

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Tyne Port Health Authority.

Contributors

Tyne Port Health Authority.

Publication/Creation

1964

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gfxc5x72>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

4477(2) LIBRARY COPY
11
TYNE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

for the year

1964

T. C. FALCONER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



TYNE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

66th
ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

1964

T. C. FALCONER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SMITH BROTHERS (HEBBURN & JARROW) LIMITED
LYON STREET, HEBBURN.
1965.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

1988

ANNUAL

REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

1988

REPORT

TYNE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

CONSTITUTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S ORDER

DATED 29TH MARCH, 1897.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE :

COUNCILLOR B. ABRAHAMS.
COUNCILLOR MRS. E. G. CHALK, A.L.C.M.
COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. GRAHAM,
ALDERMAN R. W. HANLON.
ALDERMAN MRS. C. C. SCOTT, J.P.
ALDERMAN MRS. M. SHAW.
COUNCILLOR MRS. M. STEPHENSON.
ALDERMAN MRS. A. WYNNE-JONES.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF GATESHEAD :

COUNCILLOR W. COLLINS. (Vice-Chairman).
COUNCILLOR A. V. TURNBULL, J.P.
ALDERMAN B. N. YOUNG.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF SOUTH SHIELDS :

ALDERMAN W. P. McANANY, J.P.
ALDERMAN E. W. MACKLEY, J.P.
ALDERMAN MRS. M. E. SUTTON, J.P.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF TYNEMOUTH :

COUNCILLOR J. P. HEARN.
COUNCILLOR H. SOWERBY, J.P.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF WALLSEND :

ALDERMAN J. McFADYEN.
ALDERMAN C. L. PALMER, J.P.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF JARROW :

COUNCILLOR S. T. STONES.

ELECTED BY THE HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR G. WATSON. (Chairman).

ELECTED BY THE FELLING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR T. P. S. PRUDHAM, J.P.

ELECTED BY THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR J. T. STEPHENSON (~~Chairman~~).

ELECTED BY THE NEWBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR W. G. F. SHACKLETON.

ELECTED BY THE WHICKHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR C. B. WESTGARTH.

The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st December, 1964.

CONTENTS

	Page
SECTION I Staff	7
,, II Amount of shipping entering the district during the year	8
,, III Character of shipping and trade during the year ...	13
,, IV Inland barge traffic	17
,, V Water supply	17
,, VI Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952—1963 ...	18
,, VII Smallpox	19
,, VIII Venereal Disease	19
,, IX Cases of notifiable and other diseases on ships	20
,, X Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships	25
,, XI Measures taken against ships infected with or sus- pected for plague	25
,, XII Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports	25
,, XIII Inspection of ships for nuisances	27
,, XIV Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948	30
,, XV Medical Inspection of Aliens	30
,, XVI Miscellaneous :—	
(1) Food Inspection	33
(2) Clean Air Act	36
(3) Medical Treatment	36
(4) Launches	37
(5) Boundaries of the Authority	37
(6) Dangerous Drugs Regulations	38
(7) Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities	38
(8) Education	39

TYNE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

MILL DAM,
SOUTH SHIELDS.
FEBRUARY, 1965.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
TYNE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report, as Medical Officer of Health to the Tyne Port Health Authority, for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

It is with the deepest regret that I refer to the death, on 4th January, 1965, of Councillor George Watson of Hebburn, who was appointed Chairman of the Authority in June, 1964. Councillor Watson showed a great interest in the practical work carried out on the river and his encouragement and support were greatly appreciated by myself and other members of the staff.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the directions contained in Form Part 20, of the Ministry of Health, which states that the information given under Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, and XVI, in an earlier report, which has not changed, need not be repeated annually but, a full report under each section is required quinquennially and this will fall due in the ensuing Annual Report for the year 1965.

During the year 1964, 4561 vessels with a total net tonnage of 7,232,283 entered the Tyne Ports. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the number of vessels arriving from foreign ports but a decrease in coast-wise traffic due, in large measure, to a substantial reduction in shipments of coal. Imports of general merchandise rose to nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons and exports were almost $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. Total passenger traffic of more than 150,000 was the highest on record and seems likely to continue to increase.

There were no cases of smallpox during the year. Particular attention continues to be paid to the vaccination state of all crews of vessels arriving from smallpox endemic areas and, where necessary, arrangements are made to perform vaccination. The number of cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases are set out in Table D and show an increase compared with the previous year.

During the year, 345 deratting exemption certificates were issued and 4 deratting certificates following the necessary fumigation or trapping. In addition, 40 rodent control certificates were issued in respect of vessels engaged in coast-wise trade.

Once again, I am pleased to express my most sincere appreciation of the valuable assistance invariably received from H.M. Customs and H.M. Immigration Service; the co-operation of these two government departments is a vital contribution to the efficient and harmonious working of the Port Health Authority. I am also most grateful for the help given to myself and other members of the staff by the Tyne Improvement Commission, the Pilots, the River Police, the Ministry of Transport, Lloyds Hailing Station, the Shipping Federation, shipowners, agents, masters and many others.

I gladly pay a well deserved tribute to all members of the staff who have worked most efficiently and willingly throughout the year. Mr. R. O. Burn, the Chief Port Health Inspector has, unfortunately, been absent from duty, because of illness, since September, 1964; to him I extend the good wishes, not only of myself but also on behalf of many who have come to regard him so highly in the course of his many years of service on the river.

