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Contributors

Tyne Port Health Authority.

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1952

Tyne Port Health Authority

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

SOUTH SHIELDS
R. SIMPSON & SONS, CHAPTER ROW.

1953.



Tyne Port Health Authority

CONSTITUTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S ORDER

DATED 21ST JAN. 1951.

1952

EMPOWERED BY THE CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE :

COMMISSIONER R. A. DIXON (H.M. Customs).

COMMISSIONER R. B. BARNES.

COMMISSIONER R. B. BARNES.

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SOUTH SHIELDS

R. SIMPSON & SONS, CHAPTER ROW.

1953.

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Tyne Port Health Authority

CONSTITUTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S ORDER

DATED 29TH MARCH, 1897.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE :

COUNCILLOR R. A. DIXON (*Vice-Chairman*).
COUNCILLOR M. B. FENWICK.
COUNCILLOR A. F. HOLMES.
COUNCILLOR M. SHAW.
COUNCILLOR A. L. STOREY,
COUNCILLOR G. F. BOOTHROYD.
COUNCILLOR P. BOYDELL.
COUNCILLOR C. C. SCOTT.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF GATESHEAD :

ALDERMAN J. T. ETHERINGTON.
ALDERMAN B. N. YOUNG (*Chairman*).
ALDERMAN W. F. BARROW, J.P.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF SOUTH SHIELDS :

COUNCILLOR E. W. MACKLEY, J.P.
COUNCILLOR C. BARRASS, J.P.
COUNCILLOR J. F. RICHARDSON.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF TYNEMOUTH :

COUNCILLOR R. A. ANDERSON.
COUNCILLOR W. LITTLE.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF WALLSEND :

ALDERMAN P. J. McARDLE, J.P.
COUNCILLOR C. L. PALMER, J.P.

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION OF JARROW :

ALDERMAN P. SCULLION.

ELECTED BY THE HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR W. BRADLEY.

ELECTED BY THE FELLING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR J. BURLISON, J.P.

ELECTED BY THE BLAYDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR J. T. STEPHENSON.

ELECTED BY THE NEWBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR D. DAWSON, O.B.E.

ELECTED BY THE WHICKHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

COUNCILLOR N. RUTHERFORD.

The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st December, 1952.

SECTION I—STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer.	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications.	Any other Appointments held.
T. L. J. COXON	Medical Officer of Health	1st Jan., 1937	M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.	Medical Inspector of Aliens.
J. O'CALLAGHAN	Deputy Medical Officer of Health	*1st Jan., 1950	M.B., B.S.	Deputy Medical Inspector of Aliens.
J. ENGLISH	Clerk to the Authority.			
J. GOODWOOD	Treasurer.			
N. PARK	Chief Sanitary Inspector	12th Sept., 1920	Cert. R.S.I.	
H. M. COATS	Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	6th Aug., 1909	Cert R.S.I.	
R. O. BURN	Food Inspector	30th May, 1933	Cert R.S.I.	
W. B. WEATHERSTON	Sanitary Inspector	6th Feb., 1933	Cert Meat and other foods. Cert R.S.I.	
W. G. L. DICKS	Sanitary Inspector	16th Jan., 1952	Cert Meat and other Foods. Cert R.S.I.	
E. M. GLENNY (Miss)	Clerk	8th August, 1927.		
J. H. ROBINSON	Rat Searcher	9th Feb., 1925.		
H. BURN	Rat Searcher	4th March, 1935.		
R. HUMPHREY	Rat Searcher	31st Dec., 1951.		
J. W. RAY	Launch Coxswain	15th May, 1922.		
R. S. BURN	Launch Coxswain	14th April, 1939.		
E. H. S. WATSON	Launch Hand	15th Nov., 1948.		
K. JARVIS	Launch Hand	27th Nov., 1950.		

*Re-appointed after War Service.

OFFICES OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health—Mill Dam, South Shields, Tel. South Shields 65.

Chief Inspector—Mill Dam, South Shields, Tel. South Shields 65.

Clerk to the Authority—145 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle upon Tyne 1, Tel. Newcastle 22796.

Tyne Port Health Authority

MILL DAM,
SOUTH SHIELDS,
September, 1953.

THE CHAIRMAN,

VICE-CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the
TYNE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you, for your consideration the Report on the working of the Authority for the year 1952.

Local conditions in the port show little general change from 1951, with slight variations in the value and volume of imports and exports ; both of these are slightly up on the previous year.

Coal and coke shipments have been rather heavier for the year, but this, while locally satisfactory and stimulating, cannot unfortunately be taken as an indication of national recovery in the form of true exports. Alas, most of our coal is going coastwise, not abroad.

This year saw the coming into force of the "Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952", which supercede those previously in use dated 1933 and 1945. Procedural alterations under these Regulations are dealt with in the body of the Report.

Constant revision of regulations is a necessary part of the health control of the country. With greater means of travel and the disappearance of national and tariff barriers, it becomes increasingly clear that revision with a view to unification on an international scale of custom and procedure should be our aim.

The World Health Organisation is doing much practical work to this end and is encouraging at least in the field of public health the dissolution of all international barriers.

It is again with pleasure that I place on record, the splendid co-operative spirit shown in the relations between this Authority and H.M. Customs & Excise and H.M. Immigration Service in all the aspects of their work common to each service. I am grateful to both Services for their help and consideration.

