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BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH

ANNUAL REPORTS

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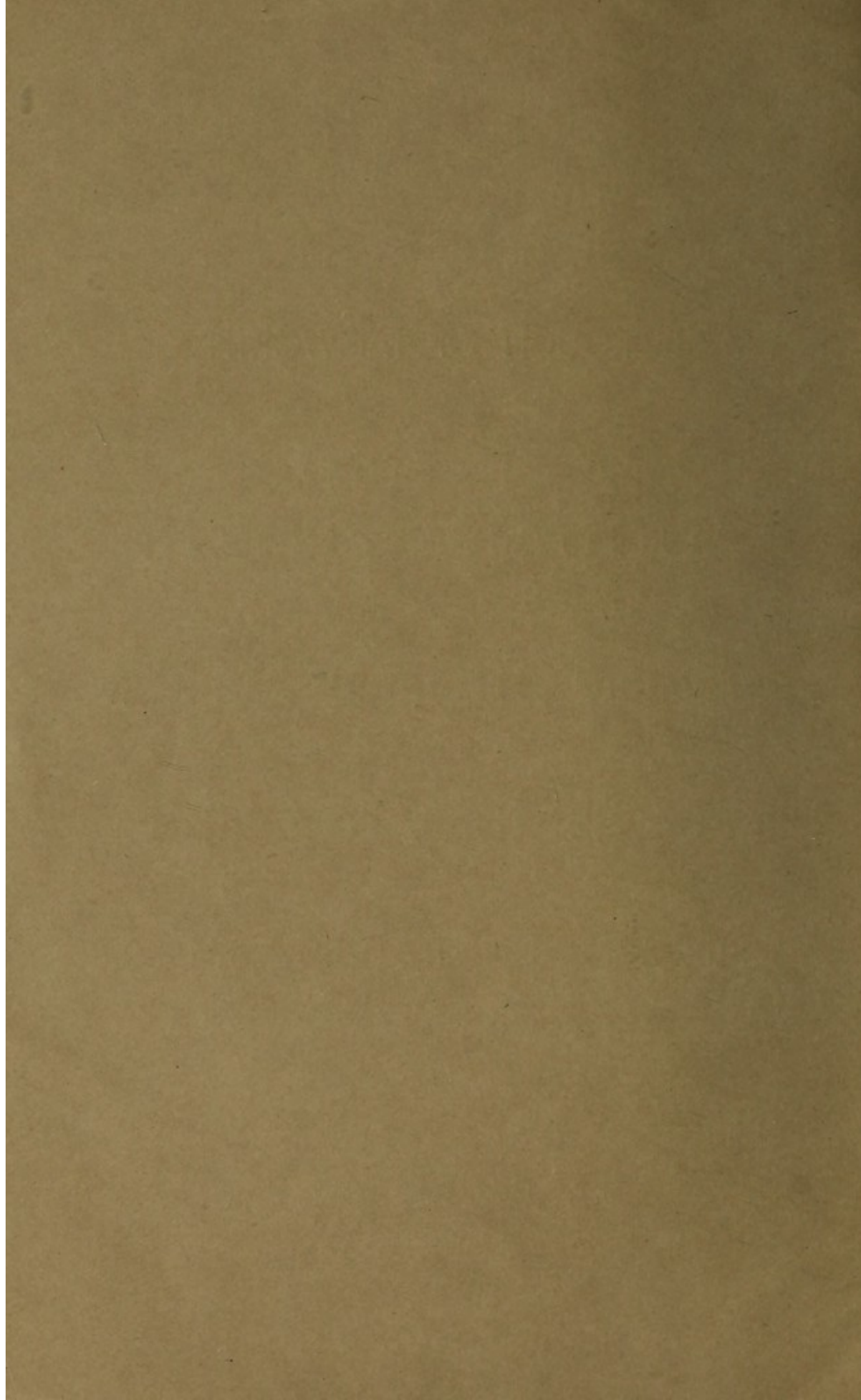
Medical Officer of Health

and

The Sanitary Inspector

for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
TAMWORTH.