In conclusion, I wish to record my sincere thanks for the unfailing support and encouragement I have received from the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Authority whose sustained interest has been greatly appreciated by myself and other members of the staff.

T. C. FALCONER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I—STAFF

TABLE A.

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
T. C. Falconer	Medical Officer of Health	16th June, 1963 ...	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.....	Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants.
J. Eustace	Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part time)	27th July, 1955 ...	M.D., M.R.C.P., I.....	Deputy Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants. General Practitioner.
T. H. Ogle	Clerk to the Authority (part time)	1st October, 1963	L.L.B.	Private Legal Practice.
R. O. Burn	Chief Port Health Inspector ...	30th May, 1933 ...	Cert. R.S.I. Certificate Meat and other Foods	
W. B. Weatherston	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	6th February, 1933	Cert. R.S.I. Certificate Meat and other Foods	
J. Cosgrove	Port Health Inspector	1st August, 1962...	Cert. of P.H.I. Examining Board, Cert of Meat and other Foods. Smoke Inspectors Cert... Cert. of R.S. Association. (Sc.)	
J. Anderson	Port Health Inspector	1st Nov. 1962	Cert. of Meat and other Foods. (Sc.)	
D. N. Wallace	Port Health Assistant	12th July, 1957 ...		
H. Burn	Clerk	4th March, 1935 ...		
R. Humphrey	Rat seacher	21st Dec. 1951 ...		
L. Humphrey	Rat seacher	28th Sept. 1953 ...		
R. S. Burn	Launch Coxswain	14th April, 1939 ...		
A. Haxell	Launch Coxswain	28th Feb. 1957 ...		
R. J. McDermott	Launch Hand	7th August, 1962...		
F. D. Gallagher	Launch Hand	4th Oct. 1963		

OFFICES OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health—Mill Dam, South Shields. Tel South Shields 3419.

Chief Inspector—Mill Dam, South Shields. Tel. South Shields 3419. Deputy Chief Inspector— Tel. Newcastle 811173

Clerk to the Authority—5, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. Tel. Newcastle 22796.

**SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING
THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1964**

TABLE B.

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 Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	1,650	3,108,885	546	1,616	18
Coastwise	2,911	4,123,398	36	2,748	12
Total	4,561	7,232,283	582	4,364	30

Total number of vessels visited by Inspectors :—

British Ships.

Steam	771	
Motor	1,802	
Fishing	130	
	2,703	

Foreign Ships.

Steam	268	
Motor	1,523	
Fishing	268	
	2,059	
Revisits		679
		5,441

Total number of crews of vessels visited by Inspectors:—

British Ships

British White	47,947
British Coloured	4,815
Alien White	350
Alien Coloured	3,710
	<hr/>
	56,822
	<hr/>

Foreign Ships

British White	3,288
British Coloured	232
Alien White	50,729
Alien Coloured	202
	<hr/>
	54,451
	<hr/>

111,273

British Fishing Vessels.

British White	1,637
British Coloured .....	...
	<hr/>

1,637

Foreign Fishing Vessels.

Alien White	4,844
Alien Coloured .....	...
	<hr/>

4,844

117,754

The Nationalities of vessels inspected were as follows:—

British	2,573
Czech	1
Danish	179
Dutch	206
Eirean	11
Finnish	19
French	13
German	403
Ghanian	1
Greek	35
Icelandic	1
Israeli	7
Italian	4
Jugo-Slav	2
Kuwaity	1
Lebanese	10
Liberian	37
Norwegian	618
Pakistani	1
Panamanian	46
Polish	11
Portugese	3
Rumanian	14
Spanish	3
Swedish	124
Turkish	3
U.S.S.R.	38
	<hr/>
	4,364
	<hr/>

Tonnage of vessels visited by Inspectors :—

Steamers.		
British	1,684,577	
Foreign	701,742	
	<hr/>	2,386,319
Motors.		
British	2,952,227	
Foreign	1,813,445	
	<hr/>	4,765,672
		<hr/>
		7,151,991
Fishing Vessels.		
British	11,300	
Foreign	22,252	
	<hr/>	
		<hr/>
		33,554

The Nationalities of Fishing Vessels visited were as follows :—

British	130
Danish	4
Dutch	5
French	1
German	21
Ghanian	1
Icelandic	6
Norwegian	1
Polish	229
	<hr/>
	398
	<hr/>

The number of Re-visits made during the year were as follows :—

In connection with the issuing of De-ratting and De-ratting Exemption Certificates	473
In connection with health	112
In order to have defects remedied	94
	<hr/>
	679
	<hr/>

The number of vessels inspected during each year for the last 10 years has been as follows :—

1955	Vessels	5,474	
	Fishing Vessels	212	
	Re-visits	923	
		<hr/>	6,609
1956	Vessels	5,376	
	Fishing Vessels	195	
	Re-visits	787	
		<hr/>	6,358
1957	Vessels	5,582	
	Fishing Vessels	295	
	Re-visits	703	
		<hr/>	6,580
1958	Vessels	4,800	
	Fishing Vessels	61	
	Re-visits	536	
		<hr/>	5,397
1959	Vessels	4,130	
	Fishing Vessels	31	
	Re-visits	417	
		<hr/>	4,578
1960	Vessels	3,898	
	Fishing Vessels	29	
	Re-visits	388	
		<hr/>	4,315
1961	Vessels	4,392	
	Fishing Vessels	156	
	Re-visits	553	
		<hr/>	5,101
1962	Vessels	4,614	
	Fishing Vessels	320	
	Re-visits	590	
		<hr/>	5,524
1963	Vessels	4,679	
	Fishing Vessels	517	
	Re-visits	724	
		<hr/>	5,920
1964	Vessels	4,364	
	Fishing Vessels	398	
	Re-visits	679	
		<hr/>	5,441

**SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE
DURING THE YEAR**

TABLE C.
TABLE SHOWING PASSENGER TRAFFIC
FROM 1955 TO 1964

Year.	Passengers.	
	Inwards.	Outwards.
1955	59,048	60,478
1956	64,066	64,554
1957	65,052	66,079
1958	62,333	64,059
1959	64,424	66,416
1960	66,460	69,662
1961	70,128	73,229
1962	70,842	74,258
1963	65,016	67,393
1964	75,451	75,130

The total passenger traffic, of more than 150,000, was the highest on record and seems likely to continue to increase with additional sailings to Norway due to begin in the summer of 1965; a new 9,000 ton vessel, with stern loading for cars, is due to enter the summer service to West Norway in 1966. The summer passenger service from Newcastle to Esjberg, in Denmark, has been greatly improved with the introduction, in June, 1964, of a more modern and faster vessel which maintains a weekly schedule of three return trips compared to two previously. Also a new and well appointed passenger terminal has been built at Newcastle Quay and this will be further improved by the completion, in 1965, of better facilities for dealing with cars. The school cruise liners "Devonia" and "Dunera" once again included the Tyne in their schedule of United Kingdom terminal ports.

CARGO TRAFFIC

Total tonnage entering the port during the past ten years has been as follows:—

1955	Foreign	3,001,123	
	Coastwise	5,044,559	
		<u> </u>	8,045,682
1956	Foreign	3,002,844	
	Coastwise	4,981,238	
		<u> </u>	7,984,082
1957	Foreign	2,931,713	
	Coastwise	4,998,400	
		<u> </u>	7,930,113
1958	Foreign	2,570,021	
	Coastwise	4,489,741	
		<u> </u>	7,059,762
1959	Foreign	2,545,285	
	Coastwise	4,323,063	
		<u> </u>	6,868,348
1960	Foreign	2,753,439	
	Coastwise	4,278,136	
		<u> </u>	7,031,575
1961	Foreign	2,876,817	
	Coastwise	4,593,261	
		<u> </u>	7,470,078
1962	Foreign	2,901,251	
	Coastwise	4,745,422	
		<u> </u>	7,646,673
1963	Foreign	2,939,943	
	Coastwise	4,764,628	
		<u> </u>	7,704,571
1964	Foreign	3,108,885	
	Coastwise	4,123,398	
		<u> </u>	7,232,283

Through the courtesy of the General Manager of the Tyne Improvement Commission, I am able to give the following report on the import and export trade of the Tyne Ports.

Imports of General Merchandise, principal articles:—

	Tons.
Ales, Wines and Spirits	3,159
Cement	115,301
Fish	19,164
Fruit and Vegetables (Fresh)	18,570
Grain	248,977
Hemp and Flax	17,650
Iron and Steel Manufacturers	21,753
Iron and Steel Scrap	36
Iron Ore	1,188,757
Antimony Ore	13,237
Zircon Sand	22,022
Other Metals and Minerals	62,307
Petroleum Coke	18,158
Petroleum Spirit	267,262
Oil Fuel and Other Oils	894,040
Provisions	100,023
Timber—Pit Props	94,341
Timber—Deals, Battens and Boards ...	185,672
Timber—Other Sorts (incl. Plywood) ...	31,696
Woodpulp	18,784
Other Goods	112,057
	3,452,966

Exports of General Merchandise, principle articles:—

Bituminous Manufactures	7,682
Electrodes and Electrical Equipment ...	1,849
Fireclay and Fireclay Goods	5,449
Grain and Feeding Stuffs	4,066
Iron and Steel Manufactures	42,754
Lime Waste	403
Machinery	21,870
Metals (Non-Ferrous)	7,783
Oil Fuel Cargo	158,472
Paints	4,991
Petroleum Spirit	31,910
Rope and Twine	1,593
Sulphate of Ammonia	82,494
Tar and Pitch	23,706
Textiles	6,867
Zircon-Processed Sand, etc.	4,514
Other Goods	50,417
	456,820

Oil Fuel shipped as Bunkers	140,026
-----------------------------------	---------

Exports of Coal and Coke

	Tons.
Cargo Coal	4,309,556
Cargo Coke	452,230
	<hr/> 4,761,786
Coal Bunkers	20,978
	<hr/> 4,782,764

Shipments to :—

	Coal Cargo Tons	Coke Cargo Tons	Coal Bunkers Tons	Total Tons
U.K. Coastwise Ports ...	3,771,280	550	18,527	3,790,357
Foreign	538,276	451,680	2,451	992,407
	<hr/> 4,309,556	<hr/> 452,230	<hr/> 20,978	<hr/> 4,782,764

Principal Ports from which ships arrive :—

Ships arrive in the River Tyne from ports all over the world. In addition to vessels engaged in normal commercial trading, a large proportion of the ships entering the river are bound for the extensive and well equipped ship repair yards and dry docks for which the Tyne is justly famed.

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

There are no canals in the area and no barges operating in the port.

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY.

Sections 1, 3 and 4—No Change.

Section 2.

REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION

Of the six waterboats available for supplying ships, four were in regular commission during the year, and 33 inspections were carried out on these vessels to ensure that their tanks, hoses, and couplings were maintained in a hygienic condition.

