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. . SOUTHAMPTON . .  
**PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.**



# **Annual Report**

ON THE  
**PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON,**

**For the Year 1904,**

BY

R. E. LAUDER, F.R.C.S., ED., D.P.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and Port of  
Southampton.*

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SOUTHAMPTON  
PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**For the Year ending 31st December, 1904.**

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Port of Southampton for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

During the year several Ports which are in direct communication with Southampton were declared infected with Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever or Small-pox, which necessitated the boarding of most of the large vessels arriving here.

The number of persons (passengers and crews) landing was less than in 1903. This diminution is partly accounted for by the decrease in the number of troops returning from South Africa, and the consequent reduction in the number of transports.

There was, however, an increase of 120 in the number of vessels arriving here, and an increase of 256,145 in the net tonnage of the vessels entering the Port.



One death from Plague occurred on a Transport bound for Southampton. No further case occurred from this, and the vessel was given pratique after full precautions had been taken as to disinfection, particulars of which are detailed in this Report.

I should again like to tender my thanks to the Naval and Military Authorities and the various Shipping Companies for the valuable aid they have given me during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. LAUDER,

*Port Medical Officer.*

## STATISTICS.

By the courtesy of the Board of Trade I am enabled to append particulars contained in Table (A), showing the number of passengers who left for places out of Europe and the number of passengers arriving from such places.

The record shows a decrease in the number of persons who left for, as well as a decrease in the number of those arriving from places out of Europe.

The number of aliens who arrived from the Continent amounted to 3,447, a decrease of 2,337 compared with the number that arrived at this Port in the previous year. The medical examination of emigrants embarking is carried out by the Board of Trade's Medical Officer.

The information in Table (B) is supplied by the Customs Authorities, and shows the number and tonnage of vessels arriving in the Port, together with the number of crews and passengers.

The total number of passengers and crews arriving from all countries amounted to 263,699, being a decrease of 67,365 persons arriving in the Port last year compared with 1903.

This decrease represents a reduction of 12,543 passengers and 54,912 crew. The decrease in the number of passengers is largely accounted for by a diminution of 7,380 in the number of troops landed here from Transports when compared with the previous year.

Although there was a decrease in the number of persons landing, the number of vessels arriving here increased by 120, and there was an increase of 256,145 in the net tonnage of vessels entering the Port.

Several large vessels arrived in the river to disembark passengers for Southampton. Records are obtainable of persons landing only, and not of passengers or crews in transit to other Ports.



**TABLE A.**

PASSENGERS.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Number of Passengers who left for places out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea....	67,253	69,020	60,059	44,034	49,662	64,998	58,829	87,030	88,695	72,296
Number of Alien Passengers who arrived from the Continent as Deck Passengers or who after landing proceeded by train as third class passengers.....	2,363	1,190	940	891	1,174	1,538	1,981	4,765	5,784	3,447

**TABLE B.**  
**RETURN OF SHIPS' TONNAGE, PASSENGER ARRIVALS, ETC., FOR TEN**  
**YEARS, 1895 TO 1904.**

Year.	Number of Arrivals from Foreign Ports.	Number of Arrivals from Home Ports (Coasters).	Number of Passengers arriving at the Port from Ports other than Jersey	Number of Passengers arriving from Jersey.	Number of Crews Arriving.	Number of Ships of 2,000 Tons and upwards.	Number of Ships under 2,000 Tons.	Net Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port.
1895	*2,501	9,443	"A," 70,334	30,500	87,998	475	1,963	3,435,938
1896	*2,614	9,818	74,310	30,274	91,867	438	2,176	3,596,945
1897	*2,587	10,134	81,594	31,784	90,545	472	2,115	3,849,553
1898	*2,768	10,043	82,140	31,474	100,719	539	2,229	4,155,071
1899	*2,791	9,538	96,637	27,915	103,748	683	2,108	4,257,035
1900	*2,812	10,025	122,449	27,776	109,382	687	2,125	4,822,384
1901	*2,873	10,233	146,181	28,693	174,351	703	†12,403	4,871,876
1902	*3,012	10,955	253,225	30,104	189,598	714	†13,253	5,355,291
1903	*2,557	10,688	121,533	29,770	179,761	576	†12,669	4,373,993
1904	*2,560	10,805	108,474	30,376	124,849	649	†12,716	4,630,138

\*(1895)—256 of these Vessels called here without reporting; no record of Crews or Passengers remaining on board; no average possible.

*(1896)—315	ditto	ditto
*(1897)—353	ditto	ditto
*(1898)—377	ditto	ditto
*(1899)—519	ditto	ditto
*(1900)—489	ditto	ditto
*(1901)—546	ditto	ditto
*(1902)—636	ditto	ditto
*(1903)—307	ditto	ditto
*(1904)—196	ditto	ditto

All Passengers other than those from Jersey are included in Column marked "A," 31,413 of whom arrived from the Continent of Europe in 1904.

† Including Coasters.



