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MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1958



MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR 1958

by

H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H

Medical Officer of Health

and

HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 309

LECTURE NOTES

BY

PROFESSOR

ROBERT A. FAY

COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

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MR. A. W. BALLS
MR. T. COOK (CHAIRMAN)
MRS. C. P. ELLIOTT
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MR. A. L. SURTEES
MR. J. V. H. TOMPKINS
MR. R. KING (Ex. Officio)
MR. C. R. LOCKYER (Ex. Officio)

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MR. T. COOK
MRS. C. P. ELLIOTT
MISS A. I. L. HARRISON, J.P.
(until July)
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DR. A. S. WIGFIELD
MR. R. KING (Ex Officio)

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	HUGH L. WHITTHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	JAMES B. FRANKS, C.R.S.H., R.S.H., Meat and Foods WILLIAM D. GREY, C.R.S.H., R.S.H., Meat and Foods
Chief Clerk	EDGAR C. BARBER
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, THE COUNCIL HOUSE, MALVERN.

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The Council House,

Malvern.

November, 1959

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In my last Annual Report I commented upon the cost to the community of one simple and common accident to which old people are liable. The welfare (in its broadest and non-technical sense) of old people presents us with many problems which are by their nature only capable of amelioration. Indeed the problems of old age will never disappear although they may in the future become less burdensome and alter their characteristics. The closest co-operation is required between all the services of local government and many voluntary organisations in order that old people shall not be subjected to undue misery and suffering.

During the year 1958 there were in all ten old people brought to our notice as in need of friendly supervision and were burdensome either to themselves or their neighbours. Information of the existence of a problem may be received from any of the following persons - Health Inspectors who often get to hear of these things in the course of their normal inspections, The Housing Manager, Health Visitors, County Council Welfare Officer, General Practitioners and the Almoners of all the hospitals in the district. Supervision is sometimes direct, maintained by a regular visit on the part of the Health Visitor or some other official, and sometimes indirect in that other means are taken to ensure that we hear early if an old person is getting into difficulties. Of the ten people who came under our notice during the year, two ultimately were admitted to Avonside Hospital, one to Shrub Hill, two to Powick Hospital, one went to live with relatives, two died at home, and two remained under observation at the end of the year. (It should be remembered that most old people prefer to die at home).

A further time consuming aspect of the work carried out from this department is that of the supervision of so called 'Problem Families' in Malvern. Here again the same sources of information are used for the detection of these families. In the ten years that I have been a Medical Officer of Health it has become increasingly obvious that the vast majority of problem families must remain a problem in the sense of requiring continuous supervision and help over very many years.

We know of twenty-three such families in Malvern. In fourteen of those families there has been an underlying mental disability. In seven cases the wife is known to be dull and to have limited intelligence. (A dull husband does not seem to produce so many problems as a dull wife). Those people remain under constant care - it is unlikely that they will make or maintain a good home for themselves entirely unaided. In the other seven cases the underlying factor was mental illness or mental abnormality in either husband or wife. The duration of these cases as problems depends more on the nature of their illness than anything else. The other nine problem families have developed their problems because of some underlying cause which is particular to themselves. When the problem is solved the family has ceased to cause concern to this department.

It will be seen that in dealing with the old and problem families a great deal of time is spent with only a little to show for it unless a really long term survey is undertaken. We, as a department, find ourselves in possession of a good deal of extremely confidential information and I should like to express my appreciation of the tact and of the discretion displayed by all members of the staff. Without this discretion the work would have been impossible.

The Miniature Mass Radiography Unit visited the district during the latter half of June and the first half of July. In all, x-ray centres

were set up in eight different parts of Malvern and 5,208 persons were x-rayed. Of these, eleven needed to have their condition watched, two needed close supervision and two were found to be infectious on account of tuberculosis, giving a prevalence of 0.4 per 1,000 examined - the lowest figure barring one in Worcestershire. An intensive survey was carried out at the same time to determine how many of those x-rayed in the Pound Bank Area were already immune or resistant to tuberculosis. Skin testing was undertaken by myself and the results are recorded on the following page although they are essentially of a technical nature. These results suggest that there may be a decrease in the resistance to tuberculosis in woman at about the age of 65. Further work is likely to clarify the picture in years to come. So far as tuberculosis is concerned we may sum up by saying the situation at present is satisfactory but that close observation of the situation particularly in recording the maintenance of immunity and to the development of infectiousness in old people will have to be maintained for many years to come.

So far as other infectious diseases are concerned there is little to report other than an extensive but mild epidemic of measles - 545 cases being notified during the year.

It is a great pleasure to me to thank the staff of the Department for their loyal co-operation during the year, and to record the happy relationship that has grown up with other services and departments, the County Health and Welfare Services and the Hospital Services.

H. F. GREEN

Medical Officer of Health.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.

In the case of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,
 it is a general principle to be that the state of the law
 as it stands before the passage of the Act, and to read the
 provisions thereof with the intention and the objects thereof,
 and to give effect thereto in the manner intended by the Legislature.
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112
 P. S. DIXIT

112 P. S. DIXIT

ANALYSIS OF COMBINED TUBERCULIN AND MOBILE MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY AT POUND BANK, MALVERN, JULY 1958

96% of those x-rayed volunteered for Tuberculin Testing.

(A) Male

AGE GROUPS

TOTALS

	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	ALL AGES	PER CENT
No. of Positive Tuberculin reactors	4	3	11	27	26	9	6	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	87	80%
No. of Tuberculin Non-reactors	5	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16%
No. not tested	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4%
Total x-rayed	12	3	17	32	21	9	6	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	108	
No. of 1st Attenders	6	2	4	12	4	3	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	38	42%

(B) Female

No. of Positive Tuberculin reactors	1	9	38	47	17	12	5	12	3	3	8	4	1	-	160	72%
No. of Tuberculin Non-reactors	3	3	13	11	12	4	2	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	54	24%
No. not tested	1	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4%
Total x-rayed	5	12	53	60	30	16	9	13	4	3	11	5	1	-	223	
No. of 1st Attenders	2	3	30	30	14	11	3	9	4	2	8	5	1	-	122	55%

(C) Both sexes

No. of Positive Tuberculin reactors	5	12	49	74	37	21	11	14	5	3	8	5	2	1	247	75%
No. of Tuberculin Non-reactors	8	3	19	16	13	4	2	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	71	21%
No. not tested	4	-	2	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4%
Total x-rayed	17	15	70	92	51	25	15	16	6	3	11	6	2	1	330	
No. of 1st Attenders	8	5	34	42	18	14	4	11	5	2	8	6	2	1	160	49%

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

Area of land and inland water	....	....	....	7,400 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	....			24,900
Number of dwelling houses	....	....	....	7,338
Total number of assessments	....	....	....	8,475
Rateable value at 31.3.59	....	....	....	£316,056
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31.3.59	....	....	....	£1,330

EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)		16.2
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	....	10.8
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)		0.16
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)		9.9
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	....	8.2
No deaths in 1958 were attributable to puerperal or maternal causes.		

COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1958

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	....	16.4
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	....	21.6
Death Rate (per 1,000 home population)	....	11.7
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	....	22.5

DEATHS

<u>Causes of Death - All Ages</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	1
Measles	1	-	1
Cancer (all forms)	45	22	23
" (of lung and bronchus)	11	9	2
Diabetes	2	-	2
Diseases of Heart & Arteries	157	62	95
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer)	30	20	10
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	3	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	3	-
Violence	15	6	9
All other causes	17	8	9

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water Supplies

There are two main sources of Malvern Water. First a deep borehole at Bromsberrow which has been sunk in new red sandstone. It provides an abundant and good water supply showing an average total hardness of 17. It is not contaminated in any way. The second is water collected from the hills around the British Camp, the reservoir lying in a hollow in these hills. This supply is more in the nature of a standby than a main supply, and the analysis is typical of hill water, that is, containing few "Solids in Solution" and having a low total hardness.

Regular samples have been taken by your Surveyor and the reports have been uniformly satisfactory. An average report is given below.

MALVERN WATER

<u>Physical Characters</u>	<u>15th December, 1958</u>
Colour	Colourless
Odour	None
Appearance	Clear
pH	7.1
<u>Chemical Examination.</u> (Results expressed in parts per million)	
Solids in Suspension (Dried at 100° C)	-----
Solids in Solution (Dried at 180° C)	225
" After Ignition	190
Chlorine Present as Chloride	34
Hardness Non-Carbonate	50
" Carbonate	130
" Total	180
Amoniacal Nitrogen	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Trace
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	NIL
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C (N/80 Permanganate)	NIL
Toxic Metals	None detected
Residual Chlorine Free	NIL
Combined	NIL
Total	NIL

No faecal coli have been found in any waters sampled at source or elsewhere in the piped water system during the year.

The monthly bacteriological examination of water taken from various points in the town was uniformly satisfactory.

Water Supply from Wells.

Only a few houses are supplied with water obtained from shallow wells. Samples are submitted from time to time to the Laboratory for analysis.

Public Cleansing

This work is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. The disposal of household refuse is undertaken at the Guarlford Sewage Works by means of tipping. Street sweeping in central area daily, elsewhere once weekly. Cesspool emptying by mechanical means as required.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE

PROPERTIES OF

There are two main sources of error in this experiment. The first is the error in the measurement of the length of the pendulum. The second is the error in the measurement of the time interval. It is not sufficient to measure the time interval in seconds. The time interval must be measured in seconds and fractions of a second. This means that the time interval must be measured to a high degree of accuracy. The error in the measurement of the time interval is the most important factor in determining the accuracy of the experiment.

The error in the measurement of the length of the pendulum is also an important factor. The length of the pendulum must be measured to a high degree of accuracy. The error in the measurement of the length of the pendulum is the second most important factor in determining the accuracy of the experiment.

RESULTS

Length of pendulum (cm)	Time interval (s)	Period (s)
100	1.98	1.98
120	2.22	2.22
140	2.42	2.42
160	2.62	2.62
180	2.82	2.82
200	3.02	3.02

The results of the experiment show that the period of the pendulum is directly proportional to the square root of the length of the pendulum. This is in agreement with the theoretical prediction.

Length of pendulum (cm)	Period (s)	Period squared (s ²)
100	1.98	3.92
120	2.22	4.93
140	2.42	5.86
160	2.62	6.87
180	2.82	7.95
200	3.02	9.12

The graph of period squared versus length of pendulum is a straight line passing through the origin. This confirms the theoretical prediction that the period squared is directly proportional to the length of the pendulum.

The slope of the line is 0.045 s²/cm. This value is in good agreement with the theoretical value of 0.04 s²/cm.

The results of the experiment show that the period of the pendulum is directly proportional to the square root of the length of the pendulum. This is in agreement with the theoretical prediction.

The error in the measurement of the period is the most important factor in determining the accuracy of the experiment. The error in the measurement of the length of the pendulum is also an important factor.

CONCLUSION

The results of the experiment show that the period of the pendulum is directly proportional to the square root of the length of the pendulum. This is in agreement with the theoretical prediction. The error in the measurement of the period is the most important factor in determining the accuracy of the experiment.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

- (a) Public swimming pools and baths - Public pool owned by Local Authority.
- (b) Privately owned swimming pools or baths open to public - None
- (c) Action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of water - Routine Sampling

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Services

Chemical analysis is carried out, as before, by arrangement with the County Laboratory at the County Buildings. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester Royal Infirmary.

Clinics

There are none provided by this Authority.

The following clinics are provided by Voluntary Committees in Malvern on behalf of the County Council:-

Infant Welfare Centres

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	Tuesdays	2. 0 - 4. 0 p.m.
Free Church Hall, Malvern Link.	Wednesdays	2. 0 - 4. 0 p.m.
Methodist Church Hall, Lansdowne Crescent.	1st, 3rd & 5th. Fridays	2. 0 - 4. 0 p.m.
Village Hall, Lower Wyche	1st. Tuesday in the month	2. 45 - 4. 0 pm.
Sherrards Green Welfare Centre	2nd. & 4th. Fridays	2. 0 - 4. 0 p.m.

The following clinics are provided by the County Council:-

Ante-Natal

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road,	1st. and 3rd. Thursday	2. 0 - 4. 0 p.m.
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Eye

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road,	As required (by appointment only)
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Speech Therapy

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road,	Thursdays (cases referred by School Health Service)	10. 0 - 12 noon
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(a) The following items are included in the gross estate of the decedent:

(1) All property owned by the decedent at the time of his death.

(2) All property in which the decedent had an interest at the time of his death.

Section 101(a)(2)

Section 101(b)

The following items are included in the gross estate of the decedent:

Section 101(c)

The following items are included in the gross estate of the decedent:

(1) All property owned by the decedent at the time of his death.

Section 101(d)

The following items are included in the gross estate of the decedent:

(1) All property owned by the decedent at the time of his death.

(2) All property in which the decedent had an interest at the time of his death.

(3) All property in which the decedent had an interest at the time of his death.

(4) All property in which the decedent had an interest at the time of his death.

The following items are included in the gross estate of the decedent:

Section 101(e)

The following items are included in the gross estate of the decedent:

(1) All property owned by the decedent at the time of his death.

(2) All property in which the decedent had an interest at the time of his death.

(3) All property in which the decedent had an interest at the time of his death.

Minor Ailments

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road,	Fridays (schoolchildren only)	9.30 - 10.30 am.
Chase County Secondary School.	Wednesdays (during term time)	9.30 - 10.30 am.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during 1958.

<u>Disease</u>	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	Ages N.K.	
Scarlet fever	23	-	-	-	1	1	18	1	1	1	-	
Whooping cough	71	6	2	8	6	11	33	3	1	1	-	
Ac. Poliomyelitis: paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	545	2	43	54	66	49	306	22	1	1	1	
Dysentery	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	45-	65-	Ages N.K.					
Ac. Pneumonia	11	2	2	1	2	4	-					
Erysipelas	3	-	1	-	-	1	1					
	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Ages N.K.				
Tuberculosis: respiratory	9	-	-	1	5	2	1					
meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
other	3	-	1	1	1	-	-					
Puerperal Pyrexia	1 case											

PROPHYLAXISDiphtheria Immunisation

	<u>Ages 0 - 4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5 - 14 years</u>	<u>Total for Year</u>
Children who received a full course of primary immunisation	352	19	371
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	28	148	176

1954
 1953
 1952
 1951
 1950
 1949
 1948
 1947
 1946
 1945
 1944
 1943
 1942
 1941
 1940

TABLE 1
POPULATION AND GROWTH OF THE DISTRICT

The following table shows the number of persons in the District during the years 1940 to 1954.

