

no less than twenty-thousand personal home visits to poor people in the valley.

This rather depressing picture shows the prevalence of pneumoconiosis in the ex-miners and miners in the valley. It shows there is quite a lot of pneumoconiosis, study of simple pneumoconiosis here without fibrosis in which the study of the attack rate and also quite a lot of massive fibrosis to study too, enormous population there, and the total numbers in this whole group are about nine thousand.

Now, this is quite a complicated one. I do apologize. The first point is that there is a logarithmic scale, and here I considered cases of infectious tuberculosis, let's say, with a positive smear on culture, cases of inactive tuberculosis, diagnosed on the radiograph as held inactive tuberculosis, and cases diagnosed as clinically active tuberculosis, let's say, cases requiring supervision, or in the cases where there is pneumoconiosis or massive fibrosis, and we found none in Category 1 in which the shadow looked like pneumoconiosis, but in many cases, on the others, it was awfully difficult to call the thing tuberculosis or massive fibrosis, so we put them here.

We have in category, infectious cases less than one percent, inactive tuberculosis and clinically significant cases. Coming into Category 1, there is practically