With the Tyne Improvement Commission and the Tyne Pilotage Board our relations remain cordial.

Your own Staff have worked well through the year.

Finally, on behalf of the Clerk to the Authority, your Staff and myself, I wish to thank all Members of the Board for their interest and sympathetic attitude towards our labours through the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

T. L. J. COXON.

TYNE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year ended
31st December, 1952.

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1952.

TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected.		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infec- tious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspectors.	
Foreign Ports	1,666	2,577,003	616	1,597	13
Coast- wise	5,350	5,532,957	171	4,210	9
Total	7,016	8,109,960	787	5,807	22

Total number of vessels visited by Inspectors :—

British Ships.

Steam	2,800	
Motor	1,281	
Sail		
Fishing	14	
	<hr/>	4,095

Foreign Ships.

Steam	959	
Motor	767	
Sail		
Fishing	66	
	<hr/>	1,792
Re-visits		957
		<hr/>
		6,844

Total number of crews of vessels visited by Inspectors :—

British Ships.

British White	77,925	
British Coloured	6,307	
Alien White	1,008	
Alien Coloured	1,074	
	<hr/>	86,314

Foreign Ships.

British White	488		
British Coloured	176		
Alien White	46,826		
Alien Coloured	442		
		47,932	
			134,246

British Fishing Vessels.

British White	101
---------------------	-----

Foreign Fishing Vessels.

Alien White	1,418		
			1,519

Total number of passengers of vessels visited by Inspectors :—

British Ships.

British	200		
Alien	71		
		271	

Foreign Ships.

British	19,713		
Alien	19,037		
		38,750	
			39,021

Fishing Vessels.

British			
Alien			

Tonnage of vessels visited by Inspectors :—

Steamers.

British	3,590,002		
Foreign	1,202,387		
		4,792,389	

Motors.

British	1,637,185		
Foreign	881,686		
		2,518,871	

Sailing Vessels.

British	Nil.	
Foreign	Nil	
	<hr/>	Nil.
		<hr/> 7,311,260
British	1,310	
Foreign	8,589	
	<hr/>	9,899
		<hr/>

The Nationalities of vessels inspected were as follows :—

British	4,081
Belgian	4
Canadian	2
Costa Rican	6
Danish	155
Dutch	340
Finnish	94
French	63
German	187
Greek	22
Honduranian	4
Indian	1
Italian	19
Jugo Slav	4
Liberian	7
Norwegian	386
Panamanian	54
Phillipian	1
Polish	5
Portugese	17
Roumanian	1
Russian	1
Saudi Arabian	1
Spanish	5
Swedish	338
Swiss	4
Turkish	1
United States America	4
	<hr/>
TOTAL	5,807
	<hr/>

The Nationalities of Fishing Vessels visited were as follows :—

British	14
Belgian	1
Dutch	7
Faroese	1
French	41
German	2
Icelandic	2
Norwegian	10
Polish	1
Swedish	1
	<hr/>
	80

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

In connection with the issuing of Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates	585
In connection with health	38
In order to have defects remedied	331
In connection with food	3
	<hr/>
	957

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

1943	Vessels	2,868	
	Fishing Vessels		
	Re-visits	838	
		<hr/>	3,706
1944	Vessels	2,791	
	Fishing Vessels		
	Re-visits	708	
		<hr/>	3,499
1945	Vessels	3,359	
	Fishing Vessels	5	
	Re-visits	842	
		<hr/>	4,206
1946	Vessels	4,269	
	Fishing Vessels		
	Re-visits	942	
		<hr/>	5,211
1947	Vessels	4,708	
	Fishing Vessels	65	
	Re-visits	820	
		<hr/>	5,593

1948	Vessels	5,044	
	Fishing Vessels	338	
	Re-visits	815	
			6,197
1949	Vessels	5,601	
	Fishing Vessels	150	
	Re-visits	772	
			6,523
1950	Vessels	5,561	
	Fishing Vessels	88	
	Re-visits	767	
			6,416
1951	Vessels	5,281	
	Fishing Vessels	51	
	Re-visits	787	
			6,119
1952	Vessels	5,807	
	Fishing Vessels	80	
	Re-visits	957	
			6,844

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

TABLE C.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Number of passengers INWARDS.....	38,924
Number of passengers OUTWARDS.....	39,757

CARGO TRAFFIC.

Total tonnage entering the port has shown an increase over last year.

1946.	Foreign	1,659,445	
	Coastwise	3,570,899	
			5,230,344
1947.	Foreign	1,575,042	
	Coastwise	3,925,508	
			5,500,550
1948.	Foreign	1,752,855	
	Coastwise	4,287,243	
			6,040,098
1949.	Foreign	2,304,075	
	Coastwise	5,000,246	
			7,304,321
1950.	Foreign	2,297,988	
	Coastwise	5,379,139	
			7,677,127
1951.	Foreign	2,363,725	
	Coastwise	5,387,212	
			7,750,937
1952.	Foreign	2,577,003	
	Coastwise	5,532,957	
			8,109,960

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.