Year	Total	Male	Female	Under 15	15-64	65 and over
1954	10,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
1953	9,500	4,800	4,700	2,900	3,900	2,800
1952	9,000	4,500	4,500	2,800	3,700	2,700
1951	8,500	4,300	4,200	2,700	3,600	2,600
1950	8,000	4,100	3,900	2,600	3,500	2,500
1949	7,500	3,900	3,600	2,500	3,400	2,400
1948	7,000	3,700	3,300	2,400	3,300	2,300
1947	6,500	3,500	3,000	2,300	3,200	2,200
1946	6,000	3,300	2,700	2,200	3,100	2,100
1945	5,500	3,100	2,400	2,100	3,000	2,000
1944	5,000	2,900	2,100	2,000	2,900	1,900
1943	4,500	2,700	1,800	1,900	2,800	1,800
1942	4,000	2,500	1,500	1,800	2,700	1,700
1941	3,500	2,300	1,200	1,700	2,600	1,600
1940	3,000	2,100	900	1,600	2,500	1,500

TABLE 2
POPULATION AND GROWTH OF THE DISTRICT
The following table shows the number of persons in the District during the years 1940 to 1954.

Year	Total	Male	Female	Under 15	15-64	65 and over
1954	10,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
1953	9,500	4,800	4,700	2,900	3,900	2,800
1952	9,000	4,500	4,500	2,800	3,700	2,700
1951	8,500	4,300	4,200	2,700	3,600	2,600
1950	8,000	4,100	3,900	2,600	3,500	2,500
1949	7,500	3,900	3,600	2,500	3,400	2,400
1948	7,000	3,700	3,300	2,400	3,300	2,300
1947	6,500	3,500	3,000	2,300	3,200	2,200
1946	6,000	3,300	2,700	2,200	3,100	2,100
1945	5,500	3,100	2,400	2,100	3,000	2,000
1944	5,000	2,900	2,100	2,000	2,900	1,900
1943	4,500	2,700	1,800	1,900	2,800	1,800
1942	4,000	2,500	1,500	1,800	2,700	1,700
1941	3,500	2,300	1,200	1,700	2,600	1,600
1940	3,000	2,100	900	1,600	2,500	1,500

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1958, (i.e. from 1st January, 1944).

Age at 31.12.58	0 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	Total under 15
No. of children immunised	1,149	1,567	1,447	4,163

Smallpox Vaccination

293 children under the age of one were vaccinated this year, being 79.6% of the number of children born during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

No action was taken under the 1951 amending Act of the National Assistance Act.

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The Council House,

Malvern.

November, 1959

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure, and indeed a measure of satisfaction in presenting the following report which records the details of work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1958.

In the compilation of statistical records and tables which, in the main, form the basis of our Annual Report, it is usual to comment upon matters of outstanding importance or new trends in any particular field of the various duties pertaining to the Department. The year under review presented nothing significant and calling for special attention, with the exception of the case noted under the heading of Legal Proceedings.

It is of paramount importance for the wellbeing and the health of our community that we should strive diligently to maintain and where possible improve, the standards in every branch of our work. This often calls for much patience, but more often than not the reward is worthwhile, in the light of experience, achievement by a friendly and informal approach in the administration of our powers leads to a better understanding and confidence. Nevertheless, we should be very remiss if we failed to institute legal proceedings when circumstances warranted such action and it is reassuring that your Committee uphold and support this form of policy.

We were sorry to lose the services of Mr. R. Cruddas in January, on his appointment to the office of Chief Public Health Inspector to the Borough of Buxton. He proved himself to be an energetic and valued member of the staff and it gave us pleasure to know that he gained his new appointment to a more responsible post by merit.

Mr. W. D. Grey, formerly District Public Health Inspector with the County Borough of Middlesbrough, was appointed in May to fill the vacancy, thus bringing the strength of our staff back to usual establishment.

The Council Report

1954

London, 1954

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting to you the following report which records the details of work carried out by your Society's Institute during the year 1954. In the preparation of statistical reports and tables which form the basis of our annual reports, it is usual to present some evidence of statistical evidence of the progress of the work of the Institute during the year. The following table shows the results of the work carried out during the year 1954, with the exception of the work done under the heading of legal proceedings.

It is of general importance for the welfare and the health of our community that we should strive diligently to maintain and improve the standards in every branch of our work. This applies to the work of our Institute, but more especially to the work of our members. In the light of experience, it is necessary to make a further effort to improve the standards of our work in every branch of our work. It is necessary to make a further effort to improve the standards of our work in every branch of our work. It is necessary to make a further effort to improve the standards of our work in every branch of our work.

It is our duty to have the services of our members in every branch of our work. It is our duty to have the services of our members in every branch of our work. It is our duty to have the services of our members in every branch of our work. It is our duty to have the services of our members in every branch of our work.

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SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections of Movable Dwellings	47
" " Shops	396
" " Factories	....	....	....	....	243
" " Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	19
" " Restaurant Kitchens	....	....	....	....	76
" " Outworkers Premises	....	....	....	....	20
" " Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	892
" " Butchers Shops, P.H. Meat Regs	....	....	....	....	760
" " Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	53
" " Dairies	....	....	....	....	207
" " Ice Cream Premises	....	....	....	....	163
" " Food Shops	....	....	....	....	564
" " Fish Friers Premises	....	....	....	....	23
" " Places of Public Entertainment	....	....	....	....	31
" " Schools	....	....	....	....	32
" " Licensed Premises	....	....	....	....	46
" " Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	112
Special Visits, Advisory Interviews etc.,	....	....	....	....	2,337
Visits re Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	33
Rat Infestations	....	....	....	....	307
Atmospheric Pollution	....	....	....	....	8
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	194
National Assistance Act	....	....	....	....	70
Housing Including Inspections of Dwelling Houses	....	....	....	....	974
					<u>7,607</u>

COMPLAINTS

The Register shows that 393 complaints were received during the year under review, these having reference to the following matters:-

Blocked and Defective Drainage	40
Defective Closet Accommodation	4
Insanitary Conditions of Dwelling Houses	31
Smells from Public Sewers	8
Offensive odours from drains	2
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	9
Non-collection of house refuse	6
Verminous premises	40
Wasps nests	30

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act came into operation in July, 1957. In the main it provides for the decontrol of house rents of privately owned properties the rateable value of which is above certain limits and permits increase of rent of houses which remain under control. The maximum increased rent being twice the gross value when the landlord is responsible for repairs, other than internal decorations. In cases where the landlord is responsible for or has agreed to do internal decorations, the rent may be increased two and a third times the gross value. If the tenant is responsible for all repairs, it is one and a third times the gross value.

The tenant may oppose notice of rent increase if he is of the opinion the house needs repair, and he must acquaint the owner by proper notice. The landlord may then do the repairs forthwith, or give a written undertaking to do the required work, again, by special notice. At the expiration of six weeks, if no agreement has been reached or the repairs have not received attention, the tenant may apply to the Local Authority for a Certificate of Disrepair.

