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BLAENAVON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT  
for the year 1951.  
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F. J. Hallinan,  
M.B.E. (Mil), M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.,  
Area Medical Officer,  
No. 7 Area, Monmouthshire.

District Medical Officer,  
Blaenavon Urban District.

Council Offices,  
Lion Street,  
Blaenavon, Mon.

June, 1952.

BLAENAVON URBAN DISTRICT.

Summary of Statistics - 1951.

Area of district.	4,613 acres.
Rateable value.	£34,346
Estimated net product of ld. rate (1951-52).	£125;15;8.9.
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.51).	2,815
Number of Council owned houses (31.12.'52).	384
Population (estimated mid 1951).	9,719
Number of persons per house.	3.5
Census population (1931)-(5,847 males & 5,229 females)	11,076
Census population (1951)-(4,975 males & 4,802 females)	9,777
Number of live births.	123
Birth rate per 1,000 population.	12.7
Number of illegitimate births.	4
Number of stillbirths.	8
Number of deaths.	125
Death rate per 1,000 population.	12.9
Number of infant deaths.	6
Infant mortality rate.	48.8
Number of maternal deaths.	Nil
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Nil
Death rate per 1,000 population from pulmonary tuber- culosis.	Nil 17
Deaths from cancer.	17
Death rate per 1,000 population from cancer.	1.7
Percentage of the total deaths for 1951 due to tuberculosis(all forms).	Nil
Percentage of the total deaths for 1951 due to cancer.	13.6%

<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1946	169	122
1947	202	156
1948	173	116
1949	155	137
1950	150	144
1951	123	125

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
to the  
Urban District Council of Blaenavon  
for the year ended December 31st, 1951.  
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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Blaenavon Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Lewis and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Urban District of Blaenavon for the year ending 31.12.'51. This report has been compiled in accordance with Articles 6(3) and 17(5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and as laid down in circular 45/51, dated December 10th, 1951, of the Welsh Board of Health.

General Comment.

Blaenavon, in common with the rest of the country, experienced an influenza epidemic during the opening weeks of 1951 which continued into the month of March. This epidemic of influenza was not of a severe nature as experienced in other parts of the country. The average case was characterised by a sudden onset, was sharp and short in duration, with full recovery in 10 days. Three deaths due to influenza were recorded.

As the influenza epidemic was clearing up, the district experienced a measles epidemic which continued into the month of June. This epidemic, coupled with an outbreak of chicken-pox, affected school attendances for several weeks. Apart from 236 notifications of measles the district was very free from infectious disease during the year. There were no cases of infantile paralysis notified for the second year in succession.



### General Statistics and Social Conditions.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid 1951 was 9,719. The census population was 9,777.

#### Census population - 1951 - adjacent urban districts.

Abergavenny M.B.	8,844	Abercarn	18,757	Abertillery	27,617
Bedwellty	28,826	Cwmbran	13,162	Ebbw Vale	29,205
Monmouth M.B.	5,432	Tredeggar	20,375	Pontypool	42,683

The workers in this district are mainly engaged in heavy industry, such as coal mining and steel works, while, since the decline of the town's own industries, many travel long distances daily to work in other localities.

The Blaenavon Urban District is located at the apex of the Eastern Valley of Monmouthshire and is moderately well served for road and rail transport.

Apart from the urgent need for new industries the Blaenavon Urban District's greatest want is for new houses and the provision of an adequate and satisfactory water supply.

#### Rainfall.

The district's rainfall for the year was taken in the grounds of No.2 Reservoir and supplied by the Council's Surveyor, Mr. G. C. E. Thomas, was as follows:-

Jan.	6.66	inches	July	1.44	inches.
Feb.	8.34		Aug.	5.56	
March.	5.94		Sept.	6.16	
April.	4.25		Oct.	1.35	
May.	5.24		Nov.	14.17	
June.	1.05		Dec.	7.12	

The district's rainfall during the last 10 years was as follows:-

1942	47.18	inches	1947	47.74	inches
1943	52.55	"	1948	61.72	"
1944	47.13	"	1949	50.90	"
1945	51.15	"	1950	56.89	"
1946	67.78	"	1951	67.28	"

# General Statistics and Social Conditions

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at 1931 was 2,112. The census population was 2,777.

## General Statistics - 1931 - as at 1931 with alterations

Population	2,112	1931	2,777	1931
Male	1,056	1931	1,388	1931
Female	1,056	1931	1,389	1931

The statistics of this district are mainly based on the census of 1931, which was held on the 1st of April. The statistics of the population of the district are based on the census of 1931, which was held on the 1st of April.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at 1931 was 2,112. The census population was 2,777.

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## General Statistics

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Population	2,112	1931	2,777	1931
Male	1,056	1931	1,388	1931
Female	1,056	1931	1,389	1931

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Population	2,112	1931	2,777	1931
Male	1,056	1931	1,388	1931
Female	1,056	1931	1,389	1931

### VITAL STATISTICS

Table I      Showing the actual number of live births, estimated mid-year population, and birth rate per 1,000 population for the Blaenavon U.D. for the last six years.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Number of births	123	150	155	173	202	169
Estimated mid-year population.	9,719	9,981	9,375	9,922	9,764	9,797
Birth rate per 1,000 population.	12.7	15.0	15.5	17.4	20.6	17.3

The total live births registered locally during 1951 and allocated to this district numbered 61, comprising 28 males and 33 females. (See table II)

The number of inward transferable live births registered outside the district was 62, comprising 33 males and 29 females. (See table II)

The total live births assigned to the district for 1951 numbered 123, comprising 61 males and 62 females. (See table II)

Of the total of 123 live births 4 were illegitimate - 3 males and 1 female.

The number of stillbirths assigned to this district was 8 - 6 males and 2 females, 2 males being illegitimate.

There was a decline of 27 in the live births as compared with 1950. This decline represents a fall of 18% on the 1950 figure.

Deaths for the year exceeded the live births by 2.

The birth rate was 12.5 per 1,000 population as compared with 16.5 for the Administrative County of Monmouthshire and 15.5 for England and Wales for 1951.

# TABLE 1

Number of birds banded in the years 1951-1955. The number of birds banded in each year is given in the first column. The number of birds banded in each year is given in the first column. The number of birds banded in each year is given in the first column.

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of birds banded	100	120	150	180	200
Number of birds banded	100	120	150	180	200
Number of birds banded	100	120	150	180	200
Number of birds banded	100	120	150	180	200
Number of birds banded	100	120	150	180	200

The number of birds banded in the years 1951-1955. The number of birds banded in each year is given in the first column. The number of birds banded in each year is given in the first column. The number of birds banded in each year is given in the first column.

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Table II Showing the births registered in and allocated to the Blaenavon Urban District for 1951, according to sex, month and quarter of occurrence, together with the inward transferable births.

Month	Male	Female	Total	Quarterly births.
January	5	1	6)	14
February	1	3	4)	
March	-	4	4)	
April	1	2	3)	19
May	4	2	6)	
June	4	6	10)	
July	2	5	7)	19
August	2	3	5)	
September	5	2	7)	
October	1	3	4)	9
November	2	1	3)	
December	1	1	2)	
Totals	28	33	61	61
Inward transferable births	33	29	62	
Grand Total for year 1951	61	62	123	

Comparative birth rates for 1951.

Blaenavon Urban District	12.7
Monmouthshire Administrative County	16.5
England and Wales	15.5



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### DEATHS.

Table III Showing the actual number of deaths, estimated mid-year population, and the death rate per 1,000 population for the Blaenavon U.D. for the last six years.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Number of deaths	125	144	139	116	156	122
Estimated mid-year population.	9,719	9,981	9,975	9,922	9,764	9,797
Death rate per 1,000 population.	12.9	14.4	13.7	11.7	15.8	12.5

The number of deaths assigned to this district for 1951 was 125, comprising 67 males and 58 females. This shows a decline of 19 deaths over 1950, when the number was 144. Table V shows how these deaths were assigned to the various causes for the year 1951.

There was no death assigned to either pulmonary tuberculosis or non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year. This must be a unique occurrence for this district.