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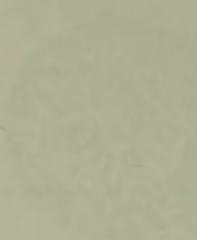
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BOARD OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORTS

Medical Officer of Health

The Sanitary Inspector

for the year ending 31st December 1911

Printed and Published by
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Borough of Tamworth

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman M. R. Turner, Chairman.

Councillor E. E. French, Vice-Chairman.

Alderman A. Bridgewater, J.P.	Alderman G. H. Jones, J.P., O.B.E.
„ F. W. Morgan	„ T. H. Sutton
Councillor H. Bithell	Councillor W. A. Peel
„ B. Brown	„ H. V. Powell, J.P. (Mayor)
„ L. Morris	„ J. W. Rogers

Medical Officer of Health :

P. D. CONNOLLY, M.B., D.P.H.
(Died 14th December, 1949)

Sanitary Inspector :

H. BIRCHWOOD, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
Cert. Insp. of Meat and Foods.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :
(appointed by the Staffordshire County Council)

Miss M. RYDER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss M. A. LINDQUIST, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Tamworth.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report on the health of the Borough of Tamworth for the year 1949.

My predecessor, Dr. P. D. Connolly, died on the 14th December, 1949, and I took over his duties on 4th September, 1950.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. TABBUSH,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1949

Area in Acres	2,678
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	13,140
(Census, 1931)	11,711
(Census, 1921)	8,032
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1949) according to Rate Books	3,365
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931)	2,785
Persons per Acre	4.9
Rateable Value—December, 1949	£73,632
Product of 1d. Rate—December, 1949	£284

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births—	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	... 200	99	101
Illegitimate	... 8	4	4
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	208	103	105
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

Birth Rate 15.8

Still Births—	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	... 4	4	—
Illegitimate	... —	—	—
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births 18.8

Deaths from all Causes	Total.	Male.	Female.
	161	80	81

Death Rate per 1,000 population ... 12.2

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	... 8	5	3
Illegitimate	... —	—	—
	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All Infants per 1,000 live births ... 38.4

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate
live births ... 40.0

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate
live births ... 0.0

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	0
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	19
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	0

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male.	Female.
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	2
Other Tuberculosis	—	—
Syphilis	2	—
Influenza	—	1
Measles	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis	—	—
Ac. Inf. Encephalitis	—	—
Cancer	10	9
Diabetes	—	—
Bronchitis	3	6
Pneumonia	4	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach	1	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	12	13
Heart Disease	22	18
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	7
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—	—
Appendicitis	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1	2
Nephritis	—	3
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—
Premature Birth	1	1
Congenital Causes, etc.	1	2
Suicide	1	—
Road Traffic Accident	2	—
Other Violent Causes	2	3
All Other Causes	9	6
Totals, all Causes	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1949
 Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.)	London Adm. County	TAMWORTH
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Births:—					
Live ...	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5	15.8
Still ...	0.39(a)	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.3
Deaths:—					
All Causes ...	11.7(a)	12.5	11.6	12.2	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.07
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis ...	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.45
Influenza ...	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.07
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Pneumonia ...	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.6
Notifications (Corrected):—					
Typhoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46	0.53
Whooping Cough ...	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70	3.5
Diphtheria ...	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.07
Erysipelas ...	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.22
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles ...	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54	3.34
Pneumonia ...	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55	0.38
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	—
Food Poisoning	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.38
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths:—					
All causes under 1 year of age	32(b)	37	30	29	38
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	0.0
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births					
Notifications (Corrected):—					
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82	4.71
Maternal Mortality in England and Wales					
	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		Rates per million women aged 15-44		
140 Abortion with Sepsis ...	0.11		8		
141 Abortion without Sepsis ...	0.05		4		
147 Puerperal infections ...	0.11				
142-146, 148-150 Other maternal causes ...	0.71				

(a) Rates per 1,000 Total population. (b) Per 1,000 related births

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Tamworth was free from any serious outbreak of infectious disease and the incidence of whooping cough fell as compared with 1948. There was some increase in the incidence of measles and a case of diphtheria was notified. No case of poliomyelitis occurred.

FOOD POISONING.

Five cases of food poisoning were notified.

Food Poisoning Notifications (corrected) returned to R.G.:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	
3	2	—	—	Total: 5.

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:

Total outbreaks, Nil. Total cases, Nil.