## TABLE ZYMOTIC

The following Table gives particulars of Vessels reported as measures adopted in each case by the direction of the Port Medical

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.
1904.			
1—January 1	S.S. Hamburg	Yokohama	One case of Beri-beri
2—January 8	S.S. Danube	Buenos Ayres	One case of Enteric Fever
3—January 14	S.S. Soudan (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	One case of Enteric Fever. One case of Small Pox
4—January 15	S.S. Adolph Woermann	Duala	Six cases of Malarial Fever
5—January 17	S.S. Anversville	Matadi	Eight cases of Malarial Fever
6—January 23	S.S. Clyde	Buenos Ayres	One case of Malarial Fever
7—January 23	S.S. Plassy (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	Troops : Two cases of Enteric Fever
8—January 28	S.S. Lucie Woermann	Cameroons	Four cases of Malarial Fever
9—January 30	S.S. Walmer Castle	Natal	One case of Glandular Swelling. One case of Enteric Fever
10—January 31	S.S. Tintagel Castle	Algoa Bay	Three cases of Malarial Fever
11—February 6	S.S. Nile	Buenos Ayres	One case of Enteric Fever
12—February 7	S.S. Phillipeville	Matadi	Six cases of Malarial Fever
13—February 8	S.S. Paul	Delagoa Bay	One case of Whooping Cough
14—February 14	S.S. Briton	Natal	Two cases of Dysentery. One case of Malarial Fever

**C.****DISEASES.**

having, or having had, Zymotic Diseases on Board, with the Officer.

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REMARKS.

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- 1—Died at Sea.
- 2—Convalescent, disinfection carried out.
- 3—The case of Enteric Fever removed to Netley Hospital. Small Pox landed at Malta, January 6th. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.
- 4—Recovered.
- 5—No action taken.
- 6—Ditto
- 7—Cases convalescent. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.
- 8—No action taken.
- 9—Case of Glandular Enlargement removed for isolation and observation (see text of report). Case of Enteric Fever removed to Nursing Home. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.
- 10—No action taken.
- 11—Removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.
- 12—No action taken.
- 13—Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.
- 14—No action taken.



Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.
15—February 18	S.S. Guelph	Cape Town	Three cases of Malarial Fever
16—February 20	S.S. Carisbrook Castle	Durban	One case of Chicken Pox
17—March 2	S.S. Elonore Woermann	Duala	Five cases of Malarial Fever
18—March 2	S.S. Gaika	East London	Three cases of Enteric Fever during voyage
19—March 5	S.S. Albertville	Banana	One death—Malarial Fever
20—March 8	S.S. Assaye (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	Troops: three cases of Small Pox landed at Port Said. One case of Small Pox on arrival here
21—March 14	S.S. Galeka	Delagoa Bay	One case of Enteric Fever. One case of Beri-beri
22—March 18	S.S. Danube	Buenos Ayres	Four cases of Enteric Fever.
23—March 20	S.S. Arversville	Matadi	Three cases of Malaria Fever. One case suspicious Small Pox landed at Aden
24—March 22	S.S. Soudan (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	One case of Chicken Pox
25—March 23	S.S. Dunera (H.M. Transport)	Mediterranean Ports	Two deaths from Bright's Disease
26—March 26	S.S. Armadale Castle	Natal	Two cases of Chicken Pox
27—March 26	S.S. Assaye (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	One case of Small Pox



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REMARKS.

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15—No action taken.

16—Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

17—No action taken.

18—One case landed at Ascension, the other two convalescent. Vessel proceeded to London.

19—No action taken.

20—The case of Small-pox removed to Hospital Ship. Four attendants and their effects removed to West Quay Hospital for disinfection. The whole of the Government bedding, &c., was removed for disinfection, and the Troops quarters thoroughly disinfected by Port Sanitary Authority.

21—Both cases proceeded in the vessel to London.

22—Convalescent on arrival. Disinfection carried out.

23—No action taken. Vessel proceeded to Hamburg.

24—Disinfection carried out.

25—These deaths reported as Bright's Disease, were discovered to have been due to Beri-Beri (see text of report).

26—Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

27—Case removed to Hospital Ship. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

Date.		Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.
28—March	29	S.S. Plassy (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	Crew : one death from Plague during voyage. Troops : One case of Measles on board. One case of Small Pox and two cases of Measles landed at Suez
29—March	30	S.S. Alexandra Woermann	Duala	One case of Black- water Fever
30—April	2	S.S. Avondale Castle	Cape Town	Five cases of Enteric Fever
31—April	4	S.S. Assaye (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	One case of Small Pox
32—April	6	S.S. Sicilia (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	Troops : One case of Small Pox landed at Suez
33—April	7	S.S. Atrato	Barbadoes	One case of Enteric Fever
34—April	9	S.S. Kinfauns Castle	Natal	Two cases of Enteric Fever
35—April	10	S.S. Phillipeville	Matadi	Twelve cases of Malarial Fever
36—April	14	S.S. Ernest Woermann	Lagos	Three cases of Malarial Fever
37—April	15	S.S. Tintagel Castle	Algoa Bay	Two cases of Enteric Fever
38—April	15	S.S. Nile	Buenos Ayres	One case of Rotheln
39—April	23	S.S. Carisbrook Castle	Cape Town	Two cases of Vari- cella
40—April	23	S.S. German	Cape Town	One case of Mumps



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REMARKS.

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28—For action taken in regard to Plague see text of report. Case of Measles removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

29—No action taken.