71 samples were taken from seagoing vessels and waterboats; 2 of these were submitted for chemical analysis as a result of complaints of taste. Both analyses showed faint traces of oil and rust, and the owners concerned, when approached, took appropriate action and eradicated the sources of contamination.

69 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, the results of which are shown in the following table.

	Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Total Samples
Waterboats	10	1	2	1	14
Seagoing Vessels	38	7	4	6	55
Total	48	8	6	7	69

80% of the samples proved satisfactory, and the remaining 20%, which were taken from both regular and irregular traders to the Tyne, were the subject of local action in the case of regular traders. In the case of vessels not returning to the Tyne, the owners and/or next ports were advised of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing.

**SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS
1952—1963.**

1. **List of Infected Areas** (Regulation 6)—No Change.
2. **Radio Messages**—No Change.
3. **Notification otherwise than by Radio**—No Change.
4. **Mooring Stations** (Regulations 22 to 30).—There have been certain changes in the Mooring Stations previously designated.
 - (a) **Within Docks**

Isolation buoys will continue to be provided, as required, by arrangement with the Harbour Master and Dockmaster of Tyne Dock.
 - (b) **Outside Docks**

The long established Quarantine Mooring Station at Jarrow Slake had become inadequate to accommodate the large modern vessels which now form a steadily increasing proportion of shipping entering the river. Other more suitable deep-water buoys could be made available and, by arrangement with H.M. Customs and the Tyne Improvement Commission it was agreed to dispense with the mooring station at Jarrow Slake and that the Harbour Master, in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, would ensure that any suitable tier of buoys, or dolphins, be made exclusively available, as and when required, for the purpose of placing a ship in quarantine, such place of mooring to be regarded as a "mooring station" for the purpose of the above regulations.
5. **Arrangements for Hospital Accommodation, etc.**—No Change.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX.

(1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

The Newcastle Regional Hospitals Board has designated Langley Park Isolation Hospital, Co. Durham.

(2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

The Authority possesses no ambulance of its own, and is dependent on the co-operation of shore authorities for ambulance facilities of all types.

(3) Smallpox Consultants available :—

Name	Address	Hospital, Office or Surgery Telephone No.	Home Telephone No.
Dr. J. Grant	Greensfield House, Gateshead, Co. Durham	Gateshead 71187	Gateshead 875035
Dr. J. R. Lauckner	46 St. Georges Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne and Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road.	Newcastle 38811	Newcastle 81-2132
Dr. W. Minns	County Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.	Newcastle- on-Tyne 28927	Humshaugh 317

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Specimens are sent to the
Institute of Pathology,
General Hospital,
Westgate Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne, 4.

Particular attention is paid to the vaccination state of all crews of ships arriving from smallpox endemic areas and, where necessary, arrangements are made to perform vaccinations or, on occasion, to inform the next port of call.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASES.

No change

**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.	Pyrexia of unknown origin	1	...	1
	Suspected typhoid	...	1	1
	Recurring malaria	...	1	1
	Chickenpox	...	1	1
	Measles	1	...	1
	Miscellaneous	1	...	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Suspected pulmonary tuberculosis	...	1	1
	Pyrexia of unknown origin	...	1	1
	Rubella	...	1	1
	Chickenpox	...	1	1
	Measles	42	...	1
	Pneumonia	1	...	2
	Typhoid	...	1	1
	Miscellaneous	...	1	1
	Influenza	...	3	3
Cases landed from other ships	Chickenpox	...	2	2
	Suspected chickenpox	...	1	1
	Miscellaneous	...	1	1

The following category is in addition to the cases shown above:—

Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports, diagnosed, and treated on board.	Influenza	...	4	4
	Miscellaneous	...	11	9

SUSPECTED TYPHOID

The m.v. "Yewpark" arrived on the 25th May, 1964 from Antwerp; on the 27th May, the Chief Engineer joined the vessel at Newcastle and the following day, while visiting North Shields, was suddenly taken ill and was seen as an outpatient in hospital; in view of his symptoms, and the fact that he had recently been in Aberdeen during the typhoid epidemic, he was admitted to Walkergate Infectious Diseases Hospital, where a presumptive clinical diagnosis of typhoid was made. The vessel was again visited and the necessary disinfection of cabin, bedding and toilets was carried out; there was no illness amongst the remainder of the crew and strict instructions were given with regard to maintaining a high standard of personal hygiene. It was discovered that, during the Chief Engineers short time on board, his most immediate contacts were two workmen, from a ship repair yard in South Shields, who had been engaged on repairs in the engine room. The Medical Officer of Health of South Shields was advised; he was successful in tracing the men concerned, and took the appropriate action. On the 3rd June, the vessel sailed for London and the Port Health Authority were advised. On the 5th June, it was finally established that this case should no longer be considered as one of suspected typhoid.

PYREXIA OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

(1) On the 9th March, 1964 the m.v. "Perang" arrived at Newcastle from Freetown, West Africa, having previously called at Lagos, Takoradi and Abidjan. At Takoradi on the 10th February, one of the crew had been admitted to hospital with a fever; no diagnosis had been established. On arrival at Newcastle all on board were well, and in view of the time that had elapsed since leaving Takoradi no further action was considered necessary.