Fourteen applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received. These together with two received at the end of December, 1957 were investigated, inspections of the properties concerned were made and the details reported to the appropriate Committee. Nineteen proposals to issue Certificates of Disrepair were served. Twelve undertakings to execute the needful work were received and Four Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY FITTINGS

Number of houses and premises redrained	....	....	....	8
Repairs or amendments to existing drains	....	....	....	57
Drains or gullies unstopped or cleansed	....	....	....	79
Length in yards of stoneware drains laid	....	....	....	970
Length in yards of heavy cast iron drains laid	....	....	....	23
Manholes provided	....	....	....	43
Manholes repaired	....	....	....	36
Intercepting traps fixed	....	....	....	8
Fresh air inlets provided or repaired	....	....	....	24
New gully traps fixed	....	....	....	73
Gully curbs provided and repaired	....	....	....	14
New soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided	....	....	....	26
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts repaired	....	....	....	47
Water tests applied	....	....	....	143
Smoke tests applied	....	....	....	42
New W.C. pedestals fixed	....	....	....	86
W.C.'s. unstopped, cleansed and repaired	....	....	....	29
Existing flushing cisterns repaired	....	....	....	21
New flushing cisterns fitted W.C.'s.	....	....	....	98
Joints between W.C.'s. and flush pipes repaired	....	....	....	30
New W.C. apartments provided	....	....	....	35
New urinals provided	....	....	....	2
Lavatory basins provided	....	....	....	58
Baths provided	....	....	....	37
New impervious sinks provided	....	....	....	63
Sinks repaired or refixed	....	....	....	15
New waste pipes fixed	....	....	....	163
Waste pipes trapped, repaired or unstopped	....	....	....	14
Cesspools and stagnant ditches cleansed	....	....	....	5
W.C. apartments cleansed	....	....	....	26
Septic tanks provided	....	....	....	2

2001 1997

This last case also occurred in July, 1997. In the case of repairs for the replacement of some parts of generally open equipment the available items of which is above certain limits and safety features of parts of various kinds remain under control. The various items being done with the gross value when the liability is responsible for repairs other than internal maintenance. In cases where the liability is responsible for or has agreed to do internal maintenance, the repair may be performed and a third party for gross value. If the liability is responsible for all repairs, it is one and a half times the gross value.

The former may agree action of repair insurance if he is of the opinion the gross value repair, and he must accept the value of repair value. The liability may then do the repair forward, or give a written undertaking to do the repair with, again, of special nature. At the expiration of six weeks, if no agreement has been reached or the repair has not proceeded normally, the former may apply to the local authority for a Certificate of Disrepair.

However, maintenance for Certificate of Disrepair was received. These together with the received at the end of December, 1997 were investigated, inspection of the properties concerned were made and the details reported to the appropriate Committee. However, proposals for some Certificate of Disrepair were made. Two other maintenance to ensure the needed work was carried and four Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

REPORT OF EARLY INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE

HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT 1974

No.	Date	Details	Cost	Remarks
1	1997	Inspection of premises and purchase of equipment	1000	
2	1997	Repairs to equipment for existing drains	500	
3	1997	Repairs or repairs made or changed	300	
4	1997	Length in yards of chimney drains laid	400	
5	1997	Length in yards of heavy cast iron drains laid	500	
6	1997	Drains provided	200	
7	1997	Drains repaired	100	
8	1997	Improving traps fixed	150	
9	1997	From air drains provided or repaired	100	
10	1997	Hot gully traps fixed	50	
11	1997	Gully traps provided and repaired	150	
12	1997	New soil lines and ventilating shafts provided	200	
13	1997	Soil lines and ventilating shafts repaired	150	
14	1997	Water cisterns fixed	100	
15	1997	Gas pipes fixed	100	
16	1997	New W.C. installed fixed	1000	
17	1997	W.C. repaired, cleaned and replaced	500	
18	1997	Existing lightning conductors repaired	200	
19	1997	New lightning conductors fixed W.C.'s	200	
20	1997	Leaky downpipes W.C.'s and flush pipes repaired	100	
21	1997	New W.C. connections provided	200	
22	1997	New urinals provided	100	
23	1997	Existing drains provided	100	
24	1997	Water supply	100	
25	1997	New drains made provided	100	
26	1997	Drains repaired or replaced	100	
27	1997	New water pipes fixed	100	
28	1997	Water pipes fixed W.C. repaired or replaced	100	
29	1997	Conduits and electrical fittings cleaned	100	
30	1997	W.C. systems cleaned	100	
31	1997	Soil traps provided	100	

MISCELLANEOUS

New roofs	.....	.....	.....	15
Roofs repaired	.....	.....	.....	38
Eaves gutters renewed, cleansed or repaired	.....	.....	.....	51
Rainwater pipes provided, repaired or unstopped	.....	.....	.....	53
Damp walls remedied	.....	.....	.....	56
Walls repointed or repaired	.....	.....	.....	70
Ventilation under floor provided	.....	.....	.....	18
Yards paved	.....	.....	.....	12
Paving of yards repaired	.....	.....	.....	27
Floors of rooms relaid	.....	.....	.....	49
Floors of rooms repaired	.....	.....	.....	77
Rooms cleansed, distempered or repapered	.....	.....	.....	106
New windows provided	.....	.....	.....	48
Windows repaired and/or made to open	.....	.....	.....	53
New sash cords provided	.....	.....	.....	37
Window sills repaired and provided	.....	.....	.....	34
Doors provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	86
Staircases repaired	.....	.....	.....	16
Workrooms (including bakehouses) cleansed and repaired	.....	.....	.....	12
Water service pipes repaired	.....	.....	.....	30
Movable sanitary dustbins provided	.....	.....	.....	23
Accumulations of refuse removed	.....	.....	.....	2
Accumulations of manure removed	.....	.....	.....	2
New ranges and stoves provided	.....	.....	.....	46
Stoves and ranges repaired	.....	.....	.....	10
Verminous rooms dealt with	.....	.....	.....	51

HOUSING ACT, 1949 (AS AMENDED) - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Twenty-nine applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year 1958. Twenty-four of these concerned improvements to small dwellings and five in respect of proposals to provide nine self-contained units of housing accommodation by conversion. Grants were authorised in each case.

The steady increase in the number of applications for Grant aid in the improvement of dwellings is, to say the least, encouraging. Owner/occupiers, especially persons about to purchase a vacant house, are mostly interested in making enquiries about the possibility of an Improvement Grant being made to assist in carrying out a scheme of improvements. In all cases an inspection of the property concerned is made and a letter sent confirming what is considered necessary to bring the house up to the standard of present day requirements. This assists the would be applicant to obtain quotations from builders.

Your Inspectors are often able to make helpful suggestions as to how best the improvements in providing the amenities may be carried out and this advice seems to be much appreciated, as letters of thanks are frequently received. The majority of applicants in receipt of Grants are not to be found lacking in their expression of gratitude to the Council in awarding monetary assistance by way of an Improvement Grant.

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

The following dwelling-houses, thirteen in number, were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, at the owner's expense:

172, 174, Lower Howsell Road,
100, 102. Lower Howsell Road,
5, 7, Cowleigh Road,
48, 50, Wyche Road,
8, 10, 12 and 14, Pump Street,
69, West Malvern Road,

The Homestead, Half Key, was rendered fit on the execution of works by the owners under the terms of an undertaking accepted by the Council in lieu of a Demolition Order.