There was also no death due to maternal causes during the year.

There were 17 deaths due to all forms of cancer, 8 males and 9 females. This figure represents 13.6% of the deaths from all causes for the year.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels accounted for 57 deaths, 26 males and 31 females. This figure represents 45.6% of the deaths from all causes during the year.

Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for 26 deaths, 19 males and 7 females. This represents 20.8% of the deaths from all causes during the year.

There were three deaths due to influenza - all males. This figure represents 2.4% of the deaths due to all causes for the year.

The death rate per 1,000 population for this district for 1951 was 12.9



Table IV Showing the deaths registered in and assigned to the Blaenavon Urban District during 1951, according to sex, month and quarter of occurrence, together with the inward transferable deaths.

Month	Males	Females	Total	Quarterly Deaths
January	9	5	14)	41
February	10	9	19)	
March	4	4	8)	
April	6	3	9)	
May	3	1	4)	23
June	3	7	10)	
July	5	3	8)	
August	1	3	4)	16
September	1	3	4)	
October	5	-	5)	25
November	5	5	10)	
December	4	6	10)	
Totals	56	49	105	105
Inward transferable deaths	11	9	20	
Grand Total for the year 1951.	67	58	125	

Comparative death rates

Blaenavon Urban District	12.9
Monmouthshire Administrative County	13.4
England and Wales	12.5

Table IV shows the total number of persons assigned to the various districts and the number of persons assigned to each district. The total number of persons assigned to the various districts is 100. The number of persons assigned to each district is as follows:

District	Total	Assigned
1	10	10
2	10	10
3	10	10
4	10	10
5	10	10
6	10	10
7	10	10
8	10	10
9	10	10
10	10	10
11	10	10
12	10	10
13	10	10
14	10	10
15	10	10
16	10	10
17	10	10
18	10	10
19	10	10
20	10	10
21	10	10
22	10	10
23	10	10
24	10	10
25	10	10
26	10	10
27	10	10
28	10	10
29	10	10
30	10	10
31	10	10
32	10	10
33	10	10
34	10	10
35	10	10
36	10	10
37	10	10
38	10	10
39	10	10
40	10	10
41	10	10
42	10	10
43	10	10
44	10	10
45	10	10
46	10	10
47	10	10
48	10	10
49	10	10
50	10	10
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66	10	10
67	10	10
68	10	10
69	10	10
70	10	10
71	10	10
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73	10	10
74	10	10
75	10	10
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79	10	10
80	10	10
81	10	10
82	10	10
83	10	10
84	10	10
85	10	10
86	10	10
87	10	10
88	10	10
89	10	10
90	10	10
91	10	10
92	10	10
93	10	10
94	10	10
95	10	10
96	10	10
97	10	10
98	10	10
99	10	10
100	10	10

Table IV shows the total number of persons assigned to the various districts and the number of persons assigned to each district. The total number of persons assigned to the various districts is 100. The number of persons assigned to each district is as follows:

Table V Showing the deaths from all causes, infant deaths, births and stillbirths allocated to this district for 1951.

Causes of death	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other.	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-
5. Whooping cough.	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	1	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	6	5
15. Leukaemia, Aloukaemia.	-	-
16. Diabetes.	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	4	11
18. Coronary Disease, angina.	2	2
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	1	-
20. Other heart disease.	17	13
21. Other circulatory disease.	2	5
22. Influenza.	3	-
23. Pneumonia.	2	-
24. Bronchitis.	10	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	4	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-
31. Congenital, malformations.	1	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	8	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	2	1
34. All other accidents.	2	1
35. Suicide.	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-
Total all causes	67	58
Deaths in infants under 1 year of age	5	1
Legitimate	5	1
Illegitimate	-	-
Total births	61	62
Legitimate	58	61
Illegitimate	3	1
Stillbirths - Total	6	2
Legitimate	4	2
Illegitimate	2	-

Estimated population - mid 1951 - 9,719  
(for calculation of births and death rates)

Comparability factors:-

<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
1.10	1.03



Table VI Showing the number of inquests during 1951 on persons belonging to this district, and the circumstances of the deaths.

Circumstances of death	Male	Female	Total
Industrial disease-silicosis	3	-	3
Accidents on the roads (pedestrians)	-	1	1
Accidents on the roads (Motor cyclists)	1	-	1
Accidents on open cast coal mining sites.	3	-	3
Accidents in the home.	-	1	1
Suicides.	-	1	1
Found drowned.	-	1	1
All causes	7	4	11

There were 11 inquests held on persons of this district who died through accidental or other means as listed above.

The 3 male deaths due to silicosis occurred in men aged 74, 52 and 50 years.

The three deaths on open cast coal mining sites involved males aged 57, 25 and 19 years.

Accidents on the highway claimed 2 deaths - 1 male aged 27 years and 1 female aged 28 years.

The death following an accidental fall in the home occurred in an old lady aged 87 years.

There was one suicidal death which occurred in a female aged 16 years after self-administered rodine rat poison.

The death categorised as "found drowned" occurred in a female aged 47 years.



# INFANT MORTALITY.

Table VII Showing the actual number of infant deaths, live births, etc., for the past six years for the Blaenavon Urban District.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Number of deaths in infants under 1 year.	6	2	8	8	7	11
Number of live births	123	150	155	173	202	169
Infant mortality rate (i.e. no. of deaths in infants under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births)	48.8	13.3	51.6	46.2	34.6	65.1

There were 6 deaths in infants under the age of 1 year, which was an increase of 4 over the low figure for 1950. In each case the birth was legitimate. In most cases these deaths were due to causes which are not readily preventable. Where the number of infant deaths is low, as in the case of this district, it is unwise to place any significance in the infant mortality rate for the purposes of comparison.

Table VIII Showing the infant deaths assigned to this district for 1951, by cause and in age groups.

	under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Congenital Pulmonary Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Mesenteric Cyst.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
All causes	4	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	6

Table IX Showing the infant mortality rates for England and Wales, the County Boroughs and Great Towns, the smaller towns, the Administrative County of Monmouthshire and Blaenavon U.D. for 1951, 1950 and 1949.

Year	England and Wales.	126 Co. Boro's & Great Towns (Including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident pop. 25-50 thousand at 1931 census.	Administrative County of Monmouthshire.	Blaenavon Urban District.
1949	32.0	37.0	30.0	42.7	51.6
1950	29.8	33.8	29.4	39.8	13.3
1951	29.6	33.9	27.6	43.1	48.8

Table 1. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the treatment on the yield of the different components of the plant.

Treatment	Yield of roots (g/plant)	Yield of stems (g/plant)	Yield of leaves (g/plant)	Yield of flowers (g/plant)	Yield of fruits (g/plant)
Control	1.2	2.5	3.8	0.5	1.5
T1	1.5	2.8	4.2	0.6	1.8
T2	1.8	3.1	4.5	0.7	2.0
T3	2.1	3.4	4.8	0.8	2.2
T4	2.4	3.7	5.1	0.9	2.4

The results of the analysis of variance showed that the treatment had a significant effect on the yield of the different components of the plant. The yield of roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits increased significantly with the treatment. The treatment T4 had the highest yield of roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits.

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Treatment	Yield of roots (g/plant)	Yield of stems (g/plant)	Yield of leaves (g/plant)	Yield of flowers (g/plant)	Yield of fruits (g/plant)
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T3	2.1	3.4	4.8	0.8	2.2
T4	2.4	3.7	5.1	0.9	2.4

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Control	1.2	2.5	3.8	0.5	1.5
T1	1.5	2.8	4.2	0.6	1.8
T2	1.8	3.1	4.5	0.7	2.0
T3	2.1	3.4	4.8	0.8	2.2
T4	2.4	3.7	5.1	0.9	2.4

Table X. Comparison of the Vital Statistics for England and Wales, etc., the Administrative County of Monmouthshire, Blaenavon U.D. and Pontypool U.D. for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951.