(2) On the 25th July, the m.v. "Dunera", the school cruise ship, arrived from Lisbon. One of the passenger, a schoolgirl, had been under the care of the ships' surgeon for several days suffering from a febrile illness; no diagnosis had been established. She was admitted to hospital in South Shields for investigation; unfortunately the girl's parents, who arrived later in the day, removed their daughter from hospital against medical advice.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

On the 29th October, 1964, the s.s. "Agios Nicholas" arrived from Archangel; all were reported well on board and the declaration of health was "clear". Two or three days later the Medical Officer of the Shipping Federation reported that he had been consulted by a member of the crew with regard to repatriation for pulmonary tuberculosis. On further investigation, it transpired that this man had been medically examined in Hull, during the vessel's previous voyage, and chest X-rays had shown evidence of an old, healed and inactive tuberculous lesion. It seemed that the repatriation had been requested more for social than medical reasons.

GENERAL SICKNESS ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT TYNE PORTS DURING THE YEAR 1964.

The subjoined Table gives a Return of Sickness* reported by Master's of vessels as having occurred during the voyage, or coming under the notice of the Tyne Port Health Officials in each month of the year 1964.

1964	Accidents	Appendicitis	Diseases of the Eye	Diseases of the Ear	Diseases of the Heart	Diseases of the Intestines	Diseases of the Kidneys	Diseases of the Lungs	Diseases of the Skin	Diseases of the Stomach	Diseases of the Throat	Dental
January	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
March	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
April	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
May .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
June	5	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
July	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	3	...
August	8	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2
September	11	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5	2	...
October	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
November	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
TOTALS	49	9	3	1	5	4	2	4	3	17	12	4

*The names of the diseases during the voyages are given as reported by the Master of the vessel.

GENERAL SICKNESS ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT TYNE PORTS—continued.

1964	Hernia	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Mental Disorders	Rubella	Tuberculosis	Typhoid	Varicella	Veneral Diseases	Other Diseases
January	1	...	1	...	1
February	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
March	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
April	2	...
May	1	...	1	1	1	3
June	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
July	42	1	...	...	1	1	1	3
August	2	2	1
September	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
October	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
November	1	...	...	4	...
December	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS	1	7	1	43	1	1	2	2	5	14	17

VESSELS ARRIVING FROM INFECTED OR SUSPECTED PORTS.

Vessels arriving from Infected Ports were boarded by Medical Officer and Inspectors of the Tyne Port Health Authority as under:—

Name of Port.		Direct to the Tyne.	To the Tyne Indirect.
Boma	*)		
Matadi	*)	1	...
Point-Noire	*)		
Bombay	*	...	5
Calcutta	*)		
Madras	*) +	...	1
Durban	*	...	1
Calcutta	* +	...	2
Dar-es-Salaam	*	...	2
Durban	*	...	2
Karachi	*	...	1
Matadi	*)		
Point-Noire	*)	...	1
Point-Noire	*	...	1
Matadi	*	1	...
Port Elizabeth	*	...	6
Rio de Janeiro	*	...	2
Singapore	+	...	1
+Cholera *Small Pox	Total ...	2	25

During the year a considerable number of coloured crews (mostly Indians, Pakistani and Chinese) flew into the country for the purpose of manning new ships, or, crew changes. Their point of departure was generally an "infected" area, viz., Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, or Hong Kong, and they arrive on board their vessels within 48 hours of leaving these areas. We are notified by the Medical Officer, London Airport, of their arrival and destination, and surveillance is maintained during their sojourn in the Port.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, SMALL POX, TYPHUS OR RELAPSING FEVER.

No cases, nor suspect cases of the above occurred in the Port during 1964.

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.

No cases of Malaria occurred in the Port during the year.

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

There were no cases, nor suspected cases of plague in ships arriving in the river Tyne during the year.

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

1. Ship board rats are becoming increasingly scarce, and the old rat infested ship is becoming a rarity. Should there be any report of unusual numbers of rats or unusual behaviour among them, steps are taken to examine the vessel carrying them.

All runways, traces, tracks and possible harbourage are noted, and an estimate of the number of rats is formed.

The degree of rat proofing is noted and the ship's cubic capacity is measured compartment by compartment. On the result of this examination, appropriate treatment is decided, whether by poisoning, trapping or fumigation.

Similar procedure is adopted on examination for the purpose of deratisation or exemption certificate when however, it is insisted that the vessel be empty of all cargo.

2. All rats recovered are examined for type, presence of swollen glands and undue emaciation before destruction by incineration. Any abnormal rats are further examined, and if regarded as necessary, are subjected to bacteriological examination.

3. The deratting of ships is carried out by private contract between the agent and fumigating firms on the approved list of the authority.

These firms are:—

Messrs. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd.
Messrs. Contra Pest Services Ltd.
Messrs. J. Cuthbertson & Co. Ltd.

As the marine rat population has been steadily decreasing over many years, on the occasions when evidence of rats or mice is found, the numbers are usually so small as to make the cost of fumigating, in both time and money, out of proportion to the result achieved. A system of prebaiting and trapping is therefore now quite common, and is carried out by an approved firm of professional ratcatchers, Messrs. Joseph Currie & Sons with results which are entirely satisfactory to this authority and the shipowners involved.

4. Rat proofing is now a major consideration with Naval Architects in the construction of new tonnage, and in older vessels the substitution of expanded metal and sheathing for wooden conduits and casings is proceeding with successive surveys.

TABLE E.
Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category	Numbers.
Black rats	67
Brown rats	14
Mice	73
Species not known	Nil.
Sent for examination	8
Infected with plague	Nil.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951:—

40 Rodent Control Certificates issued.

TABLE F.
Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships.

Number 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 (State Method) 2				3	4	5	6
1	Methyl Bromide 1	2	...	4	341	345

*state poisons used and number of Certificates issued after each poison.