Appendix to the Report of the Committee on the Organization of the Federal Reserve System, 1914

Category	Item	Page	Page
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APPENDIX B - (Continued)

This appendix contains the list of questions asked of the various committees and the answers thereto. It is arranged in the order in which the questions were asked, and is intended to show the scope and character of the work done by the committees. It is also intended to show the results of the work done by the committees.

The first question in the index of questions for each committee is the question of definition, in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank. This question is asked of each committee, and the answers thereto are given in this appendix. The answers to the other questions in the index of questions are given in this appendix.

This appendix was often referred to as the index of questions, and it is so called in the index of questions. It is so called because it contains the list of questions asked of the various committees, and the answers thereto. It is arranged in the order in which the questions were asked, and is intended to show the scope and character of the work done by the committees. It is also intended to show the results of the work done by the committees.

APPENDIX C

The following definitions are given in this appendix. They are arranged in the order in which they appear in the Report of the Committee on the Organization of the Federal Reserve System.

- 1. Federal Reserve Bank
- 2. Federal Reserve Note
- 3. Federal Reserve System
- 4. Federal Reserve Board
- 5. Federal Reserve Bank of New York
- 6. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
- 7. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
- 8. Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
- 9. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia
- 10. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond

The definitions in this appendix were prepared by the Committee on the Organization of the Federal Reserve System. They are arranged in the order in which they appear in the Report of the Committee on the Organization of the Federal Reserve System.

As the result of informal action, No. 20, Chase Road, Malvern Wells was demolished by the owner.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following properties:

100, 102, Lower Howsell Road,
23, 25, Cowleigh Road,

OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES

Twenty-one new cases of overcrowding were either reported or discovered during 1958, compared with twenty in the preceding year. This increased the number to twenty-seven, as six cases remained on our records.

The cases mainly refer to overcrowding of rooms normally used for sleeping purposes in excess of the statutory "permitted" number.

During the year twenty-one cases were abated, thus leaving six cases on record. Twenty families were re-housed by the Council and one family found other alternative accommodation. The cases of overcrowding are placed in the following categories:

(a)	Increase where one family are sole occupants	8 cases
(b)	Increase where family is in lodgings	8 cases
(c)	Families returning from abroad	1 case
(d)	Married son or daughter making home with in-laws	9 cases
(e)	Family making home with parents as result of Eviction Order	1 case

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and 1951

The problem of aged persons is now receiving far greater attention nationally than ever before and Local Authorities are providing much needed housing accommodation specially designed to meet the special requirements of the aged members of our community. Reports on the present circumstances of applicants for accommodation by way of bungalows or flats, are prepared and presented to the Housing Committee. Your Medical Officer is informed of cases of aged and infirm persons who may be in need of special care and attention and there exists a mutual understanding in regard to this problem. As in the past, we continue to work in close co-operation with the County Welfare Officer's staff and as a result there is very little possibility of the aged recluse being allowed to dwell in a neglected state.

EXHUMATIONS

Two exhumations were supervised during the year. In both cases these were carried out to meet requests for reinterment elsewhere.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Twelve licences were granted under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising persons to station and use movable dwellings, which are usually trailer caravans. Seven licences covered the period of one year and five for only a few months. Liaison with the Surveyor's Department in connection with development approval, required by the Town and Country Planning Act, has been continued.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

Eight dwelling houses were entirely redrained and the drainage systems of fifty-seven premises were partially reconstructed.

As the result of intensive studies, the following findings were obtained by the Council.

Qualitative factors were noted in regard to the following paragraphs:

1. The Council is a body of representatives of the various branches of the community.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The Council has been successful in its efforts to bring about a better understanding of the various branches of the community. It has also succeeded in bringing about a better understanding of the various branches of the community.

The Council has also succeeded in bringing about a better understanding of the various branches of the community. It has also succeeded in bringing about a better understanding of the various branches of the community.

During the year twenty-one cases were reported, nine involving the Council and one involving the Council. The cases of overcrowding are listed in the following paragraphs:

- (a) ...
- (b) ...
- (c) ...
- (d) ...
- (e) ...

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1933

The Council is now receiving the reports of the various branches of the community. It is now receiving the reports of the various branches of the community. It is now receiving the reports of the various branches of the community.

APPENDIX

The following cases were reported during the year. In total cases there were reported out of total reported for retention purposes.

TABLE 1

The following cases were reported during the year. In total cases there were reported out of total reported for retention purposes.

TABLE 2

The following cases were reported during the year. In total cases there were reported out of total reported for retention purposes.

Two dwellings situated in the outlying and unsurveyed parts of the town were provided with septic tanks and filter disposal units.

The importance of sound and well designed drainage has never been underated in Malvern. This can only be maintained by frequent visits whilst work is in progress and by testing of all new work. Builders comply in notifying the department as required by law when drainage and sanitary work is undertaken.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Routine investigations are made on notification to the Medical Officer of Health of an infectious disease by medical practitioners. Contacts are traced and enquiries made in accordance with the usual practice or to meet the special requirements of the case and nature of the illness.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The arrangement made with the South Worcestershire Hospital Management Committee for steam disinfection to be carried out at St. Wulstan's Hospital continues to work very well indeed. Articles of clothing and bedding exposed to infection or found to be verminous are put through the steam disinfectant and a charge is made on the basis per disinfectant load.

The number of rooms fumigated was 6 and 6 loads of bedding etc., were removed for steam disinfection. 3 loads of bedding were destroyed.

Infestations of bed-bugs, cockroaches, beetles, fleas, ants, woodworm, crickets and flies have been dealt with at various premises, including dwelling-houses, a restaurant kitchen, private schools and hospital, a nursing home and hotels.

32 wasps nests were also destroyed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - 1948

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1937 - 1948, which your Council has to administer, chiefly relate to the following matters:-

- (1) Factories where mechanical power is used.
 - (a) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
 - (b) The provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories.
- (2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.
 - (a) Cleanliness
 - (b) Overcrowding
 - (c) Ventilation
 - (d) Drainage
 - (e) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
- (3) Provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories, Fire Certificates are issued by the Clerk of the Council.

Your Public Health Inspectors liaison with the Chief Officer of the Worcester City and County Fire Service who causes a survey to be made of factory premises and subsequently furnishes this department with a report stating, when applicable, structural alterations and/or equipment needed to fulfil the requirements of the Act and compliance with the details set out in the Fire Officer's Report qualifies a Certificate to be granted.

- (4) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.
- (5) Homework.

The following is a list of the various points of the
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INTRODUCTION

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APPENDIX

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(g) The following is a list of the various points of the

(h) The following is a list of the various points of the

The following table shows the list of factories on the Register.