30—Two cases convalescent on arrival, the other three cases removed to Netley Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

31—The "Assaye" on outward voyage came into collision off Hurst Castle, and put back into Port. A steward on board subsequently developed Small-pox, and was removed to Hospital Ship. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority. (See No. 27).

32—All contacts removed with their effects in Steam Launch to West Quay Hospital for disinfection. The whole of the Government bedding, &c., removed to West Quay Hospital for disinfection. All Troops quarters thoroughly disinfected.

33—Case removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

34—One case of Enteric Fever removed to Isolation Hospital. In consequence of linen used by patient being mixed with other linen, the whole of the Ship's soiled linen was removed to West Quay Hospital for disinfection. Disinfection on board carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

35—No action taken.

36—No action taken.

37—One case died at sea, the other case convalescent. Vessel proceeded to London.

38—Case landed at Rio. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

39—Convalescent on arrival. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

40—No action taken.



Date.		Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.
41—April	23	S.S. Guelph	Cape Town	Three cases of Mumps
42—April	23	S.S. Sansu	Old Calabar	Two cases of Malarial Fever
43—April	24	S.S. Vestra	Newcastle	One case of Small Pox
44—April	30	S.S. Elonore Woermann	Duala	Fifty-one cases of Malarial Fever
45—May	2	S.S. Anversville	Matadi	Fifteen cases of Malarial Fever. One death Black-water Fever
46—May	7	S.S. Saxon	Natal	One case of Chicken Pox
47—May	9	S.S. Paul	East London	One case of Chicken Pox. Two cases of Enteric Fever
48—May	21	S.S. Armadale Castle	Natal	One case of Scarlet Fever
49—May	22	S.S. Anversville	Matadi	Four cases of Malarial Fever. Four cases of Sleeping Sickness
50—May	22	S.S. St. Paul	New York	One case of Measles
51—May	26	S.S. Galician	East London	One case of Whooping Cough
52—May	27	S.S. Dilwara (H.M. Transport)	Cape Town	One case of Enteric Fever (crew). Three cases of Enteric Fever (troops)
53—June	5	S.S. Dunera (H.M. Transport)	Durban	One death from Enteric Fever, buried at sea. One case of Enteric Fever, landed at Queens-town
54—June	6	S.S. Soudan (H.M. Transport)	Cape Town	Troops: Seven cases of Enteric Fever

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REMARKS.

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41—No action taken.

42—No action taken.

43—Case removed to Hospital Ship. Disinfection carried out, and all members of the crew vaccinated by Port Sanitary Authority.

44—No action taken.

45—No action taken.

46—Case removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

47—The case of Chicken Pox and one case of Enteric Fever removed to Isolation Hospital. The other case of Enteric convalescent on arrival. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

48—Case removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

49—Cases of Sleeping Sickness removed to Isolation Hospital. Bedding used by patients destroyed by burning in the ship's furnace. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority (see text of report).

50—Case landed at Cherbourg. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

51—Convalescent on arrival.

52—Case of Enteric Fever (crew) removed to Isolation Hospital. Three cases of Enteric Fever (troops) removed to Netley Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

53—Disinfection carried out.

54—Cases removed to Netley Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.



Date.		Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.
55—June	8	S.S. Plassy (H.M. Transport)	Cape Town	Six cases of Enteric Fever (troops). One case of Chicken Pox
56—June	11	S.S. Kinfauns Castle	Natal	One case of Enteric Fever
57—June	11	S.S. Leopoldville	Matadi	Twelve cases of Malarial Fever
58—June	17	S.S. Ilaro	Rotterdam	One case of Malarial Fever
59—June	18	S.S. Briton	Natal	Four cases of Malaria Fever. One case of Dysentery. One Case of Whooping Cough
60—June	21	S.S. Galeka	Delagoa Bay	One case of Beri-beri
61—June	24	S.S. Thames	Buenos Ayres	One case of Enteric Fever. One case of Chicken Pox. Some cases of Malarial Fever
62—June	28	S.S. Sicilia (H.M. Transport)	Durban	One case of Enteric Fever
63—July	3	S.S. Phillipeville	Banana	Four cases of Malarial Fever
64—July	7	S.S. Mouravia	Old Calabar	Six cases of Malarial Fever
65—July	23	S.S. Anversville	Matadi	Twenty-seven cases of Malarial Fever (two deaths)
66—July	31	S.S. Elonore Woermann	Swakopmund	Cases of Malarial Fever. One case of Enteric Fever
67—August	7	S.S. Dilwara (H.M. Transport)	Durban	Troops: one case of Erysipelas
68—August	12	S.S. New York	New York	One case of Enteric Fever
69—August	13	S.S. Leopoldville	Matadi	Six cases of Malarial Fever



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REMARKS.

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55—Cases of Enteric removed to Netley Hospital, case of Chicken Pox convalescent on arrival. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

56—Convalescent on arrival. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

57—No action taken.

58—No action taken.

59—No action taken. Case of Whooping Cough convalescent on arrival.

60—Case landed at Cape Town.

61—Case of Chicken Pox landed at Vigo. Case of Enteric removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

62—Convalescent on arrival. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

63—No action taken.

64—No action taken.

