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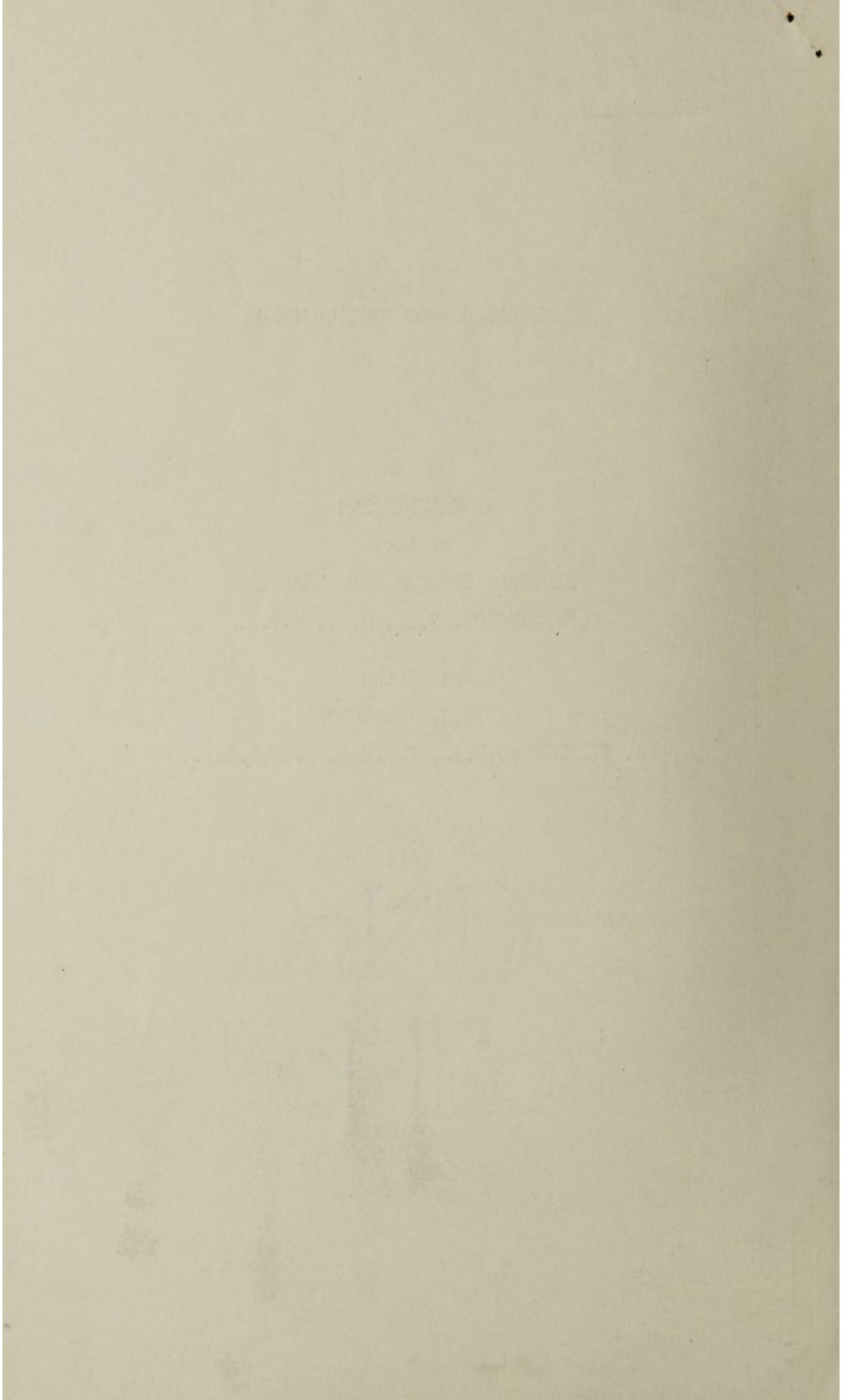
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HEALTH
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CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD

ANNUAL REPORTS
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
C.E. JAMISON, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.
and of the
SANITARY INSPECTOR
J. FINERON, D.P.A., F.R.San. I. F.S.I.A.,





CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor C.W. Bridgeman J.P.

Alderman A. L. Garratt
Alderman F. Garratt
Alderman W.F.L. Salloway
Councillor S. Clarke
Councillor Mrs. F. E. Currie
Councillor J. G. Gill

Councillor B. A. Garman
Councillor F. Halfpenny
Councillor Mrs. C.S. Parker
Councillor J. S. Taylor
Councillor F.W.C. Long

Medical Officer of Health:
C. E. Jamison, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:
John Fineron, D.P.A., F.R. San. I. F.S.I.A.

DEPT. AND COUNTY OF LAMAR

HEALTH COMMISSION

Chairman

Councillor E. J. Britton D.D.

Councillor B. A. Gentry
Councillor E. H. Gentry
Councillor Mrs. C. J. Gentry
Councillor J. S. Taylor
Councillor F. C. Gentry

Albertson A. L. Gentry
Albertson L. Gentry
Albertson W. L. Gentry
Councillor S. Gentry
Councillor Mrs. W. L. Gentry
Councillor J. G. Hill

Medical Officer of Health:
D. E. Jackson, M.D., D.P.H.