Agricultural Engineers	2
Bakchouses	8
Beer Bottle Washing	1
Blacksmiths	2
Boot Repairing	15
Saddlery	2
Builders, Plumber etc.	34
Cabinet Making	4
Concrete Slabs	3
Dairies	5
Dressmakers, Millinery etc.	8
Fireplace Manufacturers	1
Furniture Manufacturing	1
General Engineers	3
Glass Syringes	1
Hemp Drying and Processing	1
Joinery	13
Laundry	1
Marine Dealer	1
Motor Manufacturers	1
Motor Repairs	24
Organ Maker	1
Photographic	2
Picture Framers	1
Plant Repairs	1
Printers	3
Sausage Making	16
Saw Mills	3
Sheet Metal Work	1
Spectacle Makers	1
Stone Crushing	3
Stone Masons	3
Tailoring	3
Tarmac Manufacturing	1
Tinsmiths	4
Tool and Plastic Moulding	1
Upholsterers	5
Vehicle Painting	3
Watch Repairers	5
Welding	3
Wines and Mineral Waters	2
Wireless, T.V. and Electrical Repairs	11

The number of inspections made of factories are as follows, the table being in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office:-

Premises	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories (Mechanical Power)	89	NIL	NIL
Factories (Non-Mechanical Power)	154	NIL	NIL
Total	<u>243</u>		

The following table shows the list of factories in the district.

Sl. No.	Name of the Factory	Year of Establishment
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
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93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

The total number of factories in the district is as follows, the table in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Sl. No.	Name of the Factory	Year of Establishment	Number of Employees
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
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81
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83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
			Total

Defects found in factories are as follows:-

Particulars	Number of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	NIL	NIL
Want of Ventilation	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Other Nuisances	3	3	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient Unsuitable or Defective	6	4	NIL	NIL
Not Separate for sexes	3	3	NIL	NIL
Offences under Factories Act	-	-	NIL	NIL

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Your Public Health Inspectors are appointed inspectors for the purposes of this Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

The following is a summary of Improvements and Repairs carried out at Shop premises during the year:

Additional Sanitary Accommodation	2
Lavatory Basins Fixed	5
Heating Installations	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The following is a table of action taken with regard to the administration of:

- The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954.
- The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1954
- The Milk (Special Designation) (Pastourised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1953
- The Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950

Numbers of Dealers Licences (including supplementary licences) issued during the year in respect of:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk: (1) Bottling - 2 (2) Distribution - 10

Number of Licences issued in respect of Heat Treated Milk:

(1) Pasteurising Plants	NIL	(2) Distributors	9
(1) Sterilised Milk Plants	NIL	(2) Distributors	NIL

Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk - NIL

Year	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of recoveries	Number of cases under treatment
1950	100	10	80	10
1951	120	12	90	12
1952	150	15	110	15
1953	180	18	135	18
1954	200	20	150	20
1955	220	22	165	22
1956	250	25	180	25
1957	280	28	200	28
1958	300	30	210	30
1959	320	32	220	32
1960	350	35	230	35

The following table shows the number of cases reported for the purpose of this and the following two chapters.

The following is a summary of the number of cases reported for each year from 1950 to 1960.

TABLE I

Yearly Summary

The following is a table of cases with regard to the distribution of cases.

The following table shows the number of cases reported for each year from 1950 to 1960. The table is divided into two columns: (1) Number of cases reported for each year, and (2) Number of cases reported for each year.

(1) Number of cases reported for each year from 1950 to 1960. (2) Number of cases reported for each year from 1950 to 1960.

Number of cases reported for each year from 1950 to 1960. Number of cases reported for each year from 1950 to 1960.

Samples of raw milk are taken to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for statutory, biological and bacteriological examination, details are given in the table following:

Class	Number of samples taken for examination	Satisfactory	Number unsatisfactory
Designated "Tuberculin Tested"	145	145	NIL
"Pasteurised"	38	38	NIL
Ordinary	27	26	ONE

Biological Tests

Biological tests were made in respect of 88 of the samples referred to in this table with negative results.

Statutory examinations were carried out on 84 samples of milk. All but one were found to conform to the required standards.

38 samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the Phosphatase test with satisfactory results. 35 milk containers, namely glass bottles, were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for rinse tests.

The number of retail dairymen or milk purveyors is now 10. Distribution of milk is kept under observation and may be regarded as generally satisfactory and no complaints have been received.

207 visits were made to dairy premises for the purpose of inspections or to collect samples of milk on arrival from the place of production.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955 came into operation on the 21st March, 1955 which provides that all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the district must sell the milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the district, and, any other milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must also be sold under special designation.

ICE CREAM

87 premises are now registered for the sale of ice-cream. There was 1 deletion by reason of the sale of this commodity being discontinued and 5 new registrations.

Ice-cream is not manufactured in the district.

Whilst most of the ice-cream is sold pre-packed, inspections are made as to the means of storage and methods of dispensing this article of food. 9 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis, all proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE - Bye Laws

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 56

Every endeavour is made to stimulate the interest of those concerned in preparing food, to observe the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. This important sphere of our work can become very tedious having due regard to the frequency of contact with persons engaged in food handling. One often feels to be preaching to the already enlightened by the ready understanding shown in reaction to informative conversation, only to be completely exasperated on some future occasion when matters requiring simple attention have been allowed to procrastinate. Despite this, the attitude of mind especially of those in control of food premises in Malvern is that of a conscientious trader with a sense of responsibility and a desire to comply with the standards prescribed by the Regulations.

Details of the work done at the Public Health Laboratory, London, in connection with the investigation of the outbreak of typhoid fever in the home following details given in the table following.

Class	Number of cases	Number of contacts	Number of contacts who became cases
Probable typhoid in London	115	145	115
"Typhoid fever"	21	21	21
Germany	27	27	27

Statistical Table

Statistical Table showing the results of the investigation of the outbreak of typhoid fever in the home following details given in the table following.

Statistical Table showing the results of the investigation of the outbreak of typhoid fever in the home following details given in the table following.

Statistical Table showing the results of the investigation of the outbreak of typhoid fever in the home following details given in the table following.

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Statistical Table showing the results of the investigation of the outbreak of typhoid fever in the home following details given in the table following.

The following is a list of the various types of business, whilst the list is comprehensive, certain duplications are unavoidable.

Bakers and Confectioners	17
Butchers	21
Canteens	11
Confectionery and Sweets	22
Dairies	5
Fishmongers	10
General Stores	16
Greengrocers	18
Grocers	58
Guest Houses	11
Hotels (Licensed)	11
Hotels (Private)	18
Licensed Premises	43
Restaurant and Refreshment Rooms	16

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The position with regard to slaughtering facilities remains as last year. Six privately owned slaughterhouses are still in operative use. Slaughter of animals is regularly carried out on fixed days including Sunday, and when an emergency arises. Butchers are most co-operative in giving notice as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

With the passing of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 which came into operation on the 1st August one looks forward to the time when policy regarding slaughterhouse provision will reach a satisfactory solution.

Particulars concerning the situation and occupancy of the Slaughterhouses are as follows:-

<u>Name of Occupier</u>	<u>Address of Slaughterhouse</u>
Messrs. G. C. Hewer and Son.	Moorlands Road, Malvern.
Mr. R. Hill	311, Worcester Road, Malvern.
Mr. T. R. Hope	Lower Road, West Malvern.
Mr. T. W. Lane	Old Hollow, West Malvern
Messrs. Leyland Bros.	136, Worcester Road, Malvern.
Messrs. C. Spencer and Son	Wedderburn Road, Malvern.

The following is a list of the various types of...

10	General
11	Special
12	...
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APPENDIX

The following is a list of the various types of...

...

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...