	Birth rates per 1,000 population						Death rates per 1,000 population.				(Infant Mortality Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.				
	Live Births		Still Births		Live Births		Still Births		Live Births		Still Births		1951	1950	1949
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1949				
England & Wales	15.5	0.33	15.8	0.37	16.7	0.39	12.5	11.6	11.7	29.6	29.8	32.0			
126 County Boro's & Great Towns (Including London)	17.3	0.45	17.6	0.45	18.7	0.47	13.4	12.3	12.5	33.9	33.8	37.0			
148 Smaller Towns (Resident pop'n 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 census.	16.7	0.38	16.7	0.38	18.0	0.40	12.5	11.6	11.6	27.6	29.4	30.0			
London Administrative County	17.8	0.37	17.8	0.36	18.5	0.37	13.1	11.8	12.2	26.4	26.3	29.0			
Administrative County of Monmouthshire.	16.5	0.49	17.4	0.58	18.2	0.58	13.4	12.3	12.1	43.1	39.8	42.7			
Pontypool Urban District	16.4	0.49	17.3	0.51	17.4	0.54	13.4	11.9	12.5	43.0	43.1	37.8			
Blaenavon Urban District	12.7	0.82	15.0	0.40	15.5	0.20	12.9	14.4	13.7	48.8	13.3	51.6			

No.	Name	Measurements										Remarks
		Height	Weight	Age	Sex	Color	Complexion	Build	Stature	Strength	Endurance	
1	John Smith	5' 10"	175	25	M	White	Fair	Medium	5' 10"	175	175	Good
2	Jane Doe	5' 5"	120	22	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 5"	120	120	Good
3	Robert Brown	6' 2"	200	30	M	White	Fair	Medium	6' 2"	200	200	Good
4	Mary White	5' 8"	130	20	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 8"	130	130	Good
5	William Black	5' 12"	180	28	M	White	Fair	Medium	5' 12"	180	180	Good
6	Elizabeth Green	5' 6"	110	18	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 6"	110	110	Good
7	James Taylor	6' 0"	190	26	M	White	Fair	Medium	6' 0"	190	190	Good
8	Sarah Wilson	5' 4"	100	16	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 4"	100	100	Good
9	Charles Moore	5' 11"	160	24	M	White	Fair	Medium	5' 11"	160	160	Good
10	Anna Hall	5' 3"	90	15	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 3"	90	90	Good
11	George King	6' 1"	185	27	M	White	Fair	Medium	6' 1"	185	185	Good
12	Patricia Scott	5' 7"	125	19	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 7"	125	125	Good
13	Richard Adams	5' 9"	135	21	M	White	Fair	Medium	5' 9"	135	135	Good
14	Linda Baker	5' 6"	115	17	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 6"	115	115	Good
15	Edward Clark	6' 3"	210	31	M	White	Fair	Medium	6' 3"	210	210	Good
16	Michelle Evans	5' 5"	120	23	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 5"	120	120	Good
17	Frank Foster	5' 10"	170	25	M	White	Fair	Medium	5' 10"	170	170	Good
18	Grace Gibson	5' 4"	105	16	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 4"	105	105	Good
19	Henry Hill	6' 0"	195	28	M	White	Fair	Medium	6' 0"	195	195	Good
20	Irene Jones	5' 7"	125	19	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 7"	125	125	Good
21	Joseph King	5' 11"	165	24	M	White	Fair	Medium	5' 11"	165	165	Good
22	Karen Lee	5' 6"	110	18	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 6"	110	110	Good
23	Leo Martin	6' 1"	185	27	M	White	Fair	Medium	6' 1"	185	185	Good
24	Nancy Nelson	5' 5"	120	22	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 5"	120	120	Good
25	Oliver Olsen	5' 10"	170	25	M	White	Fair	Medium	5' 10"	170	170	Good
26	Pamela Parker	5' 4"	100	16	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 4"	100	100	Good
27	Quinn Quinn	6' 2"	200	30	M	White	Fair	Medium	6' 2"	200	200	Good
28	Rachel Reed	5' 7"	125	19	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 7"	125	125	Good
29	Samuel Ross	5' 9"	135	21	M	White	Fair	Medium	5' 9"	135	135	Good
30	Tina Scott	5' 6"	115	17	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 6"	115	115	Good
31	Victor Smith	6' 0"	190	26	M	White	Fair	Medium	6' 0"	190	190	Good
32	Wendy Taylor	5' 5"	120	22	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 5"	120	120	Good
33	Xavier White	5' 10"	170	25	M	White	Fair	Medium	5' 10"	170	170	Good
34	Yvonne Wilson	5' 4"	100	16	F	White	Fair	Medium	5' 4"	100	100	Good
35	Zoe Young	6' 1"	185	27	M	White	Fair	Medium	6' 1"	185	185	Good

These measurements were taken on the 1st of January 1900. The subjects were all healthy and of average intelligence. The measurements were taken by the same person, and the results are given in the table above.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The year 1951 was very free from notifiable diseases, apart from a measles epidemic in the first half.

The notifications received from the general practitioners in respect of notifiable disease during the year are analysed in age and sex groups in table XI

### DIPHTHERIA.

For the second year in succession there has been no notification of diphtheria and there has been only one case of this disease reported in the district during the last 5 years. This very satisfactory position is undoubtedly attributable to the high measure of immunisation now being maintained amongst the children. However, in spite of the obvious benefits of immunisation against diphtheria, it is still not uncommon to find the occasional family that is apathetic towards all the advice given in this direction.

Immunisation against diphtheria is available, without cost, at the district's infant welfare centre, and also through the general practitioners. The procedure is simple and causes little or no discomfort to the child. Two immunising doses at a month's interval are advised about the eight month of age, and a "booster" or "strengthening" dose when the child enters school.

The Area Medical Officer has now brought immunisation against diphtheria into all the infant schools in the district, and by the end of the year many children had been given their "booster" dose, in addition to many others who received primary inoculation as they had not been protected in infancy. It is considered most important to offer the facility of immunisation in the infant schools, since, in so doing, the response is always much better than if the responsibility of taking the children to the infant welfare clinic or family doctor is left wholly with the parents.

Parents are, I am afraid, inclined to be misled by frequent public statements as to the virtual disappearance of diphtheria as implying absolute elimination of the disease rather than elimination conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation. Also, as the occurrence of the disease diminishes, fewer and fewer parents have any direct experience of the disease, which is apt to make them dangerously unmindful that it has<sup>not</sup> been eliminated from our midst. If an adequate level of immunisation is not maintained there is a great danger of a return to conditions which existed in this respect - only some 10 years ago - when numerous beds in out fever hospitals were filled with children dying from this scourge.

# EXHIBIT

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the time of the survey. It is followed by a description of the results of the survey, and a summary of the conclusions reached.

## GENERAL SITUATION

The country is situated in the north-western part of the island of Java. It is bounded on the north by the Dutch colony of Dutch East India, on the east by the Dutch colony of Dutch East India, on the south by the Dutch colony of Dutch East India, and on the west by the Dutch colony of Dutch East India.

The population of the country is estimated to be about 100,000. It is a very fertile country, and the soil is very rich. The climate is very hot, and the weather is very dry. The people are very poor, and they live in very small villages.

The country is very rich in minerals, and there are many mines. The most important of these are the mines of gold, silver, and copper. There are also many mines of iron, tin, and lead. The country is also very rich in forests, and there are many large trees. The people of the country are very poor, and they live in very small villages.

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The undoubted value of immunisation against diphtheria is well illustrated in the following up-to-date national figures showing the yearly deaths from, and notifications of, this disease since 1944.

Year	Deaths-E.&W.	Deaths-Wales	Corrected Notifications.	
			E. & W.	Wales
1944	934	77	23,199	2,213
5	722	57	18,596	1,411
6	472	41	11,986	1,028
7	244	19	5,609	441
8	156	7	3,575	190
9	84	1	1,890	102
50	49	1 X	962 X	32 X
1	34 X	1 X	699 X	53 X

X Provisional figures.

The enormous drop in the deaths and incidence since 1944 will be noted.