*Principal Imports**Tons.*

Iron Ore	699,120
Oil fuel and other oils.....	626,436
Grain	293,764
Pit Props	220,426
Timber (excluding pit props)	157,552
Provisions	143,432
Cement	130,120
Petroleum Spirit	62,193
Metals and Minerals (excluding iron ore)	54,021
Iron and Steel Manufacturers and Scrap	50,228
Fertilizers	32,898
Fish	29,708
Fruit and Vegetables (fresh)	17,578
Beer	9,342
Other Goods	66,775

Total	2,593,593
-------------	-----------

Principal Exports

	<i>Tons.</i>
Sulphate of Ammonia.....	113,996
Oil fuel cargo	81,991
Pitch and Tar	37,547
Machinery.....	34,678
Iron and Steel Manufacturers	29,581
Petroleum Spirit	15,550
Grain and Feeding Stuffs	14,324
Textiles	8,249
Firebricks and Fireclay	7,231
Metals (non ferrous)	5,897
Paints	3,247
Rope and Binder Twine	2,855
Other Goods	50,967
Total	406,113

Oil Fuel shipped as Bunkers	198,600
-----------------------------------	---------

Exports of Coal and Coke :—

Coal Cargo	8,542,097
Coke Cargo	407,942
	<hr/>
	8,950,039
Coal Bunker	301,332
	<hr/>
Total Cargo and Bunkers	9,251,371

Principal Ports from which ships arrive.

Normal Tyne trading includes a large proportion of traders from Canadian, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch and German Baltic Ports, also a few arrivals from Poland, Russia and Finland.

Oil and petrol from various ports ; iron ore from West African ports, a few from Spain, and general cargoes from America make up the bulk of the rest of the total of general trade.

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

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

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY.

1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR :—

(a) THE DISTRICT.

The water supply for the Tyne Ports is obtained from the following sources :—Newcastle & Gateshead Water Co., Sunderland & South Shields Water Co. and Tynemouth Water Company.

(b) SHIPPING.

Vessels may obtain fresh water direct from hydrants from all these supplies ; also from 11 waterboats which obtain their supply from the above companies.

The following hydrants are at the disposal of vessels for a direct supply of fresh water :—

- (a) At North Shields Fish Quay, the fishing fleet, foreign and coastwise, obtain their supply direct from the hydrants.
- (b) At North Shields, above Smith's Dock, there are five hydrants, each with a separate meter, where the waterboats obtain their supply from the Tynemouth Water Company.
- (c) On the south side, at Tyne Dock, there are hydrants on No. 2 and No. 3 jetties, where the waterboats obtain their supply direct from the mains. All vessels in this area obtain their fresh water from the waterboats.
- (d) In the mid-Tyne area, there are hydrants at Howdon and Wallsend, where waterboats obtain their supply of fresh water. All vessels requiring fresh water in this area obtain it from waterboats.
- (e) In the Newcastle and Gateshead area there are hydrants fitted with hose up to 100 feet with meter attachment.
 - (i) At Newcastle Quay there are 22 hydrants available for the supply of fresh water from the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. Vessels are supplied with drinking water on application to the Quaymaster. The only difficulty they have experienced in supplying water direct from these hydrants has been in the case of very large vessels after discharging cargo at high water. The water tanks of these exceptional vessels have been as much as 40 feet above the level of the hydrant and more than 300 feet away. In these cases the vessels are supplied by water boats.
 - (ii) At Tyne-Tees Company's Wharf, Johnson's Cement Wharf and King Edward Wharf there are hydrants fitted with hose and meter attachment for the supply of fresh water.

(f) Dunston, Elswick and Derwenthaugh area.

- (i) Dunston Staiths (N.C.B.). These staiths are fully provided with hydrants and connecting hose at six berths for the supply of fresh water to vessels.
- (ii) Elswick Staiths. Hydrant and hose connections are provided on the wharf for the supply of fresh water to vessels.
- (iii) Vickers Armstrong Ltd. Provision is made for the supply of fresh water to vessels where hydrants and hose are available.

2. REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

All bacteriological samples submitted for bacteriological tests were reported to be satisfactory.

Water boats are still in the main, old, and have the defects of age.

The Owners endeavour with reasonable success to keep tanks and equipment in a clean and serviceable condition.

3. PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES.

Hydrants and hoses are flushed with continuous flow before service. Couplings and hoses are housed in covered stands, protected from weather and river spray.

4. NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY.

There are eleven water boats available for the supply of fresh water to vessels at Tyne Ports. The following is a list of vessels and owners :—

<i>Name of Water Boat.</i>	<i>Name of Owner.</i>
"Crystall Stream"	Messrs. R. G. Aitken & Co.
"Alice"	" V. A. Curry.
"Daydream"	" "
"Harcus"	" "
"Royal Sovereign"	" Fenn Bros.
"Britannia"	" A. Gibson.
"Crystal Fountain"	" "
"Medway"	" "
"I'll Try"	" S. Pascoe & Co.
"Thomas & Alice"	" "
"Tyne"	" "

These water boats supply chlorinated water for drinking and other purposes to shipping lying in parts of the river inaccessible to shore supplies.

Registration and certification for serviceability have not yet been undertaken by the Authority but constant examination is undertaken

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulations 6).

The record of infected areas is in the main, compiled from the Weekly Record of Quarantineable Diseases, and is issued by the Port Health Authority at Monthly intervals. Amendments to the list are made on receipt of special information by phone and confirmatory notice.