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Handwritten note:

MEAT INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of animal carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	598	12	58	1,491	475	NIL
Number inspected	598	12	58	1,491	475	NIL
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	2	NIL	2	4	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	90	5	NIL	20	13	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.0%	58.3%	NIL	1.5%	3.6%	NIL
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	NIL	NIL	NIL	4	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.0%	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.8%	NIL
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

UN SOUND FOOD

The following is a detailed list of the diseased or unsound meat and other food examined by your Inspectors in slaughterhouses and shops and subsequently destroyed. Disposal of unsound food by incineration being no longer possible it has become necessary to bury condemned meat and tinned food. Every precaution is taken and the work is undertaken by our Disinfection Operator.

The following table shows the number of cases of disease and death reported and estimated in each of the years

Disease	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Dysentery	200	10	250	12	300	15	350	18	400	20	450	22
Cholera	50	2	60	3	70	4	80	5	90	6	100	7
Scarlet fever	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16	280	18
Measles	300	15	350	18	400	20	450	22	500	25	550	28
Whooping cough	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Diphtheria	80	4	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12
Typhoid fever	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16
Paratyphoid fever	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Typhus fever	50	2	60	3	70	4	80	5	90	6	100	7
Relapsing fever	80	4	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12
Brucella fever	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Leptospirosis	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16
Septicemia	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16	280	18
Septicemic cholera	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Septicemic dysentery	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16
Septicemic typhoid	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16	280	18
Septicemic paratyphoid	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Septicemic typhus	80	4	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12
Septicemic relapsing fever	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Septicemic brucella fever	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16
Septicemic leptospirosis	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16	280	18
Septicemic septicemia	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16	280	18	300	20
Septicemic septicemic cholera	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Septicemic septicemic dysentery	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16
Septicemic septicemic typhoid	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16	280	18
Septicemic septicemic paratyphoid	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Septicemic septicemic typhus	80	4	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12
Septicemic septicemic relapsing fever	100	5	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	250	15
Septicemic septicemic brucella fever	120	6	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16
Septicemic septicemic leptospirosis	150	8	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16	280	18
Septicemic septicemic septicemia	180	10	200	12	220	14	250	16	280	18	300	20

The following is a detailed list of the disease or diseases and their causes and symptoms. It is intended to be used as a guide for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for medical advice.

Tuberculosis

<u>Bovines</u>	Carcase and organs of two heifers	
	Carcase meat	30 lbs.
	Heads	2
	Tongues	2
	Lungs	7 sets
	Livers	6
	Mesenteries	3
	Skirts	3
	Kidneys	2
<u>Swine</u>	Heads	2
	Mesenteries	2

Conditions other than Tuberculosis

Bovines

Carcase and organs	Septicaemia	1 cow
" " "	Fevered condition	1 cow
Carcase meat	Abscesses	60 lbs.
Heart	Fatty degeneration	1
Livers	Abscesses	9
" (parts)	"	56 lbs.
"	Angiomatosis	1
"	Fatty degeneration	2
"	Cirrhosis	2
" (parts)	Cirrhosis	28 lbs.
"	Distomatosis	13
" (parts)	"	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
" "	Necrosis	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
"	Echinococcus cysts	1
" (parts)	Hydatid cysts	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Spleen	Echinococcus cysts	1
Suet	Abscesses	2 lbs.
Udder	Mastitis	1

SHEEP

Carcase & organs	Uraemia	1
" "	Emaciation	1
Carcase meat	Bruising	6 lbs.
Head	Bruising	1
Lungs	Emphysema	1 set
"	Bruising	1 set
Livers	Fatty degeneration	3
"	Contaminated with faecal matter	1
"	Toxaemia	1
"	Round worms	3
"	Tenuicollis cysts	2
" (parts)	" "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
"	Bruising	1
"	Distomatosis	1
" (parts)	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
" (parts)	Abscesses	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Mesentery	Tenuicollis cysts	1

SWINE

Carcase and organs	Septicaemia	1
" "	Uraemia	1
" "	Fever	1
" "	Swine Fever	1
Lungs	Congestion	2 sets

Table 1

Species	Number of individuals	Sex	Age	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Wing (mm)	Tarsus (mm)	Middle toe (mm)	Bill (mm)
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	15.0	130	85	20	12	15
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	14.0	125	80	18	10	14
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	16.0	135	90	22	13	16
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	15.0	130	85	20	12	15
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	17.0	140	95	24	14	18
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	16.0	135	90	22	13	16
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	18.0	145	100	26	15	20
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	17.0	140	95	24	14	18
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	19.0	150	105	28	16	22
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	18.0	145	100	26	15	20
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	20.0	155	110	30	17	24
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	19.0	150	105	28	16	22
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	21.0	160	115	32	18	26
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	20.0	155	110	30	17	24
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	22.0	165	120	34	19	28
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	21.0	160	115	32	18	26
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	23.0	170	125	36	20	30
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	22.0	165	120	34	19	28
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	24.0	175	130	38	21	32
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	23.0	170	125	36	20	30
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	25.0	180	135	40	22	34
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	24.0	175	130	38	21	32
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	26.0	185	140	42	23	36
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	25.0	180	135	40	22	34
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	27.0	190	145	44	24	38
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	26.0	185	140	42	23	36
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	28.0	195	150	46	25	40
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	27.0	190	145	44	24	38
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	29.0	200	155	48	26	42
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	28.0	195	150	46	25	40
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	30.0	205	160	50	27	44
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	29.0	200	155	48	26	42
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	31.0	210	165	52	28	46
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	30.0	205	160	50	27	44
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	32.0	215	170	54	29	48
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	31.0	210	165	52	28	46
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	33.0	220	175	56	30	50
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	32.0	215	170	54	29	48
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	34.0	225	180	58	31	52
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	33.0	220	175	56	30	50
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	35.0	230	185	60	32	54
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	34.0	225	180	58	31	52
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	36.0	235	190	62	33	56
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	35.0	230	185	60	32	54
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	37.0	240	195	64	34	58
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	36.0	235	190	62	33	56
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	38.0	245	200	66	35	60
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	37.0	240	195	64	34	58
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	39.0	250	205	68	36	62
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	38.0	245	200	66	35	60
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	40.0	255	210	70	37	64
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	39.0	250	205	68	36	62
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	41.0	260	215	72	38	66
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	40.0	255	210	70	37	64
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	42.0	265	220	74	39	68
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	41.0	260	215	72	38	66
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	43.0	270	225	76	40	70
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	42.0	265	220	74	39	68
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	44.0	275	230	78	41	72
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	43.0	270	225	76	40	70
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	45.0	280	235	80	42	74
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	44.0	275	230	78	41	72
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	46.0	285	240	82	43	76
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	45.0	280	235	80	42	74
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	47.0	290	245	84	44	78
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	46.0	285	240	82	43	76
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	48.0	295	250	86	45	80
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	47.0	290	245	84	44	78
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	49.0	300	255	88	46	82
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	48.0	295	250	86	45	80
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	50.0	305	260	90	47	84
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	49.0	300	255	88	46	82
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	51.0	310	265	92	48	86
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	50.0	305	260	90	47	84
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	52.0	315	270	94	49	88
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	51.0	310	265	92	48	86
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	53.0	320	275	96	50	90
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	52.0	315	270	94	49	88
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	54.0	325	280	98	51	92
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	53.0	320	275	96	50	90
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	55.0	330	285	100	52	94
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	54.0	325	280	98	51	92
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	56.0	335	290	102	53	96
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	55.0	330	285	100	52	94
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	57.0	340	295	104	54	98
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	56.0	335	290	102	53	96
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	58.0	345	300	106	55	100
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	57.0	340	295	104	54	98
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	59.0	350	305	108	56	102
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	58.0	345	300	106	55	100
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	60.0	355	310	110	57	104
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	59.0	350	305	108	56	102
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	61.0	360	315	112	58	106
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	60.0	355	310	110	57	104
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	62.0	365	320	114	59	108
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	61.0	360	315	112	58	106
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	63.0	370	325	116	60	110
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	62.0	365	320	114	59	108
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	64.0	375	330	118	61	112
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	63.0	370	325	116	60	110
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	65.0	380	335	120	62	114
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	64.0	375	330	118	61	112
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	66.0	385	340	122	63	116
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	65.0	380	335	120	62	114
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	67.0	390	345	124	64	118
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	66.0	385	340	122	63	116
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	68.0	395	350	126	65	120
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	67.0	390	345	124	64	118
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	69.0	400	355	128	66	122
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	68.0	395	350	126	65	120
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	70.0	405	360	130	67	124
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	69.0	400	355	128	66	122
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	71.0	410	365	132	68	126
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	70.0	405	360	130	67	124
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	72.0	415	370	134	69	128
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	71.0	410	365	132	68	126
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	73.0	420	375	136	70	130
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	72.0	415	370	134	69	128
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	74.0	425	380	138	71	132
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	73.0	420	375	136	70	130
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	75.0	430	385	140	72	134
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	74.0	425	380	138	71	132
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	76.0	435	390	142	73	136
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	75.0	430	385	140	72	134
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	77.0	440	395	144	74	138
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	76.0	435	390	142	73	136
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	78.0	445	400	146	75	140
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	77.0	440	395	144	74	138
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	79.0	450	405	148	76	142
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	78.0	445	400	146	75	140
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	80.0	455	410	150	77	144
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	79.0	450	405	148	76	142
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	81.0	460	415	152	78	146
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	80.0	455	410	150	77	144
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	82.0	465	420	154	79	148
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	81.0	460	415	152	78	146
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	83.0	470	425	156	80	150
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	82.0	465	420	154	79	148
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	84.0	475	430	158	81	152
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	83.0	470	425	156	80	150
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	85.0	480	435	160	82	154
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	84.0	475	430	158	81	152
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	86.0	485	440	162	83	156
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	85.0	480	435	160	82	154
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	87.0	490	445	164	84	158
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	86.0	485	440	162	83	156
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	88.0	495	450	166	85	160
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	87.0	490	445	164	84	158
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	89.0	500	455	168	86	162
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	88.0	495	450	166	85	160
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	90.0	505	460	170	87	164
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	89.0	500	455	168	86	162
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	91.0	510	465	172	88	166
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	90.0	505	460	170	87	164
Passer domesticus	1	♂	Imm	92.0	515	470	174	89	168
Passer domesticus	1	♀	Imm	91.0	510	465	172	88	166</

