landskrona, Lerkvind, Malmo, Nordkoping, Oxelosund, Pite, Ramsvik, Stockholm.

U.S.S.R.- Archangel, Leningrad, Murmansk, Odessa, Oesel.

British Isles.

Barra, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Cork, Coryton, Dublin, Dundalk, Fawley, Fowey, Heysham, Larne, Liverpool, Manchester, Par, Penmaenmawr, Plymouth.

The main types of ships using the port have been the Northern Ireland ferry and container carrying vessels, the insulated banana carriers, timber and pulp vessels from Scandinavia, coastal tanks and cargo vessels employed on the coal trade.

The ferry transport and container services to and from Northern Ireland are attracting wider varieties of cargoes and considerable quantities and types of foodstuffs are now being imported.

In the past ten years important changes have taken place in the type of material imported into Preston dock. From the angle of the Port Health Service the main change has been the development of food imports, first, the banana trade from the West Indies, then the citrus fruit imports and more recently the transporting by the ferry boat and container services from Ireland of increasing quantities of refrigerated meat, eggs, milk and allied foodstuffs.

The increase in the number of vessels arriving from foreign ports is pleasing and there is a hope that this will be maintained, despite the trade recession.

Section IV - Inland Barge Traffic.

There is no inland barge traffic from or to the Port of Preston.

Section V - Water Supply.

1. Source of supply for

(a) the district:

The district receives its water from the Corporation of Preston water mains, and is an upland surface water derived from the gathering grounds in the Forest of Bowland. The water is of good quality, well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

(b) shipping:

Shipping is supplied with water from the district supply by means of a hose from a shore hydrant.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

Samples are taken from taps and hydrants on the district and tanks, drinking water taps and galley taps on board ships, as a routine procedure and otherwise when necessary.

During the year the following samples were obtained:-

15	samples	for bacteriological	examination	from	vessels
4	"	"	"	"	district supply
1	"	" chemical	"	"	vessels
0	"	" "	"	"	district supply

British Isles.

Burra, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Cork, Derrylea, Dublin, Dundalk, Foulney, Foxey, Holyhead, Larne, Liverpool, Manchester, Par, Penzance, Plymouth.

The main types of ships using the port have been the Northern Ireland ferry and coasting service vessels, the isolated banana carriers, timber and pulp vessels from Scandinavia, coastal tanks and cargo vessels employed on the coal trade.

The ferry transport and container services to and from Northern Ireland are attracting wider varieties of cargoes and considerable quantities and types of foodstuffs are now being imported.

In the past ten years important changes have taken place in the type of material imported into Preston dock. From the angle of the Port Health Service the main change has been the development of food imports. First, the banana trade from the West Indies, then the citrus fruit imports and more recently the transporting by the ferry boat and container services from Ireland of increasing quantities of refrigerated meat, eggs, milk and mixed foodstuffs.

The increase in the number of vessels arriving from foreign ports is pleasing and there is a hope that this will be maintained, despite the trade recession.

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(a) the district:

The district receives its water from the Corporation of Preston water mains, and is an upland surface water derived from the gathering grounds in the Forest of Bowland. The water is of good quality, well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

(b) ship:

Shipping is supplied with water from the district supply by means of a hose from a shore hydrant.

2. Sources of water for contamination.

Samples are taken from taps and hydrants on the district and tanks, drinking water taps and galley taps on board ships, as a routine procedure and otherwise when necessary.

During the year the following samples were obtained:-

13	samples	for bacteriological examination	from	vessels
4	"	"	"	" district supply
1	"	" chemical	"	vessels
0	"	" "	"	" district supply

The results of all bacteriological samples were 'highly satisfactory' except two which were 'suspicious'. These two samples were from a vessel from which a case of suspected dysentery was removed while in the port. Tank cleaning was recommended and the next port of call notified.

The only chemical sample taken during the year was not satisfactory and a new tank and separate supply system was fitted on the vessel concerned.

3. The supply of water to shipping is under the direct control of the Port Authority who employ a special staff for this purpose. All precautions necessary to prevent contamination of hoses and hydrants are taken.

4. There are no water boats in the Port of Preston.

Section VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

1. List of Infected Areas.

The list of infected areas is prepared from, and amended as necessary, with details obtained from the World Health Organisation in the Weekly Epidemiological Record and is drawn up in the form of the list supplied. Copies of the list are supplied to the Trinity House Pilotage Office, Preston, and H.M. Waterguards Office, Preston.