65—No action taken.

66—Patient (Enteric) was a German soldier and proceeded in vessel to Hamburg.

67—Case convalescent. Disinfection carried out.

68—Case removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

69—No action taken.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.
70—Sept. 2	S.S. Yala	Old Calabar	Four cases of Malarial Fever
71—Sept. 14	S.S. Tintagel Castle	Algoa Bay	One death Enteric Fever
72—Sept. 25	S.S. Anversville	Matadi	Two cases of Malarial Fever
73—Sept. 28	S.S. Elonore Woermann	Cameroons	Seven cases of Malarial Fever
74—October 2	S.S. Germanic	New York	One case of Measles
75—October 8	S.S. Walmer Castle	Durban	One case of Whooping Cough
76—October 14	S.S. Leopoldville	Matadi	Six cases of Malarial Fever
77—October 26	S.S. Gascon	Algoa Bay	One case of Measles
78—October 28	S.S. Lucie Woermann	Cameroons	Six cases of Malarial Fever
79—Nov. 2	S.S. Raglan Castle	Delagoa Bay	Two cases of Enteric Fever
80—Nov. 3	S.S. Guelph	East London	One case of Enteric Fever
81—Nov. 3	S.S. Assaye (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	Troops: three cases of Malarial Fever
82—Nov. 5	S.S. Carisbrook Castle	Natal	One case of Chicken Pox
83—Nov. 6	S.S. Phillipeville	Banana	One death Malarial Fever
84—Nov. 13	S.S. Soudan (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	Troops: Twenty-five cases of Phthisis
85—Nov. 14	S.S. Munnchalia	New York	One case of Enteric Fever
86—Nov. 20	S.S. Minneapolis	New York	One case of Enteric Fever
87—Nov. 21	S.S. Goorkha	East London	One case of Chicken Pox

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REMARKS.

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70—No action taken.

71—Disinfection carried out.

72—No action taken.

73—No action taken.

74—Case removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

75—Case convalescent. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

76—No action taken.

77—Case convalescent. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

78—No action taken.

79—Cases removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

80—Case removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

81—No action taken.

82—Case convalescent. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

83-- No action taken.

84—Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

85—Case removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

86—Case removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

87—Case convalescent. Vessel proceeded to London.



Date.		Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.
88—Nov.	23	S.S. Plassy (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	Fourteen cases of Phthisis (troops)
89—Nov.	28	S.S. Anversville	Banana	Three cases of Malarial Fever
90—Dec.	2	S.S. Oldenburg	Sydney	One case of Enteric Fever
91—Dec.	2	S.S. Cape Ortegal	Buenos Ayres	One case of Enteric Fever
92—Dec.	3	S.S. Guelph	London	One case of Measles
93—Dec.	9	S.S. Sicilia (H.M. Transport)	Bombay	Troops: One death Enteric Fever
94—Dec.	10	S.S. Walmer Castle	Durban	Two cases of Enteric Fever
95—Dec.	17	S.S. Kinfauns Castle	Natal	One case of Measles on outward voyage
96—Dec.	17	S.S. Leopoldville	Matadi	One death, dysentery. Five cases and one death Malarial Fever
97—Dec.	24	S.S. Briton	Natal	One case of Measles

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REMARKS.

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88—Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

89—No action taken.

90—Patient was a German and proceeded in vessel to Hamburg.

91—Ditto.

92—Case removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

93—Disinfection carried out.

94—Cases removed to Isolation Hospital. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

95—Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

96—No action taken.

97—Case convalescent. Disinfection carried out by Port Sanitary Authority.

**TABLE D.****INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

Table showing the number of cases reported to have occurred on vessels bound for Southampton, and the number of them actually landed at this Port.

DISEASE.	Total cases reported	Cases actually landed and removed for isolation	Cases occurring during voyage and dealt with before arrival here, or died at sea.				
			Landed at other Ports.	Proceeded in vessel to other Ports.	Died at Sea.	Convalescent on arrival.	Total.
Small Pox...	9	3	6	...	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever	3	1	2	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	63	38	4	3	4	14	25
Erysipelas...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2
Measles ...	22	3	18	...	...	1	19
Chicken Pox	13	3	4	...	...	6	10
Plague ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping Cough	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Totals ...	117	48	35	3	7	24	69

Cases of sickness (other than infectious shown in Table D) reported to have occurred on vessels bound for Southampton. Minor ailments have been omitted.

Black Water Fever	...	2	Rheumatism	...	...	3
Malarial Fever	...	201	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	2
Elevated Temperature	...	11	Apoplexy	...	...	3
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	...	95	Sunstroke	...	...	2
Beri Beri	...	3	Meningitis	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	78	Heart Disease	...	...	10
Venereal Diseases	...	41	Tonsilitis	...	...	4
Influenza	...	4	Gastritis	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	47	Chronic Nephritis...	...	...	11
Cancer...	...	4	Sleeping Sickness...	...	...	4



**TABLE E.****THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.**

Reported to have existed on Vessels bound for Southampton for ten years, 1895 to 1904.