In 1951, deaths numbered 34 (E. & W.) and 1 (Wales), provisionally, against a yearly average of about 2,800 (E. & W.) and 232 (Wales), between 1930 and 1940. Notifications of diphtheria (uncorrected) were 1,983 (E. & W.) and 108 (Wales) for 1951, compared with a yearly average of 55,000 (E. & W.) and 4,800 (Wales), for the period 1930 to 1940, before immunisation was introduced on a national scale.

Primary immunisations (completed course) in the Blaenavon Urban District for 1951 were as follows:-

Age in Years	under 1yr	1yr.	2yrs	3yrs.	4yrs.	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	Total
Number immunised	18	110	16	3	2	1	-	150

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 15th and 16th of June 1901. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed as follows:—

Time of day	Direction of wind	Force of wind	Direction of surface current	Force of surface current	Direction of bottom current	Force of bottom current
10.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
11.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
12.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
13.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
14.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
15.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
16.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
17.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
18.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
19.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
20.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
21.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
22.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
23.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
24.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5

The results of the experiments conducted on the 15th and 16th of June 1901 are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed as follows:—

Time of day	Direction of wind	Force of wind	Direction of surface current	Force of surface current	Direction of bottom current	Force of bottom current
10.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
11.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
12.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
13.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
14.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
15.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
16.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
17.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
18.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
19.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
20.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
21.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
22.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
23.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
24.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5

Time of day	Direction of wind	Force of wind	Direction of surface current	Force of surface current	Direction of bottom current	Force of bottom current
10.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
11.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
12.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
13.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
14.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
15.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
16.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
17.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
18.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
19.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
20.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
21.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
22.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
23.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5
24.00	W	1.5	W	1.5	W	1.5

Table XI Showing the Infectious and other notifiable diseases notified in this district during 1951, analysed in age and sex groups, and giving the admissions to hospital. (Tuberculosis excluded)

Disease	Under 1 yr.		1 - 2 yrs		2 - 3 yrs		3 - 4 yrs		4 - 5 yrs		5 - 10 yrs		10-15 yrs		15-20 yrs		20-35 yrs		35-45 yrs		45-65 yrs		65 yrs & over		All ages		cases admitted to hospital.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
																									Total	Total	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	4	5	12	6	15	4	22	26	23	28	41	41	3	4	0	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	115	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	236
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-
Acute Influenza Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro spinal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	6	13	6	15	4	22	27	23	29	42	41	5	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	128	122	250	-

THESE NOTES WERE TAKEN BY THE LATE MR. J. H. B. DURING HIS VISIT TO THE  
FACILITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO IN 1901

1	1. The first thing I noticed when I entered the building was the smell of the new paint.	1901
2	2. The second thing I noticed was the sound of the new machinery.	1901
3	3. The third thing I noticed was the sight of the new buildings.	1901
4	4. The fourth thing I noticed was the feel of the new air.	1901
5	5. The fifth thing I noticed was the taste of the new food.	1901
6	6. The sixth thing I noticed was the touch of the new clothes.	1901
7	7. The seventh thing I noticed was the sound of the new music.	1901
8	8. The eighth thing I noticed was the sight of the new people.	1901
9	9. The ninth thing I noticed was the feel of the new ground.	1901
10	10. The tenth thing I noticed was the taste of the new water.	1901
11	11. The eleventh thing I noticed was the touch of the new sky.	1901
12	12. The twelfth thing I noticed was the sound of the new stars.	1901
13	13. The thirteenth thing I noticed was the sight of the new moon.	1901
14	14. The fourteenth thing I noticed was the feel of the new sun.	1901
15	15. The fifteenth thing I noticed was the taste of the new earth.	1901
16	16. The sixteenth thing I noticed was the touch of the new fire.	1901
17	17. The seventeenth thing I noticed was the sound of the new wind.	1901
18	18. The eighteenth thing I noticed was the sight of the new rain.	1901
19	19. The nineteenth thing I noticed was the feel of the new snow.	1901
20	20. The twentieth thing I noticed was the taste of the new ice.	1901
21	21. The twenty-first thing I noticed was the touch of the new fog.	1901
22	22. The twenty-second thing I noticed was the sound of the new thunder.	1901
23	23. The twenty-third thing I noticed was the sight of the new lightning.	1901
24	24. The twenty-fourth thing I noticed was the feel of the new earthquake.	1901
25	25. The twenty-fifth thing I noticed was the taste of the new volcano.	1901
26	26. The twenty-sixth thing I noticed was the touch of the new forest.	1901
27	27. The twenty-seventh thing I noticed was the sound of the new river.	1901
28	28. The twenty-eighth thing I noticed was the sight of the new ocean.	1901
29	29. The twenty-ninth thing I noticed was the feel of the new desert.	1901
30	30. The thirtieth thing I noticed was the taste of the new mountains.	1901
31	31. The thirty-first thing I noticed was the touch of the new plains.	1901
32	32. The thirty-second thing I noticed was the sound of the new hills.	1901
33	33. The thirty-third thing I noticed was the sight of the new valleys.	1901
34	34. The thirty-fourth thing I noticed was the feel of the new rivers.	1901
35	35. The thirty-fifth thing I noticed was the taste of the new lakes.	1901
36	36. The thirty-sixth thing I noticed was the touch of the new seas.	1901
37	37. The thirty-seventh thing I noticed was the sound of the new oceans.	1901
38	38. The thirty-eighth thing I noticed was the sight of the new continents.	1901
39	39. The thirty-ninth thing I noticed was the feel of the new world.	1901
40	40. The fortieth thing I noticed was the taste of the new universe.	1901

### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 6 notifications of scarlet fever during the year. The cases occurred sporadically and did not constitute a single localised outbreak.

### Measles.

The year 1951 was an epidemic year for measles in the district and 236 cases were notified. Blaenavon experiences an outbreak of measles every third year. No deaths were recorded from this disease.

### Whooping Cough.

Only 2 notifications of this disease were received during the year.

### Acute primary pneumonia

Four notifications of acute primary pneumonia were received during the year.

### Erysipelas.

Two notifications of erysipelas were received during the year.

No notifications were received for diphtheria, smallpox, puerperal pyrexia, influenzal pneumonia, food poisoning, cerebrospinal fever, typhoid, ophthalmia neonatorum, encephalitis lethargica and poliomyelitis.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

There are a number of general principles which govern the action of the various organs of the body. These principles are of great importance in the study of physiology.

ANATOMY

The study of anatomy is the study of the structure of the body. It is the study of the various organs and their relative positions to each other.

PHYSIOLOGY

The study of physiology is the study of the function of the body. It is the study of the various processes which go on in the body and how they are regulated.

PATHOLOGY

The study of pathology is the study of the causes and effects of disease. It is the study of the various changes which take place in the body when it is diseased.

DIAGNOSIS

The study of diagnosis is the study of the methods of detecting disease. It is the study of the various signs and symptoms which are produced by disease.

The study of medicine is the study of the treatment of disease. It is the study of the various methods of relieving suffering and restoring health.

Table XII Showing the number of cases of notifiable disease notified during the last 9 years.

Disease	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	5
Scarlet fever	6	9	30	34	4	3	23	3	16
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute primary pneumonia	4	-	2	4	-	1	1	4	24
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis									
(1) Paralytic	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-
(2) Non-paralytic	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	8	3	8	1	4	4	1	1
Measles	236	1	-	397	8	3	142	4	58
Whooping Cough	2	2	49	6	-	5	1	-	2
Food poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## TUBERCULOSIS.

The chest clinic for the Blaenavon area is situated at the Park Buildings, Pontypool, where a morning session is held every Tuesday. Patients are also required to attend the chest clinic at Newport when they require xray, screening and refills. The chest clinic at Pontypool lacks an xray plant which detracts very much from its value as a clinic. However, by the end of the year an xray plant was being installed at Pontypool and it was estimated that it would be in working order early in 1952. This will be a great saving in travelling time for Blaenavon patients who had previously to attend at Newport. It is also envisaged that there will be two full-day clinics at Pontypool when the xray plant is ready, instead of the present half-day weekly.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health visited the home of every newly certified case of tuberculosis and made an exhaustive environmental enquiry, the details of which were supplied to the County Medical Officer and the Chest Physician. The Medical Officer advised on personal hygiene for the patients to minimise the danger of spread of infection in the home, the necessity for attendance at the chest clinic of all household contacts, and the general management of the home so that the patient should have his or her own bedroom while awaiting sanatorium treatment. Advice was also given as to the procedure for obtaining tuberculosis allowances, in suitable cases, from the National Assistance Board. Suitable booklets produced by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis were also supplied to patients. These booklets included "Killing Those Germs" and "Family Budgeting for Tuberculous Patients".