2. Radio Messages.

Preston is not a radio transmitting or receiving port.

3. Notification otherwise than by Radio.

The Port Medical Officer is notified by telephone of any untoward circumstances on board an incoming vessel after such details have been passed to the Port Authority's barge at Lytham.

Cases of sickness are dealt with by the Boarding Medical Officer.

4. Mooring Stations.

By agreement with the Port Authority arrangements exist for the breasting off of any ship at the discharging berth allocated, where such action is considered necessary by the Port Medical Officer. This is done by placing one of the barges of about 20 feet beam which are always available between the vessel and the quay, whilst the vessel is subjected to the prescribed measures.

This arrangement obviates the necessity of moving the vessel from one berth to another and facilitates the discharge of her cargo whether during or when freed from control.

5. Arrangements for -

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases.

All cases of infectious disease other than smallpox are removed to the Isolation Hospital, Deepdale, Preston.

The results of all bacteriological samples were 'highly satisfactory' except two which were 'unsatisfactory'. These two samples were from a vessel from which a case of suspected dysentery was received while in the port. Tank cleaning was recommended and the next port of call notified.

The only chemical sample taken during the year was not satisfactory and a new tank and separate supply system was fitted on the vessel concerned.

3. The supply of water to shipping is under the direct control of the Port Authority who employ a special staff for this purpose. All precautions necessary to prevent contamination of hoses and hydrants are taken.

4. There are no water boats in the Port of Preston.

Section VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1938.

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2. Radio Messages.

Preston is not a radio transmitting or receiving port.

3. Notification otherwise than by Radio.

The Port Medical Officer is notified by telephone of any unusual circumstances on board an incoming vessel after such details have been passed to the Port Authority's barge at Lytham.

Cases of sickness are dealt with by the Boarding Medical Officer.

4. Boarding Stations.

By agreement with the Port Authority arrangements exist for the boarding off of any ship at the disembarking berth allocated, where such action is considered necessary by the Port Medical Officer. This is done by placing one of the barges of about 20 feet beam which are always available between the vessel and the quay, whilst the vessel is subjected to the prescribed measures.

This arrangement obviates the necessity of moving the vessel from one berth to another and facilitates the discharge of her cargo whether during or when freed from control.

5. Arrangements for -

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases.

All cases of infectious disease other than smallpox are removed to the Isolation Hospital, Deepdale, Preston.

(b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts.

Surveillance is carried out as suggested in Section 18(2) and Section 37 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

The cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Inspector. Clothing, bedding, etc. are removed in the Health Department's disinfection vehicles to the Disinfection Station at Argyll Road for steam disinfection.

Arrangements are also in existence for persons to be cleansed and disinfested at Cuttle Street Clinic and Ellen Street Cleansing Station and for clothing to be disinfested at Argyll Road Disinfestation Station.

Section VII - Smallpox.

(1) The reception of smallpox cases into hospital is in the hands of the Regional Hospital Board who advise as to which hospital is available for such purpose. Normally, Ainsworth Hospital, Bury, is retained as the first regional hospital to admit cases of smallpox.

(2) Smallpox cases would be removed by ambulance belonging to Preston Corporation. The vaccinal state of the crews of these ambulances is the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough of Preston.

(3) SMALLPOX CONSULTANTS:

Dr.C. Metcalfe Brown, Town Hall, Manchester.
Central 3377 and Ringway 4273.

Dr.E.R.Peirce, 8,Grosvenor Road, Cressington Park, Liverpool.
Garston 1236.

Professor A.B.Semple, Health Department, Hatton Garden,Liverpool,3.
Central 8433 and Gateacre 2081.

(4) Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine under the direction of Professor Downie.

Section VIII - Venereal Disease.

Leaflets giving the undermentioned information as to location, days and hours of available facilities are distributed by the inspectors when vessels are visited:-

"The Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Preston Royal Infirmary is open at the following times:-

Tuesday	5 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Women.
Wednesday	5 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Men.
Thursday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Women.
Friday	5 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Men."

(b) Surveillance and inspection of premises.

Surveillance is carried out as suggested in section 16(1) and section 27 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, premises, clothing and other articles.

The cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Inspector. Clothing, bedding, etc. are received in the Health Department's disinfection vehicles to the Disinfection Station at Argyll Road for steam disinfection.

Arrangements are also in existence for persons to be cleansed and disinfected at Cutts Street Clinic and Elias Street Cleansing Station and for clothing to be disinfected at Argyll Road Disinfestation Station.