The form issued at Tyne continues to use the six weekly period previous to issue, and is columnised into the main quarantineable diseases cross indexed by areas and where necessary, localities.

Copies are sent to H.M. Waterguard and to the Master of the Tyne Pilotage Authority.

2. RADIO MESSAGES.

(a) The River Tyne Ports have been declared by the Minister, a district for the receipt from ships before arrival, of radio messages giving advance information respecting the state of health on board.

(b) These messages are relayed from the receiving and transmitting Radio Station at Cullercoats, a coastguard station immediately north of the Tyne. From this station information is telephoned to the Port Health Authority's Office at South Shields or direct to the Medical Officer.

In the event of no radio communication, the existence of sickness on board is reported by pilots to the Customs Hailing Station at the entrance to the river.

(3) NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO. (Visual Signal).

If during the last four weeks of a voyage any ship has or has had on board a case of suspected case of infectious disease, there must be flown or shown the following signals :—

By day, the flags L. I. M.

By night, red light over white not more than 6 feet apart.

Where no infectious disease has occurred or been suspected the signal Q is flown.

(4) MOORING STATIONS. (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

*(a) Within Docks.**(b) Outside Docks.*

It has been arranged with H.M. Customs and Tyne Improvement Commission to adopt the following scheme in reference to moorings other than the Quarantine Station at Jarrow Slake, which will remain as heretofore for dealing with infected vessels arriving direct from sea.

(a) Tyne Dock.

Northumberland Dock.
Albert Edward Dock.

(b) Dunston.

Newcastle Quay.
Jarrow Slake.

At each of these places arrangements have been made by the Medical Officer of Health with the Dock Masters concerned to provide isolation buoys when required. At any other place of mooring, discharging or loading in the Tyne area, the Medical Officer will designate a place of mooring station when required.

In order to prevent unnecessary delay in shipping in the Port the following procedure should be carried out :—

(1) Any ship with cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or small-pox on board shall proceed to the mooring station at Jarrow Slake.

(2) Where a ship, whether foreign or home trade, arrives at the Tyne from a Foreign port, and it appears in answer to questions or otherwise that :—

(a) During the voyage, or last four weeks of voyage, there has been on the ship a death from illness suspected to be any of the five above-mentioned diseases, she shall proceed to the appointed mooring station nearest her ordinary berth.

(b) During the voyage or last four weeks of same, plague has occurred or been suspected amongst rats or mice on the ship, or sickness or death not attributable to poison or other methods of destruction has occurred amongst the rats or mice on the ship, she shall proceed to her appropriate mooring station nearest her ordinary berth.

(c) The ship has

(i) called at a port or seaboard included in the weekly return of infected or suspected ports or seaboard but reports "all well" during the voyage and arrives with no sickness on board, unless a written notice to the contrary has been delivered to the Customs Officer or on behalf of the Medical Officer; or

(ii) has on board a case of minor infectious disorder, namely, chicken-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis, mumps, cerebro spinal fever, erysipelas, malaria or dysentery she shall be permitted to proceed to her ordinary place of mooring, loading or discharge, and be granted modified pratique there, the Medical Officer being informed.

(5) ARRANGEMENTS FOR

(a) *Hospital Accommodation.*

Cases of infectious diseases are admitted to the nearest infectious diseases hospital in the Riparian Borough. There are six in number, the largest and best equipped being Walkergate (Newcastle) and Sheriff Hill (Gateshead).

(b) *Surveillance and follow up of contacts.*

By notice to the Medical Officers of the district to which contacts are proceeding. Cases remaining on board are visited daily until the surveillance period is past.

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

Disinfection of ship board accommodation is carried out by the staff of the Port Health Authority.

Cleansing is supervised.

Delousing and treatment for scabies and associated conditions is carried out with the co-operation of the Riparian Authorities.

Deinfestation and disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., is also performed ashore by steam disinfection.

SECTION VII.—SMALLPOX.

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

The Regional Hospitals Area Board have 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 possess no road ambulance of its own, and is dependent on the co-operation of shore authorities for ambulance facilities of all types.

(3) Name(s) of smallpox consultant(s) available.

The panel of Consultants available is in accordance with those of the Ministry's designated list for Northumberland and Durham.

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Diagnostic specimens are forwarded to Virus Reference Laboratory Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII.—VENEREAL DISEASE.

There are three centres for diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease in the area of the ports of Tyne, and access to these centres is reasonably easy from any part of the port.

Newcastle General Hospital is available morning and afternoon, Ward 25, Preston Hospital, North Shields on two evenings and the Municipal Clinics at South Shields each morning.

It is regretted that the daily attendance at Preston Hospital has had to be curtailed on account of staffing difficulties, but South Shields Clinics are less than two miles away.

Inpatient wards are available for suitable cases.

All information, in respect of facilities are issued to ships by officers of the Authority.

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.
		Pass-engers.	Crew.	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Chicken Pox		2	2
	Malaria		1	1
	Suspected			
	Pneumonia		1	1
	Tuberculosis	1		1
	Suspected Tuberculosis		1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Dysentery		1	1
	Enteric		1	1
	Malaria		1	1
	Recurrent Malaria		1	1
	Pneumonia		2	2
	Suspected			
	Pneumonia		2	2
	Tuberculosis		2	1
	Suspected			
	Tuberculosis		1	1
Cases landed from other ships	Chicken Pox		1	1
	Recurrent Malaria		1	1
	Measles		1	1
	Para Typhoid		1	1
	Pneumonia		1	1
	Rubella		1	1
	Tuberculosis		1	1

CHICKEN POX.