A suitable disinfectant, as required, was available free to each tuberculous patient through the Public Health Department for use in sputum receptacles and in connection with the laundering of the patient's personal clothing, etc. Terminal disinfectant was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector on removal to hospital or death in each case.

In cases involving overcrowding the Medical Officer of Health made representation to the Council for early rehousing in instances which warranted such action. In other cases priority admission to sanatoria was obtained for certain cases through the chest physician, Dr. M. I. Jackson, with whom a close liaison is maintained.

The above is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The names are given in the order in which they were named in the reports. The names are given in the order in which they were named in the reports.

The names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States are given in the order in which they were named in the reports. The names are given in the order in which they were named in the reports.

The names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States are given in the order in which they were named in the reports. The names are given in the order in which they were named in the reports.

It was hoped to arrange for a further mass radiography general public survey for 1951 as a follow-up to the successful venture in 1950. However, it was not possible to arrange a visit by a mobile unit at such frequent intervals, but a definite promise was obtained from the Mass Radiography Service to make a 10 day visit to Blaenavon early in 1952.

It is a reflection that still too few people with too meagre financial support are engaged on the preventive side while the greatest effort in manpower and money continues to be exerted on the curative side.

Mass radiography is one of the mass techniques which enables periodic chest xray to be available to the community at large at reduced expenditure and least loss of time, but, to enable this to be carried out properly, we need more mobile radiography units. It would be appropriate here to quote Dr. F. A. Nash, Medical Director, Mass Xray Service for South West London.

"Mass Radiography is part of a revolutionary development in medicine, the implications of which are not yet recognised. We are at the beginning of a new medical era - the era of Presymptomatic Diagnosis, in which treatment will begin before the patient feels ill, and, if the disease is infectious, before he becomes a danger to others. Today, symptoms select the sick and bring them to the clinic. Tomorrow, the doctor will seek actively for disease among the apparently healthy. At present we deny to our fellow men the routine inspection the engineer gives to our machines. Men, as much as aeroplanes and cars, need periodic scrutiny and maintenance overhauls.

It was hoped to arrange for a further mass radiography  
general public survey for 1955 as a follow-up to the  
successful venture in 1950. However, it was not possible  
to arrange a visit by a mobile unit at such frequent  
intervals. But a further provision was obtained from the  
Mass Radiography Service to make a 10 day visit to  
Birmingham early in 1955.

It is a reflection upon the low people with  
the mobile (mobile) survey are engaged on the  
groundwork also with the greatest effort in Birmingham  
and many districts to be covered in the summer.

Mass radiography is one of the mass techniques  
which enables people to have their chest X-rayed in  
the community at large at reduced expenditure and  
local loss of time. But the mobile unit is an essential  
part of the mass radiography unit.  
It would be appreciated that in Great Britain, the  
National Director, Mass X-ray Service for South West  
London.

"Mass Radiography is part of a revolutionary  
development in medicine, the application of which the  
not yet recognized. We are at the beginning of a new  
medical era - the era of 'preventive medicine', in  
which treatment will begin before the patient feels ill,  
and if the disease is infectious, before he becomes  
dangerous to others. Today, however, the doctor will  
bring them to the clinic. Tomorrow, the doctor will  
work actively for disease when the patient is healthy.  
It is not only to be followed but the routine  
inspection of the patient given to our patients. Today,  
such an examination and care, and perhaps surgery  
and treatment is essential.

Table XIII Showing the new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the deaths due to tuberculosis during 1951, analysed in age and sex groups, and by type of disease.

Age Groups in years.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The death rates from tuberculosis for this district for 1951 were Nil.

(Rates for 1950 are in parentheses)

- (a) Tuberculosis (all forms) - Nil per 1,000 population (0.4)
- (b) Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Nil per 1,000 population (0.4)
- (c) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis - Nil per 1,000 population (Nil)

The death rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales from tuberculosis was 0.31 for 1951. The quarterly return for 31.12.51, submitted in accordance with Article 10(8) of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regs. 1930, showed the number of cases of tuberculosis on the tuberculosis register for the Blaenavon U.D. at the end of the year to be as follows:-

Males		Females		TOTAL
Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	
45	13	44	5	107

Table 1111 showing the new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the deaths due to tuberculosis during 1951, classified in the sex groups, and by type of disease.

Age Group	Male Cases			Female Cases			Deaths		
	15-24	25-34	35-44	15-24	25-34	35-44	15-24	25-34	35-44
0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95-104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

The above table shows the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1951, and the deaths due to tuberculosis during 1951, classified in the sex groups, and by type of disease. The figures are for the whole of the country, and are not broken down by region or district. The figures for the whole of the country are as follows: (a) New cases notified during 1951 - 511 (25 per cent. male, 260 female) (10.4); (b) Deaths due to tuberculosis during 1951 - 511 (25 per cent. male, 260 female) (10.4); (c) Deaths due to tuberculosis during 1951 - 511 (25 per cent. male, 260 female) (10.4). The figures for the whole of the country are as follows: (a) New cases notified during 1951 - 511 (25 per cent. male, 260 female) (10.4); (b) Deaths due to tuberculosis during 1951 - 511 (25 per cent. male, 260 female) (10.4); (c) Deaths due to tuberculosis during 1951 - 511 (25 per cent. male, 260 female) (10.4).

Age Group	Male Cases	Female Cases	Deaths
0-14	5	5	5
15-24	5	5	5
25-34	5	5	5
35-44	5	5	5
45-54	5	5	5
55-64	5	5	5
65-74	5	5	5
75-84	5	5	5
85-94	5	5	5
95-104	5	5	5
Total	5	5	5

Table XIV Showing the yearly notifications of tuberculosis (all forms) for males and females, and the yearly deaths from all forms of tuberculosis since 1942.

Year	Yearly notifications of tuberculosis				Total yearly notifications of pulmonary & non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Yearly deaths from tuberculosis				Total of yearly deaths from all forms of tuberculosis.
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1942	4	6	2	2	14	3	5	0	1	9
1943	8	13	3	1	25	1	6	1	0	8
1944	8	17	1	3	29	3	3	1	1	8
1945	7	8	1	1	17	-	4	1	3	8
1946	10	7	5	-	22	1	4	1	1	7
1947	6	9	2	-	17	3	6	3	2	14
1948	9	6	-	1	16	3	5	1	-	9
1949	8	8	1	-	17	1	2	-	-	3
1950	2	3	2	-	7	4	-	-	-	4
1951	5	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	Nil

Year	Total	Production of various crops				Value of various crops				Total value	Percentage of total value
		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Other	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Other		
1900	100	10	5	2	1	10	5	2	1	100	100
1901	105	11	5	2	1	11	5	2	1	105	100
1902	110	12	5	2	1	12	5	2	1	110	100
1903	115	13	5	2	1	13	5	2	1	115	100
1904	120	14	5	2	1	14	5	2	1	120	100
1905	125	15	5	2	1	15	5	2	1	125	100
1906	130	16	5	2	1	16	5	2	1	130	100
1907	135	17	5	2	1	17	5	2	1	135	100
1908	140	18	5	2	1	18	5	2	1	140	100
1909	145	19	5	2	1	19	5	2	1	145	100
1910	150	20	5	2	1	20	5	2	1	150	100

These figures are based on the best available information and are subject to revision as more complete data become available.

Table XV Showing the occupations of new cases of tuberculosis in males notified during 1951.

Occupation	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
Miner (coal cutter)	1	-	1
Storekeeper	1	-	1
Steelworker	1	-	1
Colliery Surface Worker.	1	-	1
Clerk.	1	-	1
Totals	5		5

Table XVI Showing the occupations of the new cases of tuberculosis in females notified during 1951.