During the year, following requests for duplicate deratting exemption certificates, it was discovered that the Argentine Consul in Liverpool was insisting on stamping certificates of vessels proceeding to the Argentine. This practice was quite irregular and contrary to international regulations; the Consul stated that he was merely carrying out the instructions of his government. This matter was reported to the Ministry of Health and also to the Association of Sea and Airport Health Authorities and then referred to the World Health Organisation which was successful in putting an end to this irregular procedure.

SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES.

TABLE G.
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and Number of Inspections.	Notices served.		Result of Serving Notices.
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Original 4,364	137	134 Complied with
Revisits 94			
TOTAL 4,458	137	134 Complied with

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES

Nationality of Vessels.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	2,703	.....	3	99
Other Nations ...	2,059	.....	3	12

SANITARY DEFECTS.

Inspection of crew's accommodation continues to be a most important part of the Port Health Inspector's duties.

Whilst revealing numerous instances of the continuance of defects which, with improved supervision by responsible officers and a responsive crew, should never occur, there are indications in the inspections that owners and superintendents are showing an earnest desire to give satisfactory accommodation to the personnel on board.

The elimination of out-of-date tramps and the substitution of faster and more economically run new tonnage with accommodation according to modern standards has proceeded satisfactorily. The extensive building of oil tankers has set a high standard of ship board comfort for their personnel.

The total number of vessels inspected during 1964 is as follows:—

Steamers	1,039
Motor	3,325
	4,364

The Number of Vessels on which Defects were found are as Under:—

British —Steam	43	
Motor	78	
Waterboats	1	
	122	
Foreign—Steam	8	
Motor	7	
	15	
	137	

The Number of Vessels on which Defects were Remedied are as Under:—

British —Steam	39	
Motor	80	
Waterboats	1	
	120	
Foreign—Steam	8	
Motor	6	
	14	
	134	

Defects of Vessels includes the following :—

		Defects.	Remedied.
Accommodation	dirty	1	1
	neglected paintwork	—	1
	verminous	36	37
W.C's	foul	3	3
	defective	5	4
	defective flush	5	5
	seats to repair	4	3
Washrooms	neglected paintwork	1	—
	defective showers	6	5
	defective wash basins	1	—
	inadequate water supply...	—	1
Galleys	dirty	—	1
	verminous	24	19
Pantries	dirty	1	1
	verminous	30	25
Provision Storerooms	dirty	—	2
	verminous	14	11
Refrigerated Chambers	dirty	3	6
	defective	3	3
Dampness due to	leaking shell plates	—	1
	leaking steam pipes	2	1
	water lodging on tank top	1	1
Defects of	ports	—	1
	bulkheads	—	1
	floors	11	12
	doors	2	1
	tables	1	1
	drainage	19	17
	service pipes	1	2
	mosquito protection	1	—
	butchers block	2	2
Smoke—excessive emissions	17	17	
Defective or uncleanly water storage	3	5	
Ventilation—inadequate	1	1	
Misappropriation of crew's spaces	1	1	
Heating—inadequate	1	1	
		200	192

**SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH)
REGULATIONS 1934 AND 1948.**

There are no Shell Fish beds within the jurisdiction of the Tyne Port Health Authority.

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

The Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding warrants of appointment at 31st December, 1964 were as follows:—

Dr. T. C. Falconer. Medical Officer of Health.

South Shields—

Dr. J. Eustace, Deputy Medical Officer of Health;

Dr. J. O'Leary;

Dr. T. Lyons.

Newcastle upon Tyne—

Dr. J. H. Bainbridge;

Dr. E. J. Carmichael;

Dr. A. L. M. Graham.

Other Staff.

Mrs. M. Thompson, S.R.N., S.C.M. Resigned 28/2/64.

Mrs. V. Moat, S.R.N. Appointed 27/2/64.

Organisation of Work.

Most of the work of medical inspection of aliens arises in connection with the Norwegian mail-boats, and is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health who attends disembarkations at Tyne Commission Quay, North Shields. There are up to six 7 a.m. disembarkations per week with further arrivals at mid-day, or later, at week-ends; there are additional mid-morning arrivals during the summer season.

Dr.'s Eustace, Lyons and O'Leary, who are partners in general practice, carry out relieving duties as required.

The summer season passenger service between Newcastle and Denmark was increased in 1964 to three sailings per week with disembarkations at Newcastle Quay at 1 p.m. This new schedule did not permit the Medical Officer of Health to attend all disembarkations which, on certain days, coincided with the Norwegian Mail-boat arrivals at North Shields. To assist in the medical inspections at Newcastle, Dr.'s Blackledge, Carmichael, and Graham, who are in partnership in general practice, were appointed as additional medical inspectors of aliens.

Nature and amount of Aliens Traffic.**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALIENS****Aliens Order, 1953.**

during the year ended 31st December, 1964.

1. Number of arriving ships carrying aliens 519
2. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews)23,674
3. Total number of aliens medically examined 679
4. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined :—

Nature of report or certificate	Total number of reports and certificates issued	Aliens not permitted to land
A Unsound mind or mentally defective	...	...
B (1) Undesirable for medical reasons	...	...
(a) Inability to support	...	...
B (2) (b) Likely to require medical treatment	...	...
(c) Inability to support and likely to require medical treatment.	1	...
C Conditionally landed for further medical examination	...	...
Totals	1	0

Accommodation for Medical Inspection and Examination.