Health Inspector:
John W. Brown, D.P.H., M.A., San. I. R.S.I.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
1953

To the Chairman,
Health Committee,
City of Lichfield.

Dear Sir,

Once again, it is my duty to report on the health of the community and on the work of the Health Department of the Council during the year.

The vital statistics show some differences from the previous year, but the differences are more apparent than real. Thus, although the death rate, at 16.8 per thousand population, has risen substantially, as compared with the previous year, the increase is due to inclusion in the figures, for the first time, of those aged sick dying in hospital in the City. The birth rate, at 17.8 per thousand population, is higher than in 1952. The infant mortality rate, 30.7 per thousand live births, though higher than in the previous year, is comparable with the figures for other parts of the country.

As regards notifiable infectious diseases, the picture is a mixed one. Measles and whooping cough were both much more prevalent than in the previous year, the figure for measles being particularly high. These marked fluctuations, however, are a well known feature of these diseases. The reduction in the number of new cases of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis is very satisfactory. It is to be hoped that this trend will continue.

It is satisfying to be able to record that more progress was achieved in dealing with houses unfit for human habitation than was possible in previous years. Some particulars of this progress are given in the body of the report.

It is also very pleasant to be able to note that approval has at last been obtained by the Council for work on the reconstruction of the sewage disposal works, a very much needed improvement, to commence on 1st April next.

I desire to thank members of the Health Committee, Officers of other Departments, and the staff of the Health Department for their usual helpful co-operation. In particular, I should like to thank the City Surveyor and the Sanitary Inspector for their help in preparing this report.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C.E. JAMISON.

Medical Officer of Health

August, 1954.

AMERICAN

of the

National Office of Health

1933

To the Chairman,
Health Committee,
City of Chicago.

Dear Sir,

Once again, it is my duty to report on the health of the community and on the work of the Health Department of the Council during the year.

The vital statistics show some differences from the previous year, but the differences are not so great as they appear. Thus, although the death rate, at 16.8 per thousand population, has risen substantially as compared with the previous year, the increase is due to an increase in the number of deaths from certain causes and also to a slight increase in the infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate, at 17.5 per thousand population, is higher than in 1932, but higher than in the previous year, is comparable with the figures for other parts of the country.

As regards notifiable infectious diseases, the picture is a mixed one. Measles and whooping cough were both much more prevalent than in the previous year, the figure for measles being particularly high. These are not infectious diseases, however, and well known features of these diseases. The reduction in the number of new cases of both diphtheria and non-diphtheria tetanus is very satisfactory. It is to be noted that this trend will continue.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that more progress was achieved in dealing with the problem of infant mortality than was possible in previous years. Some particulars of this progress are given in the body of the report.

It is also very pleasant to be able to note that approval has been expressed by the Council for work on the reduction of the water supply rate, a very much needed improvement, to commence on 1st July next.

I desire to thank members of the Health Committee, Officers of other departments, and the staff of the Health Department for their usual helpful co-operation. In particular, I should like to thank the City Engineer and the Sanitary Engineer for their help in obtaining this report.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. DAVIS,

Medical Officer of Health

August 1933

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

As will be seen from the figures set out below, the City continued to grow both in population and in the number of inhabited houses.

Area (in acres)	3,597
Estimated resident population according to Registrar General	10,930
Number of inhabited houses	3,066
Rateable Value	£67,487
Sum represented by a penny rate	£263.15.7

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births -	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	91	85	176
Illegitimate	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>
	98	97	195

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of population - 17.8

Still Births -	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	3	2	5

STILL BIRTH RATE per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 25.0

Deaths from all causes -	Male	Female	Total
	90	94	184

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of population - 16.8

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	5	1	6

ALL INFANTS per 1,000 Live Births - 30.7

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births - 28.4

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births - 52.6

Deaths from Maternal Causes	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

STATISTICS OF DEATHS

is will be seen from the following table that the total number of deaths in 1923 was 1,000, which is the same as in 1922.

The following table shows the number of deaths in each of the five districts in 1923, and the total number of deaths in each of the five districts in 1922. The total number of deaths in 1923 was 1,000, and the total number of deaths in 1922 was 1,000.

DEATHS IN 1923

District	Male	Female	Total
1st District	150	100	250
2nd District	120	80	200
3rd District	180	120	300
4th District	100	70	170
5th District	150	100	250
Total	600	400	1,000

DEATHS IN 1922

District	Male	Female	Total
1st District	140	90	230
2nd District	110	70	180
3rd District	170	110	280
4th District	90	60	150
5th District	140	90	230
Total	550	450	1,000

DEATHS IN 1921

District	Male	Female	Total
1st District	130	80	210
2nd District	100	60	160
3rd District	160	100	260
4th District	80	50	130
5th District	130	80	210
Total	500	400	900

DEATHS IN 1920

District	Male	Female	Total
1st District	120	70	190
2nd District	90	50	140
3rd District	150	90	240
4th District	70	40	110
5th District	120	70	190
Total	450	350	800

DEATHS IN 1919

District	Male	Female	Total
1st District	110	60	170
2nd District	80	40	120
3rd District	140	80	220
4th District	60	30	90
5th District	110	60	170
Total	400	300	700

The following table shows the number of deaths in each of the five districts in 1919, and the total number of deaths in each of the five districts in 1918. The total number of deaths in 1919 was 700, and the total number of deaths in 1918 was 700.