Occupation	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
Housewife	2	-	2
Clerk	1	-	1
Totals	3	-	3

Table XV. Showing the occupations of new cases of tuberculosis in males residing during 1901.

Occupation	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total
Minor local (outlet)	1	-	1
Transporter	1	-	1
General laborer	1	-	1
Self-employed	1	-	1
Other	1	-	1
Total	5	-	5

Table XVI. Showing the occupations of the new cases of tuberculosis in females residing during 1901.

Occupation	Voluntary	Non-voluntary	Total
Housewife	1	-	1
Other	1	-	1
Total	2	-	2

Table XVII Showing the monthly notifications of tuberculosis  
(all forms) for the year 1951.

Month	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
January	-	-	-	-	-
February	1	-	-	-	1
March	1	-	-	-	1
April	-	1	-	-	1
May	-	1	-	-	1
June	-	1	-	-	1
July	3	-	-	-	3
August	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	3	Nil	Nil	8

Table XVIII Showing the admissions and discharges to  
Institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis  
during 1951.

Institution	Admissions		Discharges	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
West Wales San.	-	1	-	1
North Wales San. (Denbigh)	1	-	-	3
Cefn Mably	-	-	2	1
South Wales San. (Talgarth)	4	-	2	2
Sully Hospital	3	-	3	1
St. Woolos Hospital	-	-	-	2
Brecon War Memorial Hosp.	1	-	1	-
Totals	9	1	8	10



Table XIX Showing the notification rates and the death rates for tuberculosis per 1,000 population (estimated) since 1938.

Year	Notification rates per 1,000 population		Death rates per 1,000 population	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1938	2.93	.30	.51	.00
1939	3.02	.68	.59	.00
1940	2.11	.48	.67	.10
1941	2.62	.09	.47	.00
1942	1.00	.40	.79	.10
1943	2.14	.41	.71	.10
1944	2.54	.41	.61	.21
1945	1.55	.21	.50	.50
1946	1.74	.51	.51	.20
1947	1.54	.20	.92	.51
1948	1.51	.10	.81	.10
1949	1.61	.10	.30	.00
1950	.50	.20	.40	.00
1951	.82	Nil	Nil	Nil

Public Health (Prevention of tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under the above regulations in respect of tuberculous employees in the milk trade during the year.

Table 11. Estimated population trends and the annual growth rate per 1,000 population (estimated) since 1950.

Year	Estimated population per 1,000 population		Annual growth rate per 1,000 population	
	1950	1955	1950	1955
1950	100	100	0.0	0.0
1951	100.5	100.5	0.5	0.5
1952	101.0	101.0	1.0	1.0
1953	101.5	101.5	1.5	1.5
1954	102.0	102.0	2.0	2.0
1955	102.5	102.5	2.5	2.5
1956	103.0	103.0	3.0	3.0
1957	103.5	103.5	3.5	3.5
1958	104.0	104.0	4.0	4.0
1959	104.5	104.5	4.5	4.5
1960	105.0	105.0	5.0	5.0
1961	105.5	105.5	5.5	5.5
1962	106.0	106.0	6.0	6.0
1963	106.5	106.5	6.5	6.5
1964	107.0	107.0	7.0	7.0
1965	107.5	107.5	7.5	7.5
1966	108.0	108.0	8.0	8.0
1967	108.5	108.5	8.5	8.5
1968	109.0	109.0	9.0	9.0
1969	109.5	109.5	9.5	9.5
1970	110.0	110.0	10.0	10.0
1971	110.5	110.5	10.5	10.5
1972	111.0	111.0	11.0	11.0
1973	111.5	111.5	11.5	11.5
1974	112.0	112.0	12.0	12.0
1975	112.5	112.5	12.5	12.5
1976	113.0	113.0	13.0	13.0
1977	113.5	113.5	13.5	13.5
1978	114.0	114.0	14.0	14.0
1979	114.5	114.5	14.5	14.5
1980	115.0	115.0	15.0	15.0
1981	115.5	115.5	15.5	15.5
1982	116.0	116.0	16.0	16.0
1983	116.5	116.5	16.5	16.5
1984	117.0	117.0	17.0	17.0
1985	117.5	117.5	17.5	17.5
1986	118.0	118.0	18.0	18.0
1987	118.5	118.5	18.5	18.5
1988	119.0	119.0	19.0	19.0
1989	119.5	119.5	19.5	19.5
1990	120.0	120.0	20.0	20.0
1991	120.5	120.5	20.5	20.5
1992	121.0	121.0	21.0	21.0
1993	121.5	121.5	21.5	21.5
1994	122.0	122.0	22.0	22.0
1995	122.5	122.5	22.5	22.5
1996	123.0	123.0	23.0	23.0
1997	123.5	123.5	23.5	23.5
1998	124.0	124.0	24.0	24.0
1999	124.5	124.5	24.5	24.5
2000	125.0	125.0	25.0	25.0
2001	125.5	125.5	25.5	25.5
2002	126.0	126.0	26.0	26.0
2003	126.5	126.5	26.5	26.5
2004	127.0	127.0	27.0	27.0
2005	127.5	127.5	27.5	27.5
2006	128.0	128.0	28.0	28.0
2007	128.5	128.5	28.5	28.5
2008	129.0	129.0	29.0	29.0
2009	129.5	129.5	29.5	29.5
2010	130.0	130.0	30.0	30.0
2011	130.5	130.5	30.5	30.5
2012	131.0	131.0	31.0	31.0
2013	131.5	131.5	31.5	31.5
2014	132.0	132.0	32.0	32.0
2015	132.5	132.5	32.5	32.5
2016	133.0	133.0	33.0	33.0
2017	133.5	133.5	33.5	33.5
2018	134.0	134.0	34.0	34.0
2019	134.5	134.5	34.5	34.5
2020	135.0	135.0	35.0	35.0

Table 12. Estimated population trends and the annual growth rate per 1,000 population (estimated) since 1950.

The table was prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C., 1990.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### National Health Service Act, 1946.

The responsible authority for the provision of local health services under Part III of the above Act for the Blaenavon Urban District is the Monmouthshire County Council.

### National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken under the provision of Sec.47 of the above Act for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

### Water Supply.

No change has taken place in the water supply to the district during 1951, and comments in my Annual Report for 1949 are still applicable. Eighteen samples of raw water were submitted for bacteriological analysis during the year and seven of these were not up to the desired standard. Two samples of treated water were satisfactory.

### Public Swimming Baths

The situation in this respect is satisfactory and was fully covered in my Annual Report for 1949.

### Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.

The system of uncontrolled tipping is still in operation in the district and the adoption of the controlled method is again advocated.

### Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

The Blaenavon Urban District Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority under the above Act, and the function of such an Authority within this district is undertaken by the Monmouthshire County Council.

# INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the various factors on the growth of the plant.

The first factor is the amount of light. The second factor is the amount of water. The third factor is the amount of fertilizer. The fourth factor is the amount of air. The fifth factor is the amount of soil.

## FACTORS AFFECTING GROWTH

The first factor is the amount of light. The second factor is the amount of water. The third factor is the amount of fertilizer. The fourth factor is the amount of air. The fifth factor is the amount of soil.

## CONCLUSION

The results of the study show that the amount of light, water, fertilizer, air, and soil all have a significant effect on the growth of the plant. The amount of light is the most important factor, followed by the amount of water. The amount of fertilizer, air, and soil are also important, but to a lesser degree.

## REFERENCES

The following references were used in the study:

## APPENDIX

The following table shows the results of the study:

## TABLE 1

The following table shows the results of the study:

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

The following tables indicate the inspections made of factories during the year in connection with the maintenance of provisions for healthy working conditions.

Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory, and, where defects arose, remedial action was promptly undertaken.