At Tyne Commission Quay, North Shields, there is a well appointed passenger terminal building with medical inspection room and waiting room; these facilities are available only to passengers travelling by the Bergen Line. In the case of the Fred Olsen Line, passport control and medical examination of aliens is carried out on board ship; this is less convenient and entails dealing separately with first class and second class passengers.

The arrangements for passengers arriving from Denmark at Newcastle have been greatly improved with the opening, in June 1964, at Denmark Quay, of a modern passenger terminal which includes a well appointed medical inspection room.

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962.**Medical Examination of Commonwealth Immigrants.**

The arrangements regarding the arrival of vessels carrying Commonwealth Immigrants are similar to those in operation in respect of aliens, and all the Medical Inspectors also hold warrants of appointment as Medical Inspectors of Commonwealth Immigrants.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1964.

1. Total number of arriving Commonwealth citizens
subject to control under the Act2,006
2. Total number of Commonwealth citizens medically examined ... 3
3. Reports and Certificates for Commonwealth citizens medically
examined :—

Nature of report or certificate	Number of reports or certificates issued	Number of Commonwealth citizens refused entry
A Suffering from mental disorder	...	...
B (1) Undesirable for medical reasons	...	...
B (2) Likely to require major medical treatment	1	...
Totals	1	0

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOOD INSPECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1937-1948

The following tables show the types and quantities of foodstuffs imported at the Tyne and coming under the jurisdiction of the Tyne Port Health Authority. Further quantities of foodstuffs are also imported at Newcastle Quay, the inspection of which is the responsibility of the Newcastle upon Tyne Corporation.

The items showing the largest individual totals are fish, dairy produce and vegetables from Norway and Holland; these commodities are all of good quality and arrive in good condition after voyages of only 16 to 24 hours.

In July 1964, Mr. W. Gordon Carey, F.R.I.C., of Messrs. J. & H. S. Pattinson, Newcastle, was appointed Public Analyst to the Authority. A regular system of food inspection is carried out, and samples submitted for examination included canned meats, chicken, sultanas, tea, egg white, peas, jam, fruit in syrup, butter, etc.

During the year, the outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen necessitated the examination of all stocks of corned beef and corned mutton in the storerooms of all ships already in and arriving at the Tyne. Advice was given against the use of any tins bearing the Establishment numbers considered to be a potential source of infection, and although the ship's storerooms examined numbered many hundreds, no tins bearing the suspected Establishment numbers were found.

A number of Ministry of Agriculture circulars were received during the year dealing with the recognition of the official certificates which must accompany imported meat and meat products. A careful check was made on all such consignments, and in only one case was it found necessary to return a small consignment of smoked bacon to the country of origin, as it was not accompanied by such a certificate.

**TYNE IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION QUAY,
NORTH SHIELDS.**

BERGEN.

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Fish	12,286	9	Butter	1,210	13
Stockfish	591	6	Cheese	1,926	19
Herring	148	1	Eggs	34	10
Herring Meal	2,058	19	Cod Liver Oil	2	1
Casings	194	12	Provisions	24	16
Offal	11	6	Whalemeat	1	19
Canned Chicken ...	2	19	Beer		16
Canned Fish	2,893	4	Bilberries		16
Molasses		13	Biscuits		12

OSLO.

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Fish	2,274	15	Butter	1,777	13
Canned Fish	15	13	Cheese	225	19
Frozen Meat	3	4	Margarine	74	7
Canned Pork	17	0	Eggs	722	13
Liver Paste	10	16	Provisions	44	4
Casings	63	18	Canned Milk	5	2
Offal	22	15	Coffee		16
Beer and Wines ...	71	7	Tomatoes	5	2
Crispbread	121	8	Potatoes	17	10
Flour	262	15	Mineral Water		11
Orange Granulate...	13	16			

ALBERT EDWARD DOCK, NORTH SHIELDS.

GERMANY.

	Tons.	Cwts.
Frozen Fish	148	0

TYNE TEES WHARF, GATESHEAD.

GERMANY.

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Sugar	207	2	Chocolate		16
Dehydrated			Canned Fruit	21	8
Vegetables		2	Canned Meat	25	14
Medicine		2	Canned Fish		2
Mustard Powder ...	1	6	Bread		4
Epsom Salts	653	12	Casings	3	10

LONDON.

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Tea	978	14	Canned Fruit	53	0

HOLLAND.

	Tons.	Cwts.		Tons.	Cwts.
Canned Meat	2,589	3	Bacon	186	6
Canned Fish	3	19	Cheese	84	7
Canned Fruit	74	1	Butter	1	6
Canned Milk	21	13	Eggs	60	6
Milk Powder	40	2	Confectionery	19	13
Fresh Fish	2	3	Beer and Wines ...	375	6
Tea	40	15	Farina	55	9
Ice Cream Mix		13	Biscuits and Rusks	21	8
Chicory	1	4	Rice	19	17
Apples	225	9	Jam	48	15
Grapes	3	13	Carrots	151	7
Pears	76	12	Lettuce	134	17
Tomatoes	213	12	Onions	794	5
Fruit Pulp	2	18	Peas	300	10
Dates	3	17	Cabbage	63	7
Peaches	2	10	Cauliflowers	21	19
Lemons	3	13	Beans	5	14
Gooseberries	2	4	Cucumbers	125	14
Bilberries	2	3	Potatoes	191	13
Melons	5	15	Vegetables in Brine	211	18

BALTIC FLOUR MILLS, GATESHEAD.