The following table gives the birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the City and County of Lichfield, as compared with that for England and Wales, London Administrative County, 160 County Boroughs and great Towns (including London), and 160 smaller Towns:-

	Birth Rate		Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
	Live	Still		
England and Wales	15.5	0.35	11.4	26.8
London Administrative County	17.5	0.38	12.5	24.8
160 County Boroughs and great Towns (including London)	17.0	0.43	12.2	30.8
160 smaller Towns (Population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	15.7	0.34	11.3	24.3
City and County of Lichfield	17.8	0.45	16.8	30.7

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1949	10,200	17.5	13.7	33.3
1950	10,400	16.2	10.5	65.0
1951	10,760	15.8	10.8	52.9
1952	10,870	15.7	10.1	11.6
1953	10,930	17.8	16.8	30.7

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Like immediately preceding years, 1953 was a year of full employment in the City. For this reason, financial stress was not an important factor influencing social conditions, except in those families deprived of a breadwinner. In such cases, payments made by the Ministry of National Insurance and National Assistance Board usually enabled a reasonable standard of nutrition to be maintained. In a few instances, however, other factors, such as lack of interest or skill in household management, entered the picture.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

No case occurred during the year in which action was necessary under the National Assistance Acts to secure compulsory removal to an institution in order to ensure that necessary care and attention would be received, this action being reserved for very extreme cases. Domestic assistance was arranged in appropriate cases through the home help service.

The following table gives the birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the City and County of Philadelphia, as compared with the United States and other leading cities, for the year 1923. The figures for the United States are based on the 1922 Census, and for the other cities on the most recent available figures.

Year	Birth Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
1923	17.8	12.3	30.7
1922	17.9	12.1	31.0
1921	18.3	11.9	32.5
1920	18.5	11.8	33.0
1919	18.7	11.7	33.5
1918	18.8	11.6	34.0
1917	18.9	11.5	34.5
1916	19.0	11.4	35.0
1915	19.1	11.3	35.5
1914	19.2	11.2	36.0
1913	19.3	11.1	36.5
1912	19.4	11.0	37.0
1911	19.5	10.9	37.5
1910	19.6	10.8	38.0
1909	19.7	10.7	38.5
1908	19.8	10.6	39.0
1907	19.9	10.5	39.5
1906	20.0	10.4	40.0
1905	20.1	10.3	40.5
1904	20.2	10.2	41.0
1903	20.3	10.1	41.5
1902	20.4	10.0	42.0
1901	20.5	9.9	42.5
1900	20.6	9.8	43.0

YEAR-BY-YEAR RECORD FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1923	1,020,000	17.8	12.3	30.7
1922	1,010,000	17.9	12.1	31.0
1921	1,000,000	18.3	11.9	32.5
1920	990,000	18.5	11.8	33.0
1919	980,000	18.7	11.7	33.5
1918	970,000	18.8	11.6	34.0
1917	960,000	18.9	11.5	34.5
1916	950,000	19.0	11.4	35.0
1915	940,000	19.1	11.3	35.5
1914	930,000	19.2	11.2	36.0
1913	920,000	19.3	11.1	36.5
1912	910,000	19.4	11.0	37.0
1911	900,000	19.5	10.9	37.5
1910	890,000	19.6	10.8	38.0
1909	880,000	19.7	10.7	38.5
1908	870,000	19.8	10.6	39.0
1907	860,000	19.9	10.5	39.5
1906	850,000	20.0	10.4	40.0
1905	840,000	20.1	10.3	40.5
1904	830,000	20.2	10.2	41.0
1903	820,000	20.3	10.1	41.5
1902	810,000	20.4	10.0	42.0
1901	800,000	20.5	9.9	42.5
1900	790,000	20.6	9.8	43.0

PHILADELPHIA

The following table gives the birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the City and County of Philadelphia, as compared with the United States and other leading cities, for the year 1923. The figures for the United States are based on the 1922 Census, and for the other cities on the most recent available figures.

PHILADELPHIA

The following table gives the birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the City and County of Philadelphia, as compared with the United States and other leading cities, for the year 1923. The figures for the United States are based on the 1922 Census, and for the other cities on the most recent available figures.

DEATHS

During the year, 184 deaths occurred which were assigned to the City, 123 of these being in persons over 70 years of age. Causes of death were as follows:-

	Male	Female
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	1
Other Tuberculosis	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic diseases	-	1
Cancer	8	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
Diabetes	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	16
Coronary disease, angina	10	3
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1
Other Heart Disease	7	15
Other Circulatory Disease	7	7
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	7	10
Bronchitis	10	6
Other Respiratory diseases	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	12
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-
All other accidents	2	3
Suicide	1	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	90	94

The reason for the large increase in numbers, as compared with the previous year, has been mentioned in my introductory note.