DISEASE.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Small Pox ..	4	6	15	11	12	19	4	2	11	9
Scarlet Fever ..	...	2	...	...	2	3	4	25	13	3
Enteric Fever..	4	10	15	14	12	260	252	179	86	63
Diphtheria ..	...	2	3	1	1	5	2	2	8	...
Measles ..	2	32	32	37	41	53	61	187	47	22
Yellow Fever ..	...	2	3	1	1	5	...	1	1	...
Plague ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	3*	...	2	1

\* Two of these were convalescent cases from Cape Town.

**DEATHS AT SEA.**

Eighty-seven deaths were reported during the year as having occurred on Vessels bound for Southampton.

Respiratory Diseases and Phthisis were responsible for the largest number of deaths.

Heart Disease ..	..	9	Diarrhœa and Dysentery ..	3
Syncope ..	..	2	Black Water Fever ..	1
Phthisis ..	..	16	Malarial Fever ..	6
Pneumonia ..	..	9	Enteric Fever ..	4
Heat Apoplexy ..	..	2	Suicide ..	2
Apoplexy ..	..	3	Other Diseases ..	30

**PLAGUE.**

Plague has occurred at the following places during the year:—

China, Japan, India, Phillipine Islands, Singapore, Malay Peninsula, Aden, Egypt, East Africa, Mozambique, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Mauritius, Sydney, Brisbane, Ipswich and Maryborough Queensland, Perth and Freemantle Western Australia, Auckland, New Zealand, Sandwich Isles, San Francisco, Rio de Janerio, Bahia, Pernambuco, San Paulo, Rio Grande,

Buenos Ayres, and several towns in the Argentine, Antifagasta and other towns in Chili, Lima, Callao and several towns in Peru, Mazatlan, Mexico, Smyrna, Turkey.

All vessels arriving from any of the above-mentioned places were boarded by the Port Sanitary Authority off Netley, and the names and addresses of all persons landing were secured before the vessel proceeded to dock.

All troopships were also boarded off Netley in co-operation with the Naval and Military representatives at this Port.

One death from Plague occurred on the voyage of H.M. Transport "Plassy" from Bombay to Southampton. The following are the details:—

The "Plassy" left Bombay on the 1st March. On the 10th, a native fireman was discovered to be suffering from Plague. He was immediately isolated in a life-boat on deck, all infected articles destroyed, and disinfection carried out. The patient died on the 13th, and was buried at sea.

The vessel arrived here on the 30th March. The crew and passengers were inspected, and their names and addresses taken and forwarded to the districts to which they were proceeding.

The vessel, which entered the Dock under the control of the Port Sanitary Authority, was immediately removed to the mooring station in the Southampton Water after disembarking, also under the control of the Port Sanitary Authority.

The whole of the Government bedding and ship's bedding and linen, amounting to 23,568 articles, were transferred to barges and taken to West Quay for disinfection in the steam disinfectors. All the ship's stores likely to be damaged by disinfection were brought up on deck and inspected. The whole of the vessel below the spar deck, native firemen's and native stewards' quarters, were thoroughly disinfected with sulphur dioxide. The bedding and effects of the whole of the crew and the bedding used by the stevedores were disinfected in



the steam disinfecter on board. The whole of the cabin accommodation above the spar deck was sprayed with formalin.

On opening up the vessel after disinfection 220 rats and 15 mice were found dead. These were collected and destroyed in the ship's furnace.

On the arrival at Southampton of the S.S. "Walmer Castle" from South Africa on the 30th January, a 3rd class passenger was found to be suffering from glandular enlargement in the groin, and other symptoms simulating Plague. The patient was removed for observation and contacts bathed and disinfected, and disinfection carried out. Specimens of blood and serum were forwarded by special messenger to the Local Government Board for bacteriological examination. The examination however, proved to be entirely negative, and no further action was taken.

#### CHOLERA.

Cholera existed during the year in the following places:—

India, China, Hong Kong, Japan, British Borneo, French Indio China, Phillipine Islands, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Russia, Bahrein Islands, Arabia, Mesopatamia, Baku, Tiflis, &c.

Severe epidemics of Cholera existed in Asiatic Turkey, Persia and Eastern European Russia during the summer. Should there be a recrudescence of the disease in the latter district during the summer of 1905, there will be some danger of its extending to the countries of Western Europe.

No cases of Cholera were reported during the year as having occurred on vessels arriving here.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

Cases of Yellow Fever occurred during the year in the following places:—

Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janerio, several towns in Mexico, Panama, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Cuba, Jamaica, Caracas, French West Africa, Grand Bassam, Assinie.

No case occurred on any vessel arriving here.



## SMALL POX.

Nine cases of Small Pox were reported as having occurred on vessels arriving in this Port, six of which were landed at other Ports, and three were landed here, the particulars of which are:—

March 8th. H.M. Transport "Assaye." Arrived from Bombay. Three cases had occurred during voyage and were land at Suez. J.W., age 34, a private in the Staffordshire Regt., was suffering from Small Pox on arrival here. The patient was removed to Hospital Ship and all contacts removed to West Quay and bathed and disinfected. Thorough disinfection was carried out on board, and names and addresses of all persons on board were forwarded to the district to which they were proceeding. Re-vaccination was carried out on board before arrival.