Section VII - Isolation.

(1) The reception of smallpox cases into hospital is in the hands of the Regional Hospital Board who advise on to which hospital is available for such purposes. Normally, Alexandra Hospital, Huyton, is selected as the first regional hospital to admit cases of smallpox.

(2) Smallpox cases would be removed by ambulance belonging to Preston Corporation. The vehicles used for the cases of these ambulances is the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough of Preston.

(3) [illegible]

Dr.C. Natalie Brown, Town Hall, Manchester.
Central 3377 and Ringway 4272.

Dr.E.H.Price, 3,Grosvenor Road, Crescentgate Park, Liverpool.
Garston 1236.

Professor A.D.Gemple, Health Department, Hatton Garden,Liverpool,3.
Central 8423 and Gateacre 2081.

(4) Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine under the direction of Professor Gemple.

Section VIII - Venereal Disease.

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Wednesday	2 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Men.
Thursday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Women.
Friday	2 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Men.

Male patients from ships likely to sail before the next male clinic will also be seen on Tuesdays or Thursdays.

A supply of glass slides has been issued to ships regularly using the port so that where a suspicion of the disease arises at sea a smear can be made at once and taken to the clinic when the ship arrives in Preston.

Sixty seamen attend for treatment at the clinic for the first time during the year.

Section IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No case or suspected case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever occurred during the year.

Section X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No case of malaria occurred during the year.

Section XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No ship infected with or suspected of carrying plague arrived during the year. In the event of such an occurrence, action in accordance with the measures outlined in Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Public Health (Shups) Regulations, 1952, would be pursued.

Section XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

All foreign going vessels are inspected in the following sequence:

(a) Vessels from infected ports.

(b) Vessels from foreign non-infected ports.

(c) Foreign going vessels that have arrived from another port in the British Isles.

Male patients from ships likely to call before the next mole clinic will also be seen on Tuesdays or Thursdays.

A supply of gives sliders has been issued to ships regularly using the port so that where a suspicion of the disease arises at sea a smear can be made at once and taken to the clinic when the ship arrives in Freetown.

Sixty seamen attend for treatment at the clinic for the first time during the year.

Section IX - Cases of malaria and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D.				
Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
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No case or suspected case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever occurred during the year.

Section X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

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Section XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No ship infected with or suspected of carrying plague arrived during the year. In the event of such an occurrence, action in accordance with the measures outlined in Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1933, would be pursued.

Section XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

All foreign going vessels are inspected in the following sequence:

(a) Vessels from infected ports.

(b) Vessels from foreign non-infected ports.

(c) Foreign going vessels that have arrived from another port in the British Isles.

Rodent operator sets traps on vessels where evidence of rats is found, and revisits these and all vessels from foreign ports daily.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague.

Rodents caught are placed in muslin bags, dipped in paraffin, labelled and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

The number of rodents sent for examination during the year was 22, of which 17 were caught on board ship and 5 on the dock estate.

(3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships.

The deratting of vessels prior to the issue of Deratting Certificates may be effected with hydrogen cyanide or sodium fluoroacetate.

The following contractors have intimated their willingness to operate in the port:-

Associated Fumigators (Northern) Ltd., Liverpool.
Croftbank Chemical Co.Ltd., Oldham.
Fumigation Services Ltd., Ossett.
Hivey Fumigation Co.Ltd., Liverpool.
Irlam Insecticides, Liverpool.
Scientex Ltd., Birkenhead.

(4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Instructions were given to the masters of two vessels to have rat proofing repaired; this was carried out before the vessels left the port.

The standard of proofing has been found to be as good as can be expected on the type and age of vessel using the port. The new bulk pulp carriers and the latest colliers give little hospitality to any rodent in the cold metal construction.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category	Number
Black rats	26
Brown rats	-
Species not known	-
Sent for examination	16
Infected with plague	-

Rodent operator acts thus on vessels where evidence of rats is found, and reviews them and all vessels from foreign ports daily.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague.

Rodents caught are placed in mouth bags, dipped in paraffin, labelled and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

The number of rodents sent for examination during the year was 22, of which 17 were caught on board ship and 5 on the dock estate.

(3) Arrangements in the district for destroying rodents.

The destroying of vessels prior to the issue of Destroying Certificates may be effected with hydrogen cyanide or sodium fluoroacetate.