It will be noted that, while no deaths resulted from motor vehicle accidents, 5 deaths were due to other types of accident. Of these, no less than 4 followed fracture of the femur in elderly persons. These figures illustrate very graphically the important fact that these accidents constitute a serious hazard to life in elderly persons.

The greatly increased safety of childbirth is illustrated by the fact that, once again, no death was attributable to this cause.

Of the deaths occurring in children under one year of age, two were due to congenital abnormalities, while the remaining three were due to broncho pneumonia.

DEATHS

During the year, 182 deaths occurred which were ascribed to the following causes in persons over 70 years of age. Causes of death were as follows:-

Female	Male	
1	1	Primary Tuberculosis
1	1	Other Tuberculosis
1	1	Parasitic Disease
1	1	Diabetes
1	1	Stroke
1	1	Maligantant Tuberculosis
1	1	Acute Tuberculosis
1	1	Measles
1	1	Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases
1	1	Cancer
1	1	Leprosy, elephantiasis
1	1	Diabetes
1	1	Various lesions of nervous system
1	1	Primary disease, meningitis
1	1	Streptococcal meningitis
1	1	Other Heart Disease
1	1	Other Cerebrovascular Disease
1	1	Leishmaniasis
1	1	Parasitic
1	1	Prophylaxis
1	1	Other Respiratory Diseases
1	1	Worms of stomach and bowels
1	1	Cholera, enteritis and diarrhoea
1	1	Leishmaniasis and agyria
1	1	Leishmaniasis of viscera
1	1	Leishmaniasis of the skin
1	1	Leishmaniasis of the eye
1	1	Other defined and ill-defined diseases
1	1	Other venereal diseases
1	1	All other conditions
1	1	Unrecorded
1	1	Unrecorded and description of sex
24	30	

The reason for the large increase in numbers, as compared with the previous year, has been mentioned in my laboratory note.

It will be noted that, while no deaths resulted from motor vehicle accidents, 5 deaths were due to other types of accidents. Of these, no less than 4 followed in course of the farm in which persons. These figures illustrate very graphically the important fact that these accidents constitute a serious hazard to life in rural persons.

The greatly increased rate of stillbirths is illustrated by the fact that, once again, no death was attributable to this cause.

Of the deaths occurring in children under one year of age, two were due to bacterial meningitis, while the remaining three were due to bacterial pneumonia.

PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of cases notified other than tuberculosis, during 1953:-

Nature of case	Total 1952	Total 1953	Male	Female	Age Distribution	Deaths
Measles	23	248	146	102	0 - 1..4 1 - 2..39 3 - 4..60 5 - 9..140 10 -14..4 15 -24..1	--
Whooping Cough	1	86	43	43	0 - 1..12 1 - 2..35 3 - 4..20 5 - 9..17 10 -14..1 age unknownl	--
Pneumonia	1	15	8	7	5 -14..1 15 -44..8 45 -64..5 65 & over..1	17
Scarlet Fever	4	1	--	1	3 - 4..1	--
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	8	--	8	--	--
Poliomyelitis						
Paralytic	0	0	0	0	0	--
Non Paralytic	0	1	0	1	15 -24..1	--
Dysentery	1	1	1	0	45-64..1	--
Food Poisoning	--	1	1	0	15 -44..1	--

As already mentioned in my introductory note, the incidence of measles and whooping cough was much higher than in the previous year. The incidence of other notifiable infectious diseases was, however, satisfactorily low.

As in recent years, no case of diphtheria was notified. Cases continue to occur, however, in other parts of the country, which leaves no doubt of the continued need for immunisation of all children against the disease. Of children under 5 years, 51% have now been immunised, while 93% of school children in the City have been immunised. The present need is for an even greater proportion of infants to be immunised before reaching their first birthday.

TABLE 1. - Malaria in the United States, 1953-1957

The following table shows the number of cases reported in the United States, by State, during 1953-1957.

State	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Alabama	23	146	102	0	1
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

In 1957, 15 cases of malaria were reported in the United States, compared with 23 cases in 1953. The incidence of malaria in the United States has been low since 1953. The incidence of malaria in the United States has been low since 1953. The incidence of malaria in the United States has been low since 1953.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY FACILITIES

As in previous years, the Public Health and County Chemical Laboratories provided a valuable and much appreciated service by reporting on bacteriological and pathological specimens submitted.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service, administered by Staffordshire County Council, continued to provide a twenty four hour service. Where necessary, long-distance journeys were undertaken, the journey being carried out by rail in appropriate cases. A special team of vaccinated drivers is available to convey actual or suspected smallpox patients to hospital, if the necessity should arise.

THE HOME HELP SERVICE

This service, also administered by Staffordshire County Council, has come into increasing use during the year. Its use has, on a number of occasions, obviated the need for removal to hospital or welfare hostel.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

The Lichfield Old People's Welfare Committee, founded in 1952, increased its work very considerably during 1953. By its efforts, it has done much to bring interest into the lives of many elderly people, and has helped to combat the loneliness which the various other social services, useful as they are, cannot deal with.