March 26th. A.M., age 28. A steward on board H.M. Transport "Assaye." This man had been in contact with another steward off the "Assaye" who had developed Small Pox while in London some days before. The "Assaye" had started on a voyage to Bombay but having been in collision off Hurst Castle returned to Southampton on March 20th. The patient was removed to the Hospital Ship, and all the usual precautions carried out.

This case infected a man who had also been a steward on the "Assaye," and who resided in Lower Bridge Road, particulars of which are given in the Town report.

April 24th. J.G., age 31. A fireman on S.S. "Vestra," which arrived here from Newcastle-on-Tyne. The patient had been in contact with a case of Small Pox at Newcastle. The case was removed to the Hospital Ship and thorough disinfection carried out. The whole of the crew were re-vaccinated by the Port Sanitary Authority.

In the case of those ships where cases had been landed at other Ports, disinfection was carried out and the names and addresses of all passengers and crews landing here were obtained and forwarded to the districts to which they were proceeding.



## ENTERIC FEVER.

Sixty-three cases of Enteric Fever occurred on vessels bound for this Port, of which number 38 were landed here, as compared with 72 landed here during 1903. Twenty of the cases were removed to Netley Hospital, 15 to the Isolation Hospital, 2 to the Workhouse Infirmary, and 1 to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital.

## SCARLET FEVER.

Three cases of Scarlet Fever were reported as having occurred on vessels bound for Southampton. Only one case was landed, and this was removed to our Isolation Hospital.

## OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Three cases of Measles and 3 cases of Chicken Pox were landed in the Port. All the cases of Measles and 2 of the cases of Chicken Pox were removed to our Isolation Hospital.

## SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Four cases of Sleeping Sickness were landed by the S.S. "Anversville" from the West Coast of Africa. The cases were proceeding to the Tropical School of Medicine at Liverpool for pathological observation. On arrival here the cases were removed to our Isolation Hospital until arrangements were made for their removal to Liverpool.

## BERI-BERI.

H.M. Transport "Dunera" arrived at Southampton on March 19th, bringing troops from Mediterranean Ports; only minor cases of sickness and venereal disease amongst crew and troops being reported. On March 22nd the death of a native fireman from Bright's Disease was reported. A further visit to the vessel was made on the 23rd March, when a second death was reported, the man being a native coal trimmer, his death also being attributed by the Ship's Surgeon to Bright's Disease. A thorough examination was therefore made of the native crew, and five other men were discovered suffering from symptoms of disease similar to that from which the two deaths had occurred, and which were undoubtedly caused by Beri-Beri.



The patients were removed to the Incorporation Infirmary, Shirley Warren, and the firemen's quarters on board thoroughly disinfected and afterwards cleansed and painted, and instructions as to proper means of ventilation of quarters, &c., were given to the Officer in charge of the vessel.

### TROOPSHIPS.

Twenty-eight transports arrived here during the year; compared with 40 in the previous year, and 138 in 1902. The number of crews and passengers landed by these vessels amounted to 5,131 crew, and 30,802 passengers. These figures compare with 7,016 crew and 38,182 passengers in 1903, and 19,992 crew and 136,188 passengers in 1902.

Six of the transports came from Cape Town, 4 from Durban, 13 from Bombay, 1 from Hong Kong, and 4 from Alexandria.

All these vessels were boarded off Netley on arrival and medically inspected, in co-operation with the Naval and Military Authorities.

The infectious diseases occurring on board and action taken are detailed in Table (C).

Cases of Enteric Fever existing amongst troops were removed to Netley Hospital. Cases of infectious disease occurring amongst crew, or amongst children on board, were removed to our Isolation Hospital, and cases of Small Pox to the Hospital Ship.

It was considered advisable in many cases to remove the whole of the bedding and linen on board for disinfection. This entails much work, as it necessitates removal to and from West Quay and disinfection in our steam disinfector, and checking and counting all articles removed.

The following table shows the number of transports, arriving together with crew and passengers, landing here, since Southampton was made a trooping Port :—



Year.	Number of Troopships arriving here.	Number of crews landed.	Number of Passengers. (Troops.)
1896	9	—	10,373
1897	13	2,453	12,635
1898	30	4,486	26,171
1899	26	4,004	23,913
1900	101	15,123	46,974
1901	134	17,407	80,310
1902	138	19,992	136,188
1903	40	7,016	38,182
1904	28	5,131	30,802

**TABLE F.**

LIST OF TRANSPORTS ARRIVING IN THE PORT  
OF SOUTHAMPTON FROM FOREIGN PORTS  
DURING THE YEAR 1904.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Whence.	Crew.	Passengers.
1904.				
January 9th	Rameses	Alexandria	44	294
January 14th	Soudan	Bombay	192	1366
January 23rd	Plassy	Bombay	227	1287
January 29th	Sicilia	Bombay	182	1268
February 12th	Dunera	Cape Town	171	424
March 2nd	Dilwara	Hong Kong	171	1129
March 2nd	Harlech Castle	Cape Town	75	174
March 8th	Assaye	Bombay	230	1533
March 19th	Dunera	Alexandria	172	1098
March 22nd	Soudan	Bombay	200	1367
March 29th	Plassy	Bombay	235	774
April 6th	Sicilia	Bombay	193	838
May 27th	Dilwara	Cape Town	171	1303