Table XX Showing the number of factories and inspections thereof carried out during 1951.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(1) Factories in which Sects 1,2,3,4 & 6 enforced by Local authority.	8	19	1	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sect.7 is enforced by the local authority.	29	66	7	-
(3) Other premises in which Sect.7 is enforced by the local authority. (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	1	-	-
Total	38	86	8	-

# TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE YEAR 1961

The following table presents the data for the year 1961, showing the number of cases of disease, the number of deaths, and the number of persons who were exposed to the disease.

The data are presented in the following table, which is divided into three columns: the number of cases, the number of deaths, and the number of persons who were exposed to the disease.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE YEAR 1961

Disease	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of persons exposed
(1) Typhoid fever	10	2	100
(2) Dysentery	20	5	200
(3) Shigellosis	1	1	10
Total	31	8	310

Table XXI Showing the defects found in factories and action taken.

Particulars	Number of defects			Number of prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	8	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-
Total	7	8	1	Nil

# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Name	Address	City	State

### HOUSING

The general and pressing need for new houses in the Blaenavon district is only a too evident fact and calls for no superfluous elaboration in an annual report such as this. Nobody is more aware of this great need than the members of this Council. The waiting list for new houses was brought up-to-date by the Council's Sanitary Inspector towards the end of the year, and perusal of this very comprehensive tome makes very distressing reading when the number of sub-standard properties which are doubly and even trebly occupied by families are noted. This Authority has got an enormous task on hand if it is to meet the housing needs of this district where there is so much insanitary property over-ripe for clearance, and where there are so many families living in overcrowded circumstances in rooms and with in-laws.

# THE

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world. The second part is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world. The third part is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world. The fourth part is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world. The sixth part is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world. The eighth part is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world. The tenth part is devoted to a description of the various forms of the English language as they are found in the different parts of the world.

Table XXII Showing the number of houses owned by this Local Authority as at 31.12.'51.

	Temp. Pre-fabs	Perm Pre-fabs	Traditional Houses	Total
No. of houses owned by L.A. on 31.12.'51	50	50	284	384
No. of houses in course of erection by L.A. on 31.12.'51.	-	34	2	36
No. of houses for which sanction had been given, but which had not been commenced on 31.12.'51.	-	-	-	20

Table XXIII Showing the number of houses erected during 1951 by the Local Authority and by private enterprise.

	Temp. Pre-fabs	Perm. Pre-fabs	Traditional Houses.
By Local Authority	-	-	16
By Private Enterprise.	-	-	-
Total	Nil	Nil	16

Number of houses under construction by private enterprise but not completed on 31.12.'51:- Nil.

Table VIII showing the amount of money raised by the local committee on 11.12.1911

Amount raised by local committee	Amount raised by local committee	Amount raised by local committee	Amount raised by local committee	Amount raised by local committee
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100

Table VIII showing the amount of money raised by the local committee on 11.12.1911

Amount raised by local committee	Amount raised by local committee	Amount raised by local committee	Amount raised by local committee	Amount raised by local committee
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100

Amount of money raised by the local committee on 11.12.1911

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Particulars of complaints received, notices served and the result of action taken under the Public Health Act, Housing Act, etc., by the Sanitary Inspector.

Complaints Received and Investigations Made.

Number of complaints received re defects and nuisances	62
Number of complaints investigated.	62
Number of nuisances and defects found through inspection of district.	85

Public Health Act Notices

Informal notices served re defects and nuisances	133
Informal notices complied with	93
Statutory notices served re defects and nuisances	36
Statutory notices complied with	36 X
X Twelve of these notices were served in 1950 and complied with in 1951.	
Statutory notices served in respect of inadequate closet accommodation (Section 44 P.H. Act)	100
Statutory notices complied with	67
Statutory notices served re defective closet accommodation (Section 45 P.H. Act)	3
Statutory notices complied with	3

Housing Act Notices

Informal notices served under Housing Act 1936	1
Informal notices complied with	1
Formal notices served under Housing Act	0
Formal notices complied with	0

Foods and Drugs Act

Informal notices served under Foods & Drugs Act	0
Informal notices complied with	0
Formal notices served under Foods & Drugs Act	0
Formal notices complied with	0

Factories Act Notices.

Informal notices served under Factories Act	7
Informal notices complied with	7
Formal notices served under Factories Act	1
Formal notices complied with	1

Shops Act Notices Served.

Informal notices served under Shops Act (Health & comfort)	3
Informal notices complied with	3
Formal notices served under Shops Act	0
Formal notices complied with	0

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

Informal notices served	0
Informal notices complied with	0
Formal notices served	2
Formal notices complied with	2

Bye Law Notices

Notices served re dumping of house refuse by house-holders & others	105
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Provision of Adequate Closet Accommodation for Dwelling Houses, Section 44, Public Health Act, 1936.

A housing survey of this district completed in 1947, revealed that 168 houses were without separate closet accommodation and were sharing with the adjoining house or houses.

In 1950 this Authority passed a resolution requiring owners to provide adequate and separate closet accommodation for every dwelling house in the area.

Sixty-eight Statutory notices were served for this purpose in 1950 and 100 in the year under review, and despite many difficulties encountered, forty-five of these notices were complied with in 1950 and 67 in 1951 making a total of 112 up to the end of December.

One of the difficulties met was that sixty-eight of these notices had to be served upon one owner and it is fair to state that so far more than half of these notices have been complied with. There is every hope that during the coming year most of these notices will have attention and as a result every house will then have separate closet accommodation.

-----  
MILK SAMPLING.

44 samples of graded and ungraded milks were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Newport, for the purpose of bacteriological examination; the results were as follows:-

Ungraded (Raw) Milk

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number conforming to the prescribed bacteriological standard	10						
Number which failed to conform to the prescribed bacteriological standard...	6						

Graded (Heat Treated) Milk

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number conforming to the prescribed bacteriological standard	22						
Number which failed to conform to the prescribed bacteriological standard...	6						

-----  
ICE CREAM SAMPLING.

Twenty-four samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination and showed the following results:-

Number of samples taken...	...	24
Number in Grades 1, 2 & 3 (Satisfactory)	...	22
Number in Grade 4 (Unsatisfactory)	...	2

Summary of Abstracts of Papers Presented at the  
Annual Meeting of the American Society for the Advancement of Science

A summary of the abstracts of papers presented at the annual meeting of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, held at the University of California, Berkeley, California, December 1-5, 1950. The meeting was held at the University of California, Berkeley, California, December 1-5, 1950. The meeting was held at the University of California, Berkeley, California, December 1-5, 1950.

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### RODENT CONTROL.

The control of rodents and other pests is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector who is the Rodent Officer for the area, and he has the assistance of a full time Rodent Operative, employed by the Council.

Every effort was again made throughout the year to keep the district, as far as possible, free from rats and mice, and much of the rodent operative's time was taken up in the inspection of the various properties in the area. It is of interest to note that no less than 4,031 visits and re-visits were made to dwelling houses, 109 to properties owned by the Local Authority, 312 to business and industrial premises and 50 to farms and farm buildings, making a total of 4,502 visits and revisits.

Twenty-one properties owned by the Council, forty-five dwelling houses and seven business premises were treated during the year; all of these were minor infestations.

In addition, the sewers in the district were treated twice, at six monthly intervals, in March and October, and there is ample evidence to prove that these treatments have a marked effect upon the number and size of surface infestations.

In view of the fact that two of the collieries in the area are slopes or drifts, to which rats can easily gain access from the surface, particular attention was paid to the tops of these collieries and the properties in the vicinity.

The Rodent Officer also endeavours to keep himself informed of the position regarding rat supervision below ground at the collieries; this precaution has to be taken and special vigilance observed owing to the damp nature of the local collieries and the fact that a number of cases of Weil's disease have occurred in the Blaenavon collieries in past years.

The position regarding the menace from rats and mice in the district was at the end of December very favourable and much credit is due to the occupiers of business premises, dwelling houses etc., for reporting the presence of rats and mice on their premises to the Rodent Officer. In doing this many minor infestations are dealt with and prevented from developing into major or possibly reservoir infestations. The routine inspection of all dwelling houses and other premises by the Rodent operative has also proved of the greatest value and prevents any big build up of the rat and mouse population.

## THE HISTORY OF THE

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PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report for year ended 31st December, 1951.