Apart from the voluntary work mentioned above, and the "meals on wheels" service, home help and home nursing services have been provided, through the Staffordshire County Council, where required.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

This remained more or less unchanged from that provided in previous years, patients suffering from infectious diseases being transferred to Tamworth, Little Bromwich and Moxley Fever Hospitals. The shortage of beds for aged chronic sick continued, as in other parts of the country, to throw a considerable burden on the domiciliary nursing services. The delay in obtaining hospital beds for tuberculous patients showed, however, a welcome and important reduction during the year.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LABORATORY FACILITIES

In its previous years, the Public Health and County Council
Laboratory provided a valuable and much appreciated service by
reporting on bacteriological and pathological specimens received.

AMBUANCE SERVICE

This service, administered by Staffordshire County Council,
continued to provide a twenty-four hour service. There was
long-distance journeys were undertaken, the journey being carried
out by rail in appropriate cases. A special team of vaccinated
drivers is available to convey actual or suspected patients
patients to hospital, if the necessity should arise.

THE HOME HELP SERVICE

This service, also administered by Staffordshire County
Council, has been introduced during the year. Its aim
has been to provide a service of occasional, organized help for removal to
hospital or relative's home.

USE OF X-RAY

The Health and Police's Joint Committee, formed in
1952, increased its work very considerably during 1954. By the
end of the year it had been able to bring its work into the
many elderly people, and to assist in cases of illness
which the various other social services, such as day care
cannot deal with.

Apart from the voluntary work mentioned above, and the work
on special services, home help and home nursing services have been
provided through the Staffordshire County Council, where
possible.

HEALTH EDUCATION

This remained one of the important tasks that provided in
previous years, patients suffering from infectious diseases being
encouraged to take their medicine and to rest. The
importance of beds for road accidents was emphasized.
As in other parts of the country, it has been a considerable help
to the health service. The delay in obtaining
hospital beds for patients has been a serious, however, a serious
and important problem during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives particulars of new cases notified, and of deaths from this disease, during the year:-

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 30 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 35 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 40 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
40 to 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 50 years	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
50 to 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 60 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 to 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The reduction in the number of new cases of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis has already been commented upon. One of the new cases was discovered by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, which visited the City during the year. This patient has already received sanatorium treatment.

The appointment of a health visitor specialising in tuberculosis case work, made by the County Council during the year for Lichfield and the surrounding district, should help to co-ordinate the preventive with the curative aspects of this work.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows percentage of new cases notified, and of deaths from this disease, during the year—

Age Periods	New Cases					Deaths	
	N	P	M	Y	M	Y	
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 to 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 to 20 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	
20 to 25 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	
25 to 30 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30 to 35 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	
35 to 40 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	
40 to 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45 to 50 years	-	-	-	-	-	1	
50 to 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55 to 60 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	
60 to 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65 years and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	

The reduction in the number of new cases of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis has already been mentioned. One of the new cases was discovered by the House Surgeon, Mr. [Name], who visited the City during the year. This patient was already notified as a case of tuberculosis.

The treatment of a patient with tuberculosis is [Name], who took a case by the County Council during the year. This and the surrounding district, which has to be [Name], the [Name] also the [Name] aspect of the [Name].

A comparison between the incidence of tuberculosis in 1953 and in the 4 previous years is provided by the following table:-

Year	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1949	9	5	2	0	1	3	-	-
1950	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
1951	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	-
1952	5	1	-	4	2	1	-	-
1953	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-

GENERAL HYGIENE

Housing

During 1953, twelve houses in clearance areas were demolished. Two sub-standard houses in Stowe Street, previously acquired by the City Council, were vacated and rendered uninhabitable until demolition becomes practicable. Six houses in Lombard Street, continued to give trouble because of repeated complaints from the occupiers concerning various structural defects. The owner agreed to the purchase of the houses by the City Council. These will be reasonably maintained as long as they remain occupied, but it is hoped they will be demolished in the very near future.

WATER SUPPLY

During the latter part of the summer of 1953 a few complaints were received from one section in the district regarding the taste of the water which, however, was found to be of satisfactory quality upon examination. These complaints ceased when the supply to the City from that particular source was discontinued, and the City connected to the deep boring in the Trent Valley district.

As in the previous year, all samples taken during the year were bacteriologically pure and of a satisfactory chemical composition.

A comparison between the results of observations in 1933 and in the previous years is given in the following table:

Year	1933		1932		1931		1930		1929	
	No. Patients	No. Deaths	No. Patients	No. Deaths	No. Patients	No. Deaths	No. Patients	No. Deaths	No. Patients	No. Deaths
1929	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	-	-
1930	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	-	-
1931	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	-	-
1932	2	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	-	-
1933	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	-	-

GENERAL NOTES

1933

During 1933, twelve houses in district areas were designated for sub-station houses in the district, previously assigned by the District Council, were visited and reviewed and the results of the examination are given in the following table. Six houses in District Council areas were visited for the purpose of the present examination. The same report on the results of the examination of the houses in District Council areas will be furnished to the District Council. The results of the examination of the houses in the district areas will be furnished to the District Council, but it is hoped they will be included in the very near future.

1932

During the latter part of the year of 1932 a few complaints were received from the district regarding the results of the examination of the houses. However, no complaint was received from the district regarding the results of the examination of the houses in District Council areas. The results of the examination of the houses in District Council areas will be furnished to the District Council, but it is hoped they will be included in the very near future.