TABLE F.—*Continued.*

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Whence.	Crew.	Passengers.
1904.				
June 5th	Dunera	Durban	171	134
June 6th	Soudan	Cape Town	189	1378
June 8th	Plassy	Cape Town	228	1622
June 14th	Assaye	Bombay	227	1285
June 28th	Sicilia	Durban	181	1282
July 9th	Malta	Bombay	161	1206
August 7th	Dilwara	Durban	170	1443
August 26th	Dunera	Durban	171	575
October 21st	Dilwara	Alexandria	169	1177
November 3rd	Assaye	Bombay	237	1539
November 9th	Dunera	Cape Town	172	1087
November 13th	Soudan	Bombay	201	1368
November 23rd	Plassy	Bombay	230	1151
December 9th	Sicilia	Bombay	193	1354
December 14th	Dunera	Alexandria	168	1346
Total for the year 1904 ...			5131	30802



BOARDING VESSELS IN THE RIVER UNDER  
REGULATIONS AS TO PLAGUE, CHOLERA,  
AND YELLOW FEVER.

These Regulations which were made by the Order of the Local Government Board dated 9th November, 1896, require (*inter alia*) "The Officer of Customs to visit any Ship coming from foreign, and if he finds, or has reason to suspect that the Ship is infected, shall detain such Ship, and forthwith give notice thereof, and cause of such detention to the Sanitary Authority," such detention by the Officer of Customs to cease as soon as the Ship has been duly visited and examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

Article (8) of the Order empowers the Medical Officer of Health if he has reason to suspect that any ship coming, or being within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Authority, whether examined by the Officer of Customs or not, is infected, shall, or if he has reason to suspect that the Ship has come from an infected place, may visit and examine such Ship for the purpose of ascertaining whether such Ship is infected.

Since the date of the Order, the Officer of Customs has boarded in the River close to the place fixed under the said Order for mooring, Ships considered to be infected, or vessels coming from Ports regarded by the Port Sanitary Authority as infected.

The Port Sanitary Authority had by courtesy of the Customs, made use of their launch for boarding purposes, and when the Customs Launch was laid up the Port Sanitary Launch took her place. This arrangement worked satisfactorily and smoothly.

At the end of February, 1904, it came to the knowledge of the Port Sanitary Authority that the Officer of Customs did not



intend to visit any vessel coming into the Dock until she arrived alongside, after February 29th, 1904. No official intimation whatever of this intention had been conveyed to the Sanitary Authority.

Inasmuch as the Port Sanitary Authority had notified all Agents, Consuls and Pilots that vessels coming from South Africa, Mauritius, Brazil, Ports in the River Plate, all Ports in Egypt, or vessels coming through the Suez Canal, Odessa, Constantinople, Ports in the Levant, Hong Kong, Bombay, Calcutta, and all Ports on the Western Coast of South America, they were placed in some difficulty, and moreover, there was no time to notify the Shipping Agents, &c., of the altered arrangements. Under the new arrangement it would be necessary for the Port Sanitary Authority to make provision for a second shift of hands on the Port Launch and increase the Port Staff by two Inspectors, also to obtain the services of a second Launch.

At a meeting of the Health Committee on March 2nd, it was resolved that the various Consuls, Agents, and Pilots be informed that until further notice, vessels would not be boarded in the River after the 5th March, and that the Town Clerk be directed to communicate with the Local Government Board thereon.

A notice was therefore issued on the 3rd March to Ship Owners, Pilots and others, intimating that the instructions previously issued would be suspended on the 5th March, and that until further notice vessels from infected or suspected Ports would be boarded by the Port Sanitary Authority on approaching their intended berths.

In April a letter was received from the Collector of Customs stating that the Customs had decided to go back to the practice of visiting vessels in the River, as they did previous to 29th February, 1904, until such time as definite orders to the contrary were given.



The Health Committee further considered the matter at their meeting on the 21st April, and were of opinion that the matter being of so important a character, and the desirability of having a more definite understanding and complete co-operation, the letter, and a report thereon should be forwarded to the Local Government Board, and pending their reply no alteration should be made in the existing arrangements.

At a meeting of the Health Committee on the 1st June, a letter was read from the Local Government Board enclosing copy of letter received by the Board from the Customs Authorities in London, in which the Commissioners of Customs expressed the hope that the Port Sanitary Authority would be satisfied that no directions had been given by them, or were contemplated, altering the arrangements which had existed for several years.

The Committee therefore resolved to revert to the former method of boarding vessels from infected or suspected Ports at the Boarding Station in the River.

A letter was subsequently received from the Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board stating that with a view of arriving at a uniform procedure for dealing with incoming vessels, certain of the Customs Head Quarter Staff and himself as representing the Local Government Board would visit Southampton, in common with other Ports, with the view of placing the matter on a more favourable and stable basis.

A Conference was accordingly held in the Mayor's Parlour in July, when it was definitely decided that the system of co-operation between the Port Sanitary Authority and Customs of boarding vessels in the River, which had worked so satisfactorily for several years, should be continued.

An amended notice was therefore issued in July to Ship-owners, Pilots, &c., notifying that all vessels from infected or suspected Ports specified in such notice, would be boarded at the Boarding Station in the River.

## GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

**TABLE G.**

Showing number of Vessels inspected, including re-visits with per centage of defects.

Date.	Foreign Vessels visited	Coasting Vessels visited	Total Inspections	Number found Defective	Per centage Defective
1890	1,750	3,570	5,320	75	1·4
1891	1,755	3,840	5,595	88	1·5
1892	1,788	2,819	4,607	57	1·2
1893	2,976	2,513	5,489	162	2·95
1894	2,196	4,190	6,386	239	3·74
1895	2,212	3,822	6,034	111	1·83
1896	2,312	3,196	5,508	105	1·9
1897	1,692	3,345	5,037	105	2·1
1898	1,766	3,136	4,902	48	0·97
1899	1,786	2,585	4,371	42	0·96
1900	1,666	1,795	3,461	52	1·5
1901	3,586	2,549	6,135	73	1·2
1902	2,191	3,464	5,655	175	3·1
1903	1,534	3,453	4,987	208	4·17
1904	1,618	3,555	5,173	140	2·67

## INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

The number of inspections made amounted to 4,620, not including 553 re-visits. This is an increase of 263 inspections, and a decrease of 70 re-visits, compared with 1903.

Passengers and cargo vessels, other than those from infected ports, are boarded immediately they arrive alongside the quays. Vessels which only discharge passengers off Hamble are waited on by tenders. An officer of the Port Sanitary Authority accompanies each tender and receives a



report as to the health of the persons on board, and more particularly of those who are to be landed at Southampton. The number of such vessels visited was 135, and the number of passengers landed 6,790, being an increase of 1,564 in the number of passengers landed by tender when compared with previous year. In many instances the Steam Ambulance accompanies the tender in readiness to remove any infectious disease that may exist on board, without causing any delay to the vessel.

### NUISANCES.

Two hundred and eight nuisances, principally of an unimportant character, were discovered during the year, being an increase of 33 compared with the previous year.

The majority of the nuisances were abated by verbal notice. In those cases where the vessel sailed before the notice could be complied with, if the vessel was proceeding to a home port, information as to the non-compliance was forwarded to the Port Medical Officer of the district to which such vessel was proceeding.

The nuisances consisted mainly of the following :—

Uncleanly crews' quarters	...	...	63
Defective stoves and stove pipes	...	...	28
Defective ports in crews' quarters	...	...	3
Defective ventilation in crews' quarters	...	...	10
Uncleanly store rooms in crews' quarters	...	...	3
Foul scuppers in crews' quarters	...	...	1
Uncleanly food lockers	...	...	11
Defective food locker door in crew's quarters	...	...	1
Defective bulkheads in crew's quarters	...	...	2
Uncleanly lockers in crews' quarters	...	...	2
Leaky decks over crews' quarters	...	...	8
Defective floors in crews' quarters	...	...	2

Leaky condition of hawse pipe	...	4
Dampness of crews' quarters caused by want of ventilation	... ..	3
Uncleanly fresh water tanks and casks	...	3 <sup>1</sup>
Defective fresh water tank	... ..	3
Uncleanly hold	... ..	1
Defective fresh water casks	... ..	3
Foul condition of waterclosets and urinals		3
Defective waterclosets	... ..	1
Defective decklights in crews' quarters	...	1
Ships' stores and gear in crews' quarters...		2
Foul bilges	... ..	1

### DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Authority on 46 vessels, and 101,796 articles of bedding, &c. (including a number of parcels containing pieces of bedding and effects counted as one article but disinfected separately), were removed to West Quay Hospital and disinfected in the Steam Disinfector, and returned to the various vessels from which they were removed.

### RATS.

The total number of rats caught and destroyed during the year amounted to 47,813, viz. :—On vessels, 20,607 ; in stores and wharves, Docks, 27,206.

The number destroyed in 1903 was 34,608, and in 1902, 24,868.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Two samples of water were taken from water-tanks of vessels from foreign ports and submitted to the Borough Analyst for analysis. The samples proved to be of good quality.

The water barges supplying vessels and yachts in the port with drinking water were frequently inspected, and found in a satisfactory condition.



## UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

112 Bags of Potatoes weighing about 5 tons.

189 Cases of Bacon, which had been damaged by sea water, weighing about 60 tons.

1 ton (approximately) of Bananas. 523 barrels of Pineapples. 60 crates of Pineapples.

### TABLE H.

Table showing the total number of vessels visited, nationality, description, and number found defective, during the year 1903 (not including revisits).

Nationality.				Steam.	Sail.	Total.	Defective.
American	...	...	...	50	0	50	1
British	...	...	...	2883	1263	4146	189
Belgian	...	...	...	24	0	24	0
Dutch	...	...	...	67	2	69	1
Danish	...	...	...	7	8	15	0
French	...	...	...	3	47	50	9
German	...	...	...	180	16	196	2
Greek	...	...	...	2	0	2	0
Italian	...	...	...	1	1	2	0
Norwegian	...	...	...	11	28	39	1
Russian	...	...	...	0	10	10	1
Spanish	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Swedish	...	...	...	9	7	16	4
Total	...	...	...	3237	1382	4619	208