1952	Name of Vessel	From	On voyage	On or after arrival	Remarks	Notes on arrival at Tyne
Feb. 11	m.s. "Davilla"	Malmö	1	1	Left at London.	Removed to hospital.
May 27	s.s. "Braywood"	London	1			All well
Oct. 9	s.s. "Blairclova"	Bizerta		1		Removed to hospital.
			1	2		

DYSENTERY.

Aug. 28	m.s. "Fulani"	Dakar	1		Buried at Lagos.	All well.
			1			

ENTERIC.

May 2	m.s. "Aldington Court"	Takoradi & London	1		Left at London.	All well.
			1			

MEASLES.

Jan. 18	s.s. "Rolf"	Oscarshamn and King's Lynn	1		Left at King's Lynn.	All well.
			1			

MALARIA.

Apr. 25	s.s. "Bellerby"	Pepel	1		Recovered	All well. Medically Attended.
Oct. 22	s.s. "Avismoot"	Pepel		1		
			1	1		

RECURRENT MALARIA.

Mar. 13	m.s. "British Purpose"	Trondhiem and Solvaer	1		Recovered Left at London.	All well. All well.
Oct. 1	s.s. "Westburn"	London	1			
			2			

PARA TYPHOID.

1951	Name of Vessel	From	On voyage	On or after arrival	Remarks	Notes on arrival at Tyne
July 29	s.s. "Greenisland"	Granton	1		Left at Granton.	All well.
			1			

PNEUMONIA.

Oct. 16	s.s. "Chemawa"	Mena al Ahmadi	1		Left at Malta.	All well.
Nov. 25	s.s. "Wave Victor"	Mena al Ahmadi and Stanlow.	1	1	Left at Walton	Removed to hospital
			2	1		

SUSPECTED PNEUMONIA.

Aug. 18	s.s. "Mendi Palm"	Takoradi & Dakar		1	Left at Sauda. Left at Rotterdam	Removed to hospital
Dec. 13	m.s. "Sutherland"	Takoradi & Sauda	1			All well.
,, 18	s.s. "Facto"	Casablanca and Rotterdam.	1			All well.
			2	1		

RUBELLA.

Apr. 10	s.s. "Thallepus"	Granton	1		Left at Granton.	All well.
			1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

Apr. 4	s.s. "Cargill"	Freetown, Dakar, and Rotterdam.	2		Left at Rotterdam and Hamburg.	All well.
June 9	m.s. "Olivian Coast"	Rotterdam		1		Removed to hospital. Removed to hospital.
Nov. 25	m.s. "Isforn"	Fawley		1		
			2	2		

SUSPECTED TUBERCULOSIS.

Feb. 4	s.s. "Wave Commander"	Rotterdam		1	Examined at M'bro. Left at Lagos.	Removed to hospital.
,, 26	s.s. "City of Chicago"	Middlesbrough	1			All well.
Aug. 18	s.s. "Mendi Palm"	Takoradi & Dakar	1			All well.
			2	1		

GENERAL SICKNESS ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT TYNE PORTS DURING THE YEAR 1952.
The subjoined table gives a return of sickness* reported by Masters 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 1952.

1952.	Chicken Pox	Dysentery	Enteric	Malaria	Recurrent Malaria	Measles	Para-Typhoid	Pneumonia	Suspected Pneumonia	Rubella	Tuberculosis	Suspected Tuberculosis	Leprosy	Accidents	Abscesses, Boils, etc.	Anæmia	Apoplexy	Appendicitis	Asthma and Bronchitis	Blood Poisoning	Diarrhoea
January						1								8	3						
February	†1											†2		*4							
March					1									1	1		*1				
April				1						1	2			4							
May	1		1											2				2			
June											†1			2				2			1
July							1							2	1	1	1	1			
August		*1							†1			1		2							
September														2	1						
October	†1			1	1			1					1	8				4	1	1	
November								†2			1			2	1						
December									2					2							
TOTALS	†3	*1	1	2	2	1	1	†3	†3	1	†4	†3	†1	*39	7	1	*2	9	1	1	1

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

1952	Diseases of Bladder	Diseases of Chest	Diseases of Ear	Diseases of Gall Bladder	Diseases of Heart	Diseases of Liver	Diseases of Lungs	Diseases of Nervous System	Diseases of Skin	Diseases of Stomach	Diseases of Teeth and Gums.	Diseases of Throat	Enteritis	Febile Catarrh	Hernia	Heat Stroke	Influenza	Lumbago	Non-defined	Rheumatism and Neuritis	Scabies	Veneral	TOTALS.
January						1			1	1		2		5	1		3	1				3	30
February								*1				3						1	1	1		12	25
March										2				1			3	1	1	1		3	15
April		1								1	2	1			1					2		4	20
May			1			1			1		1	2											12
June				1				2		2	2			2	1					7	1	3	27
July							1		1	1		1	9									3	23
August		1	1						1			2						1				1	11
September									1			1		1						*2		2	10
October	1							1		2	1			2	1	2					1		30
November					1					1				1								1	11
December									1			3										2	10
TOTAL	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	*4	5	10	6	15	9	12	4	2	6	4	*13	2	1	34	224

The names of the diseases during the voyage are given as reported by the Master of the vessels.