In the previous year, all houses were visited for the purpose of the examination and the results of the examination of the houses in District Council areas will be furnished to the District Council, but it is hoped they will be included in the very near future.

Sewage Disposal

(Prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor
to the City Council,
Mr. D. Oglesby, A.M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I.,

(a) Sewerage

Some areas of the City continue to cause a certain amount of nuisance, in particular the sewer from Sandford Street across Bird Street and along the Minster Pool and via Dam Street and Stowe Pool Walk, which carries Gas Works liquor. This has been inspected on several occasions by myself and the Sanitary Inspector and flushing has been carried out. A more permanent scheme for the prevention of the nuisance is at present in course of preparation.

The Birmingham Road area continued to flood on occasions of heavy storm, but here again at the time of writing the sewers in this area are being scraped and cleaned, and it appears that the problem is almost under control.

Some of the older sewers are causing me a certain amount of disquiet in that, being built of brick, they will soon require maintenance. A scheme will shortly be submitted covering these.

(b) Sewage Disposal Works

Approval has been given to the scheme for the reconstruction of the Works, and work will commence on 1st April, 1955. At the moment, tenders are being invited for the work.

With a view to improving the final effluent, a new distributor has been fitted on the 110 ft. diameter percolating filter and, as a result, there has been some improvement.

PUBLIC BATHS

(Prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor)

New filtration plant and a pumped circulatory system have been installed at the Public Baths and a greatly improved water has resulted. Chlorine injection and control are very much more satisfactory, and a new Baths Attendant is striving to maintain high standards of cleanliness both in the water and around the pool. The electric wiring has all been renewed, and is now safe. Further minor works of improvement are in hand, and by the end of the season conditions should be as satisfactory as the present layout and construction will allow.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal:

(Prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor)

During the past year a certain amount of difficulty has been experienced in maintaining suitable gangs for refuse collection and the Council is endeavouring to make conditions as attractive as possible in an attempt to assist in the recruitment of men for this job.

Refuse disposal has continued to be carried out by means of controlled tipping and this has resulted in the completion of nearly two acres which are now in a condition to be used as playing fields. Further land has been fenced off and a surface water sewer has been extended to allow for this.

Complaints have been received regarding fly nuisance from Trunkfields Tip and during the summer period this Tip was closed for domestic refuse. I am not entirely satisfied that the nuisance was as a result of the Tip, for I consider that an important factor at this Tip is the marshy ground on either side of the stream course, as well as certain of the farm buildings which to say the least of it are unwholesome. The Sanitary Inspector has I believe inspected the

Water Supply

(Prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor
to the City Council
Mr. D. G. ...)

(a) Water Supply

Some areas of the City continue to receive a certain amount of water, in particular the area from ... and ... This has been ... which carries the water ...

The ... Board was ... to ... of ... but ... of ... the ... is ... and ... that the ... is ...

Some of the other ... are ... of ... being ... they will ...

(b) Water Supply

Approval has been given for the ... of the ... and ... 1933. At the ... are ...

With a view to improving the ... a new ... has been ...

Water Supply

(Prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor)

New ... and a ... have been installed at the ... and a ... are very much ... and a new ... is ...

Water Supply

(Prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor)

During the past year a certain amount of ... has been ... in ... as ...

Water ... has ... to be ... of ... in the ... of ...

Some ... have been ... of ... in the ... of ...

hen house on this farm. Conditions at this Tip will continue to be kept under careful supervision.

In the proposed extension to the Trent Valley Trading Estate allowance has been made for a salvage plant and for a destructor plant which will have Railway Siding access. It is anticipated that this cannot be available for 4 to 5 years, when the need for it will be rather more pressing than it is now.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

1.-Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

No. of Factories on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
90	80	2	Nil

2. Defects Found and Action Taken

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness	4	4	2	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences				
Insufficient	2	-	2	Nil
Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
No certificate as to Means of Escape in Case of Fire	-	-	-	-
Emission of Fumes	-	-	-	-
Total	6	4	4	Nil

has been on this form. Conditions on this form will continue to be kept under careful observation.

In the proposed extension to the Great Valley Trail, a new bridge has been made for a distance about 1/2 mile. This bridge will have a 200-foot span. It is anticipated that this cannot be available for 2 years when the need for it will be rather more pressing than it is now.

EXHIBIT A-1

1.-Inspection for purposes of provisions as to Health

Inspection	No. of Written Notices	No. of Penalties or Fines
1911	2	30

2.-Disease Tests and Action Taken

Particulars	Year	Number of Persons	No. of Persons in which disease was reported
Tests of cleanliness	4	4	1911
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences	2	2	1911
Unsanitary or defective	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
No certificate as to	-	-	-
Issue of license in case of	-	-	-
Five	-	-	-
Balance of cases	-	-	-
Total	6	6	1911

SANITARY INSPECTORS REPORT

General Inspection of District -----

During 1953 one hundred and fifty five complaints were investigated. The removal of structural defects following most of these complaints continues to be a feature of present day public health work. This is not likely to change until the housing situation becomes still less acute and labour and materials more readily available. The relatively high cost of repair work is, of course, a deterrent especially in relation to houses with the rents controlled at a comparatively low level.