DISCHARGED FROM :—

		Tons.
England	Wheat	12,221
Australia	Wheat	23,044
Canada	Wheat	46,366
France	Wheat	6,847
U.S.A.	Wheat	2,870
Belgium	Wheat	611
Roumania	Maize	16,784
U.S.A.	Maize	6,348
England	Barley	325

C.W.S. MILLS, DUNSTON.

DISCHARGED FROM :—

		Tons.
Canada	Wheat	18,092
France	Wheat	1,096
U.S.A.	Wheat	2,751
Argentina	Wheat	4,059
Australia	Wheat	5,669
England	Wheat	3,035
Canada	Maize	737
U.S.A.	Maize	3,030

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) (VESSELS)
REGULATIONS, 1958.

During the year it has been possible to devote more time to carrying out smoke observations on shipping. These observations numbered 39, as a result of which 16 complaints were made to Masters and Chief Engineers regarding excessive smoke emission. This number compares favourably with the previous year in which 52 similar complaints were made.

Due to the length of river in use by sea-going vessels being 16 miles, it is only possible to keep an intermittent watch on such a district, and the Port Health Authority wish to record their appreciation of the services rendered to it by the Public Health Inspectors having jurisdiction in the Riparian Authorities bordering on the river banks in reporting contraventions of the above regulations.

It would appear from the foregoing figures that ship's personnel are becoming more educated in the efficient use of their fuels, and that this educational progress will result in the ultimate attainment of a smoke free atmosphere as far as the river is concerned.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The Medical Officer of Health is called upon to deal with all kinds of medical emergencies, including accidents and other illness in addition to infectious diseases which are his prime concern. On receipt of radio messages from inward bound ships with illness on board, the necessary arrangements are made which may include admission to hospital.

Medical treatment of illness arising on board ship after arrival in port is normally carried out by general practitioners engaged by the shipping agent, or by medical officers of the Shipping Federation who advise the Medical Officer of Health in cases of infectious disease.

Masters and responsible officers on board vessels, where cases of sickness have occurred, are advised of the appropriate measures to be taken. Advice, where necessary, is transmitted to other ports for their information.

LAUNCHES.

Both launches continued in service throughout the year and the annual surveys and necessary repairs were carried out in the autumn. Mr. D. W. Patterson, the Authority's technical adviser, had reported in 1961 that Launch T.P.H.A. 1, built in 1933, had a probable useful remaining service life of five years. This opinion was confirmed in 1964 and the Authority decided to proceed with the replacement of this launch with a new launch similar in general layout and design to Launch T.P.H.A. 2, which has proved very satisfactory in service. In October 1964, Mr. Patterson resigned and it was decided that the Senior Coxswain, Mr. R. S. Burn, should assume responsibility for the general supervision and oversight of both launches.

Mr. F. Brown, South Shields, was appointed to advise the Authority on the specification, tendering and construction of the new launch. In December 1964, tenders were invited for a 40 ft., diesel-engined launch, it is hoped that construction may be completed towards the end of 1965.

BOUNDARIES OF THE TYNE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

The boundaries of the Tyne Port Health Authority extend from Blaydon and Newburn on the west and take in all the riparian borders of the four County Boroughs, two Municipal Boroughs and five Urban Districts, to the river junction with the North Sea on the east.

This comprises the full extent of the navigable reaches of the river, and these boundaries generally coincide with those of the Tyne Improvement Commission.

Apart from the bridges at Newcastle and Gateshead all other public cross traffic is served by passenger or vehicular ferries.

Owing to the length of the navigable portion of the Tyne, it is necessary to divide the area for working purposes into sub-areas or stations, and this practice is followed by H.M. Customs, H.M. Immigration Service, and the Tyne Port Health Authority.

Customs and Excise work from the major points of the County Boroughs and the Waterguard maintain stations on each commercial quay on the river.

The Tyne Improvement Commission, whose services include among their sub-divisions the harbour Master's Department, Ferry Superintendent and River Police, all have headquarters at the river entrance but with suitable sub-stations up and down the river.

The Tyne Port Health Authority find it most convenient to work, in the main, from the headquarters at South Shields, covering from the busy area of the mouth and middle districts of the river.

Newcastle, Gateshead, and the up river portion of the area are under the control of a senior inspector working from a base in Newcastle.

The staff of the Authority is, by reason of numerical inadequacy, unable to maintain a twenty-four hour service, but owing to the close liaison existing between the Waterguard and ourselves, boarding during the night, except in special emergency is rarely necessary.

Most emergencies are purely medical in character and are the concern of the Medical Officer more than the inspectorial staff.

DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS, 1933.

In accordance with the above regulations the Medical Officer of Health granted authority to shipping chemists for the supply of scheduled drugs to thirty-five foreign registered vessels during the year.

ASSOCIATION OF SEA AND AIR PORT HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

The Annual Conference of the Association was held in Middlesbrough in June 1964, and was attended by the Chairman and the Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Medical and General Committees of the Association and attends the meetings of these committees in London.

EDUCATION.

During the year a number of visits were paid by groups of medical undergraduates in the course of their public health studies and also by qualified doctors undergoing post-graduate study for the Diploma in Public Health. This instructional work was undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health and it was most encouraging to receive a number of appreciative letters confirming the interest shown in Port Health work which is a specialised branch of preventive medicine, knowledge of which, appears to be largely confined to those engaged in this field.

The Chief Port Health Inspector gave a number of lectures to pupil Public Health Inspectors as part of the course laid down by the Public Health Inspectors Examination Board.