†Removed to Isolation Hospitals. *Deaths.

VESSELS ARRIVING FROM INFECTED OR SUSPECTED PORTS.

Vessels arriving at Tyne 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.
Bombay	3
Calcutta	9
Istanbul	1
New Orleans	2
Singapore	3
TOTALS	18

*Smallpox.

†Typhus.

‡Plague.

§Cholera.

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

One case of malaria was landed from a vessel paying off at the port. After two days treatment he was discharged as fit to travel.

Malaria has shown a notable decrease on board vessels arriving from West Africa. In general, anti-malarial measures are well applied, but to account for the great diminution in reported cases, it would appear that opportunities for infection on the African Littoral are more limited than heretofore.

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

No ships were subjected to special measures in respect to suspicion of plague, with the exception that any vessel arriving from suspected ports were not granted full pratique until the crew had been examined by the Medical Officer.

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, carried out by two experienced officers and searchers, appropriate treatment is decided, whether by poisoning, trapping or fumigation.

Similar procedure is adopted on examination for the purpose of deratisation or exemption certification 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 bacterial examination.

3. The deratting of ships is carried out by private contract between the agents and fumigators on the approved list of the Port. This contains the names of eight firms operating in the area. All are cyanide fumigators, and up to date, no fumigation with chemicals other than cyanide have been requested.

Trapping, and a certain amount of pre-baiting is practised in certain circumstances where fumigation is unsuitable, and this is performed by a professional ratcatcher.

Messrs. Associated Fumigators Ltd.
 „ Barber & Heron Ltd.
 „ London Fumigation Co. Ltd.
 „ W. I. Martin.
 „ A. Milburn & Co.
 „ Fumigation Services Ltd.
 „ J. McGurk.
 „ James Cuthbertson & Co. Ltd.

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.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
Black rats	188
Brown rats	101
Species not known	Nil.
Sent for examination	Nil.
Infected with plague	Nil.

TABLE F.

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

No. of DERATTING CERTIFICATES ISSUED.		Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued.		Total Certificates Issued.
H.C.N.	After fumigation with.	After trapping.	After poisoning†	Total.
	Other fumigant (State Method).			
1	2	3	4	5
29	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	29
				351
				380

†State poisons used and number of Certificates issued after each poison.

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	5,887	NIL.	289
Revisits	957		214 Complied with.
TOTAL	6,844	NIL.	289
			214 Complied with.

SANITARY DEFECTS.

Inspection of crews' accommodation continues 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 a happier spirit and a more 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 is still slow of accomplishment. The extensive buildings of oil tankers has set a high standard of ship board comfort for their personnel.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VESSELS USING THE PORT DURING 1952
IS AS FOLLOWS :—

Steamers	4,421
Motor Vessels	2,595
Sailing Vessels	
TOTAL	7,016

THE NUMBER OF VESSELS ON WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND ARE
AS UNDER :—

British —Steam	154	
Motor	89	
		243
Foreign —Steam	37	
Motor	9	
		46
TOTAL		289

THE NUMBER OF VESSELS ON WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED
ARE AS UNDER :—

British —Steam	131	
Motor	63	
		194
Foreign —Steam	13	
Motor	7	
		20
TOTAL		214

DEFECTS OF VESSELS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING :—

		<i>Defects. Remedied.</i>	
		(a)	(b)
<i>Forecastles</i>	dirty	32	27
	neglected paintwork	70	63
	verminous	154	94
	litter to remove	1	
	defective mosquito netting	11	9
	unsatisfactory	2	
<i>Sleeping Quarters</i>	dirty	1	
	verminous	1	
	discarded beds to destroy	1	
	mattresses to renew	1	
	bunk sockets to cleanse	1	
<i>Officers' Accommodation</i>	verminous	4	1
<i>Deck House</i>	neglected paintwork	1	
	verminous	1	1
<i>Alleyways</i>	neglected paintwork	1	1
	verminous	1	
<i>Galley</i>	dirty	3	2
	neglected paintwork	1	
	verminous	41	17
	defective tables	1	1
<i>Pantry</i>	verminous	45	22
<i>Messrooms</i>	dirty	2	2
	neglected paintwork	2	
	verminous	18	4
	defective tables	2	6
	none	1	
<i>Storerooms</i>	dirty	1	2
	verminous	11	7
	to ratproof	2	1
<i>Flour Store</i>	weevil infested	12	6
<i>Refrigerated Chambers</i>	dirty		2
	verminous	3	1
	defective cement lining	2	
<i>Clothes Lockers</i>	defective	1	
<i>Linen Locker</i>	verminous	2	
<i>W.C's</i>	dirty	5	2
	neglected paintwork	3	2
	foul or choked	5	5
	defective	7	4
	defective flush	4	10
	seats to repair	15	12
	inadequate flush	3	
	inadequate	1	1