In many cases when these investigations are made other matters are noticed and dealt with which would probably escape attention under more normal conditions. In the case of houses known to be such as to come within the scope of the Housing Act in the near future, repair work is restricted to essential things such as the removal of serious dampness and inconveniences caused by structural defects.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

A special report on all houses already the subject of clearance orders was submitted to the Health Committee followed by recommendations relating to sub-standard houses which it is hoped will be dealt with during the next five years. Progress in this connection was better than in any year since 1939.

An interesting feature of the present shortage of houses is that a number of sub-standard houses are now occupied by tenants constrained by force of circumstance to accept such accommodation in the absence of better provision. These are, of course, chiefly newly married people starting home building without children. In some cases the standard of cleanliness in such houses has been remarkably good, but more often than not the housewife becomes discouraged when children arrive because of the handicaps imposed by lack of amenities such as a constant supply of hot water and bathroom. The incentive appears to be a prospect of more suitable accommodation when the housing shortage is less pronounced. The point is worth considering because it illustrates the effect of unsatisfactory conditions on the attitude and conduct of tenants.

No work of repairs was done under the Housing Act as it is considered better procedure to work under the provisions of the Public Health Act in regard to essential repairs, especially as much of this work has been done in houses known to be likely for inclusion in Clearance Areas in the near future.

Housing investigations in connection with the Points System are now restricted to cases where reports are required on housing conditions, since both the Medical Officer and I consider that other enquiries can be efficiently dealt with by the Housing Department.

One of the principal features in most cases of unsatisfactory accommodation is lack of privacy in sleeping arrangements. An extra point is now allowed for absence of bathroom, while full maximum points for insanitary conditions are recommended in relation to houses known to be earmarked for demolition within the next few years.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

General Inspection of District

During 1933 one hundred and fifty five complaints were investigated. The removal of structural defects following most of these complaints continues to be a feature of present day public health work. This is not likely to change until the existing situation becomes still less acute and labor and materials more readily available. The relatively high cost of repair work is, of course, a deterrent especially in relation to houses with the rents controlled at a comparatively low level.

In many cases when these investigations are made other matters are noticed and dealt with which would probably escape attention under more normal conditions. In the case of houses known to be much as to come within the scope of the Housing Act in the near future, repair work is restricted to essential things such as the removal of serious dampness and insanitarious caused by structural defects.

HOUSING INVESTIGATION

A special report on 41 houses already the subject of previous reports was submitted to the Public Health Committee following a re-inspection of these houses which is being completed during the next five years. Progress in this connection was better than in any year since 1925.

An interesting feature of the present shortage of houses is that a number of sub-standard houses are now occupied by tenants maintained by some of circumstances, and some such as overcrowding in the absence of better provision. These are, of course, chiefly dwellings where the standard of cleanliness is low. In some cases the standard of cleanliness is not so low as has been remarked upon, but more often than not the houses are in a state of disrepair and children arrive because of the conditions caused by lack of attention such as a constant supply of hot water and bathroom. The inspector appears to be a product of some public association when the housing shortage is less pronounced. The point is worth considering because it illustrates the effect of the existing conditions on the attitude and methods of tenants.

No work of repair was done under the Housing Act so far as concerned better procedure to work under the provisions of the Public Health Act in regard to structural repairs, especially as much of this work has been done in houses known to be likely for inclusion in clearance areas in the near future.

Further investigations in connection with the Public Health Act are being carried on in cases where repairs are required on houses. Also both the Public Health Act and the Housing Act are being investigated and will be dealt with by the Housing Department.

One of the principal features in most cases of structural defects is the lack of provision for adequate ventilation. An extra point is now being given attention to this matter, and it is being pointed out for consideration in connection with the Housing Act. It is being pointed out that the existing conditions are such that the ventilation to houses known to be included in clearance areas is being dealt with.

RODENT CONTROL

Following interviews with the Rodent Officer of the Ministry of Food arrangements were made for a more systematic procedure in connection with this work. Several surveys were made in various parts of the City, followed by treatment of rat infested premises.

It must be realised, of course, that in some cases a recurrence of the trouble is bound to occur due to the nature of materials stored in the buildings. There is also the migratory habits of the rat to be considered. During the autumn rats usually find refuge in buildings to ensure warmer conditions and supplies of food. This often gives rise to complaints from food premises and buildings adjoining.

A slight infestation in the banks of the Minster Pool was successfully dealt with after several treatments by the Rodent Operative. This point was kept under further observation, but up to the end of the year no recurrence of the trouble had been noticed.

All complaints made by occupiers or owners of premises are promptly dealt with by the Rodent Operative.

Food premises are treated on the lines recommended by the Ministry of Food.

INSPECTION OF SHOPS

During the year forty five inspections were made under the Shops Act chiefly in regard to health provisions. In two cases better heating facilities were provided together with means of heating water for the use of assistants. Seats for female shop assistants were provided following Intimations sent to three firms. In some cases it is difficult to provide suitable washing facilities because of restricted accommodation. This applies particularly to establishments where trade has grown and the capacity of the premises is no longer adequate.