The following contractors have indicated their willingness to operate in the port:-

Associated Fumigators (Northern) Ltd., Liverpool.
Fruitform (Sales) Co.Ltd., Oldham.
Public Health Services Ltd., Consett.
Pest Fumigation Co.Ltd., Liverpool.
Erlan Insecticides, Liverpool.
Rentokil Ltd., Birkenhead.

(4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Instructions were given to the masters of two vessels to have rat proofing repairs; this was carried out before the vessels left the port.

The standard of proofing has been found to be as good as can be expected on the type and age of vessel using the port. The new bulk pulp carriers and the latest oil-fires give little hospitality to any rodent in the cold metal construction.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category	Number
Black rats	26
Brown rats	-
Species not known	-
Rats for examination	18
Infected with plague	-

TABLE F.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
H.C.N.	Other fumigant					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	-	-	-	1	81	82

Section XIII - Inspection of Ships for Nuisances.

TABLE G.

Nature & Number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Total number of ships inspected 662				No. remedied.
The following defects were found:-				
Vermin	42	-		24
Accommodation & fittings defective	27	-		20
Heating, Lighting, ventilation defective	24	-		12
Washplaces & fittings defective	5	-		4
Sanitary accommodation defective.	18	-	86	8
Food stores, preparation places and fittings defective	20	-		15
Drinking water system defective	3	-		3
Refuse accumulations	1	-		1
Smoke emissions	18	-		18
Miscellaneous nuisances	9	-		4
	167	-	86	109

Of the 2,196 vessels entering the port during the year 662 or 30% were visited by the Port Health Inspector.

A large proportion of the vessels arriving in the port are regular traders, some calling three times weekly, some at monthly intervals. These

TABLE 7.

Operating Certificates and Provisional Exemption Certificates issued during the year in ships from Israeli ports.

No. of Operating Certificates issued					Number of Operating Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After Investigation with		After Operating	After Publication	Total		
R.C.M.	Other Inspectors					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	-	-	-	1	81	82

Section XIII - Inspection of Ships for Pilgrims.

TABLE 8.

Nature & Number of Inspections	Notices issued: Statutory Notices	Notices issued: Other Notices	Result of serving Notices
Total number of ships inspected 622			No. remedied.
The following defects were found:-			
Vermin 42	-		34
Incorrectness & fittings defective 27	-		20
Heating, lighting, ventilation defective 24	-		12
Washplaces & fittings defective 5	-		4
Sanitary accommodation defective. 12	-	86	8
Food stores, preparation places and fittings defective 20	-		12
Drinking water system defective 3	-		2
Rotten accumulations 1	-		1
Smoke nuisance 12	-		12
Miscellaneous nuisances 9	-		4
107	-	86	109

Of the 2,192 vessels entering the port during the year 622 or 32% were visited by the Port Health Inspector.

A large proportion of the vessels arriving in the port are regular traders, some making three sleep weekly, some at monthly intervals. These

vessels are visited periodically, according to the conditions found on the previous inspection. This accounts for the number of arrivals which are not visited and the low percentage of vessels visited.

87 vessels were found to have 167 defects or nuisances, 109 of which were found to be remedied later.

Cleanliness of food storage spaces and preparation places left much to be desired.

Eradication of vermin in crews' quarters and places where food is stored or prepared, is treated as an urgent necessity, and good results continue to be obtained.

Smoke emission from vessels is generally found to be due to indifference and lack of interest of those responsible. Co-operation in eliminating the smoke was always readily forthcoming and an improvement in the situation was noted as the year progressed.

Section XIV - Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations 1934-1948.

There are both mussel and cockle layings in the port area, the main beds being off Lytham-St.-Annes on the north side of the river and between Southport pier and Formby Point on the south side.

Mussel gathering is controlled by the Preston (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1923.

The purification station at Lytham did not operate during the year and has been permanently closed.

Section XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens.

Preston is not approved for the landing of aliens, but as will be seen from Table C fifty-six aliens arrived from foreign ports and thirty-five aliens departed from Preston.

Section XVI - Miscellaneous.

(a) Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

Arrangements for the interment of a deceased member of the crew of any vessel is the concern of the shipping agent and the following procedure would be adopted in the event of a death from infectious disease. The Superintendent of Mercantile Marine acting for the Ministry of Transport would be notified immediately. The body would be removed by the Health Department staff to the mortuary of the Preston Isolation Hospital for the purpose of local enquiry and verification of the cause of death.

vessels are visited periodically, according to the sanitary food on the previous inspection. This accounts for the number of ships which are not visited and the low percentage of vessels visited.