		<i>Defects. Remedied.</i>	
		(a)	(b)
<i>Washrooms</i>	dirty	2	.....
	neglected paintwork	3	1
	defective basins	2	2
	defective fittings	1	2
	defective showers	7	3
	tiles to renew and fix	1	.....
<i>Dampness due to</i>	condensation	1	3
	deckhead leakages	28	10
	defective tank tops	2	2
	defective drainage	2	2
	choked scuppers	15	15
	leaking hawse or chain pipe	6	2
<i>Defects of</i>	ports, sky or deck-lights	30	18
	bulkheads	1	2
	bunks	2	3
	doors	5	4
	floors	6	5
	geyser	3	2
	scuppers	2	.....
	service pipes	13	8
	soil pipes	1	2
	spurling pipe	1	.....
	steam pipes	9	5
	supply pipes	7	5
	waste pipes	12	9
	pump	2	1
	valves	7	5
<i>Ventilation</i>	defective	1	2
	inadequate	3	2
<i>Heating</i>	defective	10	10
	inadequate	2	2
<i>Lighting</i>	defective artificial	1	.....
	inadequate natural	1	.....
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
	Defective or incleanly water storage	25	22
	Defective ice box	.....	1
	Defective ballast tank	1	.....
	Defective ceilotex	1	1
	Defective sink	1	1
	Defective taps	3	3
	No washing up facilities	1	1
	Provision of water supply	5	3

Recommendations. (a) Suggested by your Inspectors.

(b) Carried out.

		<i>Defects. Remedied.</i>	
		(a)	(b)
	Provision of bunk lights	1	.....
	Provision of clothes lockers under bunks	1	.....

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.

1. Warrants of Appointments are held by the Medical Officer of Health and his part time deputy.

Dr. T. L. J. Coxon and Dr. J. O'Callaghan.

2. One female assistant is engaged for duty during the examination of female passengers.

3. The Medical Inspector of Aliens is present during the discharge of passengers.

Examination of passengers by the Immigration Authorities up to date has taken place on board vessels and medical examination at request of the Immigration has taken place in suitable cabins on board.

Shore accommodation is in process of erection with accommodation comprising a spacious waiting room for passengers and large examination rooms containing a medical annexe of examination room and surgery, and small waiting room.

This accommodation should be in use at the commencement of the 1953 tourist season.

TABLE SHOWING PASSENGER TRAFFIC FOR 1938 AND
FROM 1944 TO 1952.

Year.	PASSENGERS. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class		Transmigrants.	
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1938	26,656	27,220	664	207
1944	62	.....	.....	.....
1945	3,504	5,372	.....	.....
1946	15,559	15,372	.....	.....
1947	21,179	19,974	.....	.....
1948	28,126	25,985	.....	.....
1949	33,598	31,371	.....	.....
1950	35,560	34,482	.....	.....
1951	35,974	35,669	.....	.....
1952	38,924	39,757	.....	.....

**Annual return by the Medical Inspector of Aliens for the year
ended 31st December, 1952.**

	TOTAL	Number In- spected by the Medical In- spector	Number sub- jected to detailed exami- nation by the Medical In- spector	CERTIFICATES ISSUED.					Trans- migrants
				Lunatic Idiot or M.D.	Undesir- able for medical reasons	Physi- cally incapa- citated	Suffering from acute infec- tious disease	Landing neces- sary for adequate medical exami- nation	
(a) Total number of Aliens land- ing at the Port	18,213	15,771	834	1	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immi- gration Officer	30	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriv- ing at the Port	18,243	15,793	854	1	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers 528

Number of Vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector 483

Heavy passenger traffic was a feature of the year, with an increase over 1951 of some 7,000 passengers.

Passenger accommodation is now catered for by four first class passenger vessels making six trips weekly to Norway; four to Bergen and two to Oslo. All these vessels are in the eighteen to twenty knot class, and perform the voyage in approximately twenty four hours.

A regular Danish service is now running weekly to Aalborg and Copenhagen, and plans for a bi-weekly service for the summer of 1953 are in hand.

SECTION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. When death occurs on board ship at Tyne Ports the body is removed to the nearest mortuary and arrangements made for the interment.

FOOD INSPECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1937-1948.

FISH QUAY, NORTH SHIELDS.

Foodstuffs imported from Norway :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Herrings	1,768	

ALBERT EDWARD DOCK, NORTH SHIELDS.

Foodstuffs imported from Holland. :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Cocoanut	42	

TYNE COMMISSION QUAY, NORTH SHIELDS.

Foodstuffs imported from Norway :—

OSLO.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Fish	2,445	18	Cod Liver Oil	5	7
Canned Fish	120	11	Canned Meat	15	10
Canned Chicken	24	9	Reindeer Meat	121	16
Whalemeat	1,179	19	Jelly		14
Sweetened Fat	1,369	3	Crispbread	75	19
Cake Mixture	87	8	Cream Filling	5	10
Chocolate Filling	32	9	Frozen Peas	5	6
Beer	1		Provisions	78	11
Poultry	4	5	Cheese	2	5
Bilberries		10			

BERGEN.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Fish	17,623	1	Stock fish	4,540	3
Herring	1,292	12	Smoked Herring	51	5
Salt Herring	5	10	Cod Liver Oil	76	6
Whalemeat	421	9	Canned fish	1,171	19
Canned Meat	46	1	Canned Chicken	132	13
Cheese	764	1	Fat	155	15
Poultry	100	15	Provisions	16	13

COMMISSIONERS BUOYS.

Foodstuffs imported from South Africa :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Canned Goods	40		Wine	30	

GATESHEAD QUAY.