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Auth- ority.	Dwelling Houses.	Agric- ultural	All other (including Business & Industrial	
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	35	2,664	22	236	2,957
11. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result	2	33	0	6	41
(a) notification	23	17	2	3	45
(b) otherwise					
111. Number of properties (Under 11) found to be seriously infested by rats.	(Major)-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor) 18	41	0	3	62
1V. Number of ptoperties (under 11) found to be seriously infested by mice.	3	4	0	4	11
V. Number of infested properties (under 111 & 1V) treated by the Local Authority.	21	45	0	7	73
V1. Number of notices served under Section 4:-	-	-	-	1	1
(1) Treatment.....					
(2) Structural Works i.e. proofing	-	-	-	1	1
Total	-	-	-	2	2
V11. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority - following issue of notice under Section 4.		-	-	-	-
Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Number of "block" control schemes carried out.....Nil.

# STATEMENT OF WORK

Project Name: [Project Name]

Task ID		Task Description		Status	
1	1.0	Task 1.1	Task 1.2	Completed	100%
2	2.0	Task 2.1	Task 2.2	In Progress	50%
3	3.0	Task 3.1	Task 3.2	Not Started	0%
4	4.0	Task 4.1	Task 4.2	Completed	100%
5	5.0	Task 5.1	Task 5.2	In Progress	25%
6	6.0	Task 6.1	Task 6.2	Not Started	0%
7	7.0	Task 7.1	Task 7.2	Completed	100%
8	8.0	Task 8.1	Task 8.2	In Progress	75%
9	9.0	Task 9.1	Task 9.2	Not Started	0%
10	10.0	Task 10.1	Task 10.2	Completed	100%
11	11.0	Task 11.1	Task 11.2	In Progress	40%
12	12.0	Task 12.1	Task 12.2	Not Started	0%
13	13.0	Task 13.1	Task 13.2	Completed	100%
14	14.0	Task 14.1	Task 14.2	In Progress	60%
15	15.0	Task 15.1	Task 15.2	Not Started	0%
16	16.0	Task 16.1	Task 16.2	Completed	100%
17	17.0	Task 17.1	Task 17.2	In Progress	30%
18	18.0	Task 18.1	Task 18.2	Not Started	0%
19	19.0	Task 19.1	Task 19.2	Completed	100%
20	20.0	Task 20.1	Task 20.2	In Progress	80%
21	21.0	Task 21.1	Task 21.2	Not Started	0%
22	22.0	Task 22.1	Task 22.2	Completed	100%
23	23.0	Task 23.1	Task 23.2	In Progress	55%
24	24.0	Task 24.1	Task 24.2	Not Started	0%
25	25.0	Task 25.1	Task 25.2	Completed	100%
26	26.0	Task 26.1	Task 26.2	In Progress	70%
27	27.0	Task 27.1	Task 27.2	Not Started	0%
28	28.0	Task 28.1	Task 28.2	Completed	100%
29	29.0	Task 29.1	Task 29.2	In Progress	45%
30	30.0	Task 30.1	Task 30.2	Not Started	0%
31	31.0	Task 31.1	Task 31.2	Completed	100%
32	32.0	Task 32.1	Task 32.2	In Progress	65%
33	33.0	Task 33.1	Task 33.2	Not Started	0%
34	34.0	Task 34.1	Task 34.2	Completed	100%
35	35.0	Task 35.1	Task 35.2	In Progress	50%
36	36.0	Task 36.1	Task 36.2	Not Started	0%
37	37.0	Task 37.1	Task 37.2	Completed	100%
38	38.0	Task 38.1	Task 38.2	In Progress	70%
39	39.0	Task 39.1	Task 39.2	Not Started	0%
40	40.0	Task 40.1	Task 40.2	Completed	100%
41	41.0	Task 41.1	Task 41.2	In Progress	40%
42	42.0	Task 42.1	Task 42.2	Not Started	0%
43	43.0	Task 43.1	Task 43.2	Completed	100%
44	44.0	Task 44.1	Task 44.2	In Progress	60%
45	45.0	Task 45.1	Task 45.2	Not Started	0%
46	46.0	Task 46.1	Task 46.2	Completed	100%
47	47.0	Task 47.1	Task 47.2	In Progress	55%
48	48.0	Task 48.1	Task 48.2	Not Started	0%
49	49.0	Task 49.1	Task 49.2	Completed	100%
50	50.0	Task 50.1	Task 50.2	In Progress	75%
51	51.0	Task 51.1	Task 51.2	Not Started	0%
52	52.0	Task 52.1	Task 52.2	Completed	100%
53	53.0	Task 53.1	Task 53.2	In Progress	45%
54	54.0	Task 54.1	Task 54.2	Not Started	0%
55	55.0	Task 55.1	Task 55.2	Completed	100%
56	56.0	Task 56.1	Task 56.2	In Progress	65%
57	57.0	Task 57.1	Task 57.2	Not Started	0%
58	58.0	Task 58.1	Task 58.2	Completed	100%
59	59.0	Task 59.1	Task 59.2	In Progress	50%
60	60.0	Task 60.1	Task 60.2	Not Started	0%
61	61.0	Task 61.1	Task 61.2	Completed	100%
62	62.0	Task 62.1	Task 62.2	In Progress	70%
63	63.0	Task 63.1	Task 63.2	Not Started	0%
64	64.0	Task 64.1	Task 64.2	Completed	100%
65	65.0	Task 65.1	Task 65.2	In Progress	40%
66	66.0	Task 66.1	Task 66.2	Not Started	0%
67	67.0	Task 67.1	Task 67.2	Completed	100%
68	68.0	Task 68.1	Task 68.2	In Progress	60%
69	69.0	Task 69.1	Task 69.2	Not Started	0%
70	70.0	Task 70.1	Task 70.2	Completed	100%
71	71.0	Task 71.1	Task 71.2	In Progress	55%
72	72.0	Task 72.1	Task 72.2	Not Started	0%
73	73.0	Task 73.1	Task 73.2	Completed	100%
74	74.0	Task 74.1	Task 74.2	In Progress	70%
75	75.0	Task 75.1	Task 75.2	Not Started	0%
76	76.0	Task 76.1	Task 76.2	Completed	100%
77	77.0	Task 77.1	Task 77.2	In Progress	45%
78	78.0	Task 78.1	Task 78.2	Not Started	0%
79	79.0	Task 79.1	Task 79.2	Completed	100%
80	80.0	Task 80.1	Task 80.2	In Progress	65%
81	81.0	Task 81.1	Task 81.2	Not Started	0%
82	82.0	Task 82.1	Task 82.2	Completed	100%
83	83.0	Task 83.1	Task 83.2	In Progress	50%
84	84.0	Task 84.1	Task 84.2	Not Started	0%
85	85.0	Task 85.1	Task 85.2	Completed	100%
86	86.0	Task 86.1	Task 86.2	In Progress	70%
87	87.0	Task 87.1	Task 87.2	Not Started	0%
88	88.0	Task 88.1	Task 88.2	Completed	100%
89	89.0	Task 89.1	Task 89.2	In Progress	40%
90	90.0	Task 90.1	Task 90.2	Not Started	0%
91	91.0	Task 91.1	Task 91.2	Completed	100%
92	92.0	Task 92.1	Task 92.2	In Progress	60%
93	93.0	Task 93.1	Task 93.2	Not Started	0%
94	94.0	Task 94.1	Task 94.2	Completed	100%
95	95.0	Task 95.1	Task 95.2	In Progress	55%
96	96.0	Task 96.1	Task 96.2	Not Started	0%
97	97.0	Task 97.1	Task 97.2	Completed	100%
98	98.0	Task 98.1	Task 98.2	In Progress	70%
99	99.0	Task 99.1	Task 99.2	Not Started	0%
100	100.0	Task 100.1	Task 100.2	Completed	100%

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. W. A. Curtis, the Council's Sanitary Inspector, for his wholehearted co-operation during the year. I would also thank the other departments for their helpfulness during the year.

I am,  
Yours obediently,

F. J. Hallinan,  
Medical Officer of Health.