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
...

Table 1. Total and Miscellaneous Items

Year	Total	Miscellaneous	...
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950

Table 2. Total and Miscellaneous Items

The following table shows the total and miscellaneous items for the years 1940 through 1950. The total items are shown in the first column, and the miscellaneous items are shown in the second column. The third column shows the percentage of total items that are miscellaneous.

The data in this table is based on the following assumptions: (1) The total items are the sum of all items reported in the survey. (2) The miscellaneous items are those items that do not fit into any of the other categories.

Table 3. Total and Miscellaneous Items

This table is designed to provide a detailed breakdown of the total and miscellaneous items. The first column shows the total items, the second column shows the miscellaneous items, and the third column shows the percentage of total items that are miscellaneous. The data is presented for the years 1940 through 1950.

The following table shows the total and miscellaneous items for the years 1940 through 1950. The total items are shown in the first column, and the miscellaneous items are shown in the second column. The third column shows the percentage of total items that are miscellaneous.

Table 4. Total and Miscellaneous Items

The following table shows the total and miscellaneous items for the years 1940 through 1950. The total items are shown in the first column, and the miscellaneous items are shown in the second column. The third column shows the percentage of total items that are miscellaneous.

The following table shows the total and miscellaneous items for the years 1940 through 1950. The total items are shown in the first column, and the miscellaneous items are shown in the second column. The third column shows the percentage of total items that are miscellaneous.

It is expedient to take prompt action in dealing with minor infestations which come to our notice by complaint or as the result of surveys carried out, to prevent a build-up of the rodent population. The importance of continual vigilance particularly of the Council's refuse tips, sewage disposal works, streams and hedgerows contiguous with agricultural premises require the special attention of our Operator and I am pleased to record that no infestation of a major character has been allowed to develop.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were taken on the authority of the Council under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to unsound food. The details of the case are as follows:-

A complaint was received at this office concerning the condition of three Cornish Pasties purchased at one of the Licensed premises in the town. Your Inspectors made investigations which resulted in five pasties exposed for sale on the bar counter of the licensed premises in question and a carton containing 36 pasties in store being seized. These together with the three pasties which had been sold were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The evidence of the case was presented by the Deputy Clerk at the Magistrates Court, when the case for the Council was proved and the defendants were fined £10. in respect of the carton of 36 pasties £15. in respect of the five pasties and £15. in respect of the three pasties.

CONCLUSION.

I wish to express thanks to Dr. Green for his kind co-operation and personal interest in all our undertakings; to the Clerk of the Council and the Treasurer, for their invaluable help in matters relating to the department.

I also wish to place on record my gratitude to all members of the staff for their loyal service to the Department and specially for the desire to provide an efficient service to the community.

Sincere thanks are also due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Housing Committee for their continued support and consideration during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITWHAM

It is suggested to take prompt action in dealing with this
situation as soon as any notice is received or as the matter
arises. It is suggested to request a copy of the report
to the Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of
Food Safety and Inspection Service, Washington, D.C. 20250
and to request to report that no information of a major character
has been obtained to date.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were taken on the authority of the United States
Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Food Safety and
Inspection Service, Washington, D.C. 20250, in the following
matters:

A report of one received at this office concerning the receipt of
three orders shipped to the Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau
of Food Safety and Inspection Service, Washington, D.C. 20250, in
which the orders contained the name of the United States Department of
Health and Human Services, Bureau of Food Safety and Inspection Service,
Washington, D.C. 20250, and a request for information regarding the
orders.

The contents of the orders were a request for the United States
Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Food Safety and
Inspection Service, Washington, D.C. 20250, to issue a report on the
orders of the United States Department of Health and Human Services,
Bureau of Food Safety and Inspection Service, Washington, D.C. 20250.

CONCLUSION

I also request that you be kept advised of any further information
received regarding the orders and that you be kept advised of any
action taken by the United States Department of Health and Human Services,
Bureau of Food Safety and Inspection Service, Washington, D.C. 20250.

I also wish to advise you that any further information received
regarding the orders will be forwarded to the appropriate and
responsible officials in the United States Department of Health and
Human Services, Bureau of Food Safety and Inspection Service, Washington,
D.C. 20250.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Director, Bureau of Food Safety and Inspection Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

Enclosure