Foodstuffs imported from :—

HULL.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Dried Skimmed Milk	265				

LONDON.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Margarine	2,296	4	Confectionery	9	3
Provisions	18	8	Sugar	7	7
Tartaric Acid	7		Tea	24	6

ANTWERP.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Biscuits	58	3	Chocolate	23	11
Canned Meat	18	13	Fondant	1	8
Wines	21	1	Canned Fruit	2	2
Pears	3	10			

HAMBURG.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Canned Meat	71	17	Bakery Cream	81	12
Provisions	5	2	Beetroot	19	18

HOLLAND.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Canned Meat	1,232	3	Canned Fruit	295	17
Canned Vegetables	57	11	Canned Milk	53	5
Canned Chicken	1	6	Fish	38	7
Cheese	150	14	Fat	46	8
Bacon	2,838	7	Meat Preserves	24	16
Butter	211	17	Malt Syrup	290	15
Wines	157	4	Biscuits	359	.....
Jellies	3	1	Confectionery	138	6
Farina	30	12	Bakery Cream	12	6
Cocoa Butter	63	6	Fondant	50	5
Cornflour	100	18	Block Milk	6	8
Apples	124	5	Pears	360	11
Grapes	17	.....	Tomatoes	929	8
Oranges	45	13	Melons	6	18
Peaches	1	.....	Bilberries	5	10
Gooseberries	1	10	Lemons	3	19
Grape fruit	1	11	Fruit Pulp	5	12
Maize	1	2	Onions	1,425	13
Sprouts	43	16	Lettuce	135	11
Cabbage	18	12	Dried Peas	84	10
Cauliflowers	158	9	Vegetables in Brine	44	13
Leeks	17	12	Gherkins .....	.....	10
Carrots	73	4	Cucumbers	69	2
Red Cabbage	3	1	Radishes .....	.....	17
Potatoes	649	10	Beetroot	27	19
Beans	2	9			

BALTIC MILLS, GATESHEAD.

		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
From Hull	Wheat	10,328	.....
" Boston	Wheat	8,550	.....
" King's Lynn	Wheat	734	.....
" Sunderland	Wheat	2,257	.....
" Canada	Wheat	66,572	.....
" Russia	Wheat	9,067	.....
" Jugo Slavia	Wheat	1,900	.....
" U.S.A.	Wheat	2,999	.....
" Australia	Wheat	3,200	.....
" Russia	Maize	1,500	.....
" Hull	Barley	866	.....

DUNSTON MILLS.

		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cuts.</i>
From Hull	Wheat	5,586	.....
„ King's Lynn	Wheat	10,747	.....
„ Canada	Wheat	25,737	.....
„ Hull	Maize	331	.....
„ Hull	Barley	537	.....
„ King's Lynn	Beans	4	.....

ADVICE AS TO SICKNESS.

on shipboard and other matters continue to be received and forwarded to the Health Department of other British Port Health Authorities.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Inspector reports that it has not been necessary to take action against Masters of steamers for the evolution of dense smoke during 1952.

Verbal notices have been complied with.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER AND SMALLPOX.

No cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever or small pox occurred in the Port during the year 1952.

LAUNCHES.

Both launches are still in commission.

CO-OPERATION WITH OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES.

I have, in my opening remarks, stressed the dependence of the Authority upon H.M. Customs & Excise and H.M. Immigration Service—these being the two Government Departments most intimately connected with our work.

The assistance of the Surveyors and general staff of the Ministry of Transport is also freely sought, and on their part, freely given. This is always a powerful help in dealing with constructional defects.

I desire once more to render to the Principal Officers and Staffs of all the above departments, my grateful thanks.

To all others who have helped us in the past year—the General Manager and Staff of the Tyne Improvement Commission, Pilotage Board, and in particular the Members of my own staff, I extend my warmest thanks.

T. L. J. COXON, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

*Mill Dam,
South Shields.
September, 1953.*

DUSTON MILLS

Wheat	10,747	Wheat	10,747
Barley	10,747	Barley	10,747
Oats	10,747	Oats	10,747
Hay	10,747	Hay	10,747
Straw	10,747	Straw	10,747
Manure	10,747	Manure	10,747
Grain	10,747	Grain	10,747
Seed	10,747	Seed	10,747
Feed	10,747	Feed	10,747
Other	10,747	Other	10,747

ADVICE TO THE
on shipboard and other matters continue to be received and forwarded to the Health Department of the British Port Health Authorities.

SMOKE NUISANCE
The Inspector reports that it has not been necessary to take action against masters of steamers for the violation of smoke during 1932.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER AND SHAGBARK
No cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever or small pox occurred in the Port during the year 1932.

CO-OPERATION WITH OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES
Both branches attended the Commission on the Prevention of Plague, Cholera and Typhoid, held at the Port of London, in 1932.

The assistance of the Port Health Authorities and the Port of London Authority in the prevention of plague, cholera and typhoid is also being given. This is always a powerful help in dealing with contamination of the Port.

I desire now to refer to the Principal Officers and Staff of all the above authorities, who have helped me in the past year—the General Manager and Staff of the Tyne Improvement Commission, the Board, and in particular the Members of my own staff, I extend my warmest thanks.

T. A. L. GIBSON, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

September, 1932.