Occupiers of trade premises are now advised to have trade refuse collected and not try to dispose of it on the premises. The practice of burning trade refuse has now been discontinued following inspections made as a result of complaints by occupants of neighbouring premises.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Apart from visits necessitated by unsound food, routine inspections of food premises are made at regular intervals, particular attention being directed to the conditions under which perishable articles of food are stored.

Substantial improvements were effected at two catering establishments during the year, in one instance a new dining room being provided and equipped with hygienic tables and other modern utensils. The interior of one bakehouse was reconditioned by the owner who provided better storage facilities for food used in his small catering establishment.

The undermentioned articles of food were surrendered for destruction after being inspected and judged unwholesome and unfit for human consumption.

REPORT

Following interviews with the Robert G. White of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the following report was prepared for the Committee on the Food and Agriculture Act, 1941. The report is based on the information received from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and on the results of the field visits to the various food processing plants in the City, followed by a visit to the various food processing plants in the country.

It must be pointed out, of course, that in some cases a recurrence of the trouble is bound to occur due to the nature of the material used in the production. There is also the history of the use of the material. During the summer of 1941, usually the trouble in buildings is caused by water conditions and usually of food. This often gives rise to a complaint from food processors and building officials.

A slight infestation in the home of the Minister of Food was successfully dealt with after several treatments by the Robert G. White. This point was kept under further observation, but up to the end of the year no recurrence of the trouble had been reported.

All complaints made by processors or owners of premises are promptly dealt with by the Robert G. White.

Food premises are treated on the lines recommended by the Ministry of Food.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE

During the past few years the following measures have been taken to prevent damage to food stores in homes and premises. In two cases, better building facilities were provided for the use of building materials for the use of building materials. In two cases, the following measures were provided for the use of building materials. In two cases, it is difficult to provide suitable working conditions for the use of building materials. This applies particularly to establishments where there is no provision for the use of building materials. In two cases, it is difficult to provide suitable working conditions for the use of building materials.

Owners of food premises are now advised to have their premises inspected and not to dispose of it on the premises. The practice of burning food refuse has now been discontinued. Following inspections were made as a result of complaints by owners of neighbouring premises.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Food premises are now supervised by means of food, building materials and other materials. Particular attention being directed to the conditions under which building materials are used.

Specialized inspections were effected at the various establishments during the year. In one instance a new dining room was provided and equipped with building materials and other building materials. The interior of one building was reconstructed by the use of building materials. The use of building materials for food premises is now supervised by the Robert G. White.

The use of building materials for food premises is now supervised by the Robert G. White. The use of building materials for food premises is now supervised by the Robert G. White.

Apricots 8 tins
Apples 2 tins
Apple Puree 21 tins
Asparagus 2 tins

Beans 49 tins
Bilberries 15 tins
Beefsteak Pudding 1 tin
Beef (Kneck) 1
Boiling Beef 70 lbs.
Brisket Beef 5 tins
Baby Food 21 tins
Bacon 7½ lbs.
Broth (Rice Chicken) 1 tin

Cherries 20 tins
Cheese 7½ lbs.
Cheese Waste 7 lbs.
Cheese Spread 1 packet
Cherry Cake 14 lbs.
Crab 2 tins
Carrots 8 tins
Corned Beef 3 tins
Cucumbers 2

Dansons 6 tins

Fruit Salad 1 Jar

Grapes 1 tin
Greengages 6 tins
Grapefruit 4 tins
Grapefruit Juice 1 tin

Ham 17 tins
Ham (Cooked) 30½ lbs.

Jam - 3 Jars & 3 Tins

Kit-e-Kat 13 tins

Luncheon Meat 16 tins
Lemon Cells 3 Barrells

Milk 62 tins
Mincedmeat 1 tin
Marmalade 4 tins
Minced Beef Loaf 2 tins

Oranges 9 tins
Orange Juice 1 tin
Ox Head 1

Plums 121 tins
Peas 53 tins
Pears 15 tins
Pineapple 1 jar
Peaches 6 tins & 1 jar
Pork (Chopped) 1 tin
Pilchards 1 tin
Prunes 4 tins

Raspberries 5 tins
Rabbit 1 tin

Stewed Steak 24 tins
Soup 21 tins
Sausage 235 lbs.
" 14 tins

Sild 2 tins
Salmon 1 tin
Sheep Heads 11
Sandwich Spread 3 tins
Strawberries 5 tins

Tomatoes 100 tins
" 167 lbs.
Tomato Juice 1 tin
Tongue 1 tin

Mixed Vegetables 1 tin
Jellied Veal 1 tin

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Only one licence has been issued in respect of premises where pets are kept for sale. The shop concerned deals with a few ornamental fish and the accommodation was found to be adequate and in good condition.

Milk 20 tins
 Minced Meat 2 tins
 Grapes 2 tins
 Green Juice 1 tin
 Ox Heart 1
 Plant 181 tin
 Pars 23 tin
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 Parsnip 1 tin
 Parsnip 2 tin & 1 tin
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LETTERS TO THE

Only one license has been issued in respect of...
 The...
 The...
 The...