87 vessels were found to have 197 defects or nuisances, 170 of which were found to be remedied later.

Cleanliness of food storage spaces and preparation places left much to be desired.

Prohibition of vessels in crews' quarters and places where food is stored or prepared, is treated as an urgent necessity, and good results continue to be obtained.

Some collision from vessels is generally found to be due to indifference and lack of interest of those responsible. Co-operation in eliminating the vermin was always readily forthcoming and an improvement in the situation was noted as the year progressed.

Section XIV - Public Health (Shell-Mex) Regulations 1924-1929.

There are both unused and derelict lighters in the port area, the owners being off Lydda-55. Areas on the north side of the river and between Southport pier and ferry point on the south side.

Vessel entering is controlled by the Preston (Shell-Mex) Regulations, 1923.

The purification station at Lytham did not operate during the year and has been permanently closed.

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(a) Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

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(b) Food Inspection.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 & 1948.
Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-1948.
Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.
Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957.

Imported food consisted mainly of the following types:-

Bacon, bananas, blackberries, canned milks and creams, canned fruits and fishes, cheese, citrus fruits, coconuts, confectionery, eggs, frozen eggs, frozen milk, herrings, lard, maize, meat, milk powder, potatoes, poultry, sausage wheat.

The following 16 samples of imported foodstuffs were taken for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst, Preston.

Type of Food	From	Result
3 samples of fresh lemons	Br. West Indies	Satisfactory
1 sample of canned grapefruit segments	"	"
1 sample of fresh oranges	"	"
3 samples of fresh grapefruit	"	"
1 sample of lime juice cordial	N. Ireland	"
1 sample of orange squash	"	"
2 samples of canned sterilized dairy cream	"	"
1 sample of canned rice pudding	"	Incorrect label
1 sample of canned creamed mushrooms	"	Satisfactory
1 sample of canned salmon	"	"
1 sample of plain chocolate	"	"

The three results forwarded from the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination on the following items were satisfactory:-

1 sample of tinned grapefruit segments from British West Indies.

1 sample of canned creamed mushrooms from N. Ireland.

1 sample of canned sterilized dairy cream from N. Ireland.

The following unsound foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered:-

	T.	C.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bananas, Coconuts and Citrus Fruits.	532	14	3	12
Potatoes.	1	9	0	2
Blackberries.	-	4	-	-
Total.	534	7	3	14

(b) Food Inspection.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 & 1942.
Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-1942.
Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1938.
Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1927.

Imported food consisted mainly of the following items:-

Bacon, bananas, blackberries, canned milk and cream, canned fruits, and flakes, cheese, citrus fruits, cocoanuts, confectionery, eggs, frozen eggs, frozen milk, herrings, lard, maize, meat, milk powder, potatoes, poultry, sausage meat.

The following 32 samples of imported foodstuffs were taken for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst, Preston.

Type of Food	From	Result
2 samples of fresh lemons	Br. West Indies	Satisfactory
1 sample of canned grapefruit segments	"	"
1 sample of fresh oranges	"	"
2 samples of fresh tangerines	"	"
1 sample of lime juice cordial	E. Ireland	"
1 sample of orange squash	"	"
2 samples of canned sterilised dairy cream	"	"
1 sample of canned rice pudding	"	Incorrect label
1 sample of canned crushed mulberries	"	Satisfactory
1 sample of canned salmon	"	"
1 sample of plain chocolate	"	"

The three results forwarded from the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination on the 2n) ovine liver were satisfactory:-

1 sample of tinned grapefruit segments from British West Indies.
1 sample of canned crushed mulberries from E. Ireland.
1 sample of canned sterilised dairy cream from E. Ireland.

The following unsound foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered:-

	T.	C.	Cre.	Lim.
Bananas, Coconuts and Citrus fruits.	202	14	3	12
Potatoes.	1	9	0	2
Blackberries.	-	1	-	-
Total.	204	7	3	14

No infringements of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations regarding Official Certificates occurred.

The standard of food and conditions of transport on the ferry and container services especially were found to be very high. The speed of the services and elimination of handling were important factors in reducing normal transit wastages.

The investigations of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations requiring official certificates commenced.

The standard of food and conditions of transport on the ferry and container service especially were found to be very high. The speed of the service and utilisation of handling were important factors in reducing normal transit rotation.