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:

Total outbreaks, Nil. Total cases, Nil.

Single Cases:

Agent identified, Nil. Unknown causes, 5. Total 5.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children under 5 years immunised during the year	135
Number of children between 5 and 15 years immunised during the year	38
Percentage of children under 5 years who have been immunised	48.2
Percentage of children between 5 and 15 years who have been immunised	88.6
Total percentage of children under 15 years who have been immunised	73.2

TUBERCULOSIS.
New Cases and Mortality during 1949.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
45-55	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & over	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	3	1	—	4	2	—	—
	5		1		6		—	

HOUSING.

Proposed Scheme :

Fazeley Road : Erection of 206 houses (254 dwellings).

Amington Road : Erection of 76 houses (104 dwellings).

The Ministry of Health had approved, as first part of the programme, the erection of 48 houses (66 dwellings) Fazeley Road and 40 houses (52 dwellings) Amington Road.

Houses Completed during 1947 :

Thirty-six houses (50 dwellings) on the Fazeley Road site giving the following accommodation : 22 three-bedroom type houses, 14 two-bedroom and 14 one-bedroom type flats.

Work was commenced on the erection of the houses on the Amington Road site.

Houses Completed during 1948 :

Twelve houses (18 dwellings) Fazeley Road, accommodation : 6 three-bedroom type houses, 6 two-bedroom and 6 one-bedroom type flats.

Eighteen houses (26 dwellings) Amington Road, accommodation : 10 three-bedroom type houses, 8 two-bedroom and 8 one-bedroom type flats.

The houses contained in the first part of the programme for the Fazeley Road site were completed, and during 1948 the Ministry of Health approved proposals for the erection of the following houses :—

Thirty houses (40 dwellings), which included 6 three-bedroom type houses for agricultural workers, on Fazeley Road site.

Thirty-six houses (52 dwellings), Amington Road site.

Houses completed during 1949 :

Amington Road :—58 houses (78 dwellings), accommodation : 38 houses, 20 2-bedroom flats, 20 1-bedroom flats.
Completion of Amington Road Estate.

Fazeley Road :—2 houses.

Total completed :—60 houses (80 dwellings).

1949 Allocation :

Ministry of Health allocated 48 houses (60 dwellings), 36 houses, 12 one-bedroom and 12 two-bedroom flats. Work was commenced on this Contract August, 1949. Work was in progress on Fazeley Road for contract of 30 houses (40 dwellings), including 6 houses for agricultural workers; the first 2 houses of this contract were completed in December, 1949.

Housing Applications:

List at 1st January, 1949:

	House- holders.	Lodgers.	Total
Applicants residing in the Borough	138	573	711
„ „ outside Borough	91	237	328
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	229	810	1039
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

List at 31st December, 1949:

Applicants residing in the Borough	123	476	599
„ „ outside Borough	67	162	219
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	190	638	818
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Reduction in Applicants due to Ministry of Health Circular 171/48, review of all housing applications. This review was made in February, 1949, and on completion at 5th March, 1949, the list was reduced from 1,039 to 707.

During the year, 7 houses were built by private individuals for their own occupation.

Housing continues to be the most pressing Public Health problem in the Borough. Progress with building has been slow. Little headway has been made in reducing the list of housing applications.

It has not been possible to take any action during the year to deal with the many houses which are unfit for habitation. An increased rate of building will be necessary if this problem is to be tackled without prejudice to the re-housing programme.

There are fourteen houses in confirmed clearance areas which are scheduled for demolition. In addition it is estimated that some two hundred houses should be submitted to the Health Committee for consideration under the Housing Act, 1936. Of these, fifty should be dealt with in the near future as they are totally unfit for human habitation.

HOSPITALS :

All hospitals in the Borough are included in the Lichfield, Sutton Coldfield and Tamworth Group under the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and are as follows:—

Tamworth General Hospital.
St. Editha's Hospital.
Tamworth Isolation Hospital.

MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION :

No maternity accommodation is provided at the Hospitals in the Borough and any cases for whom hospital accommodation is considered necessary have to go either to Lichfield or Birmingham.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES :

These are under the County Council (except the Tuberculosis and Orthopaedic Clinics) since the 5th July, 1948.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held twice weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

An Ante-natal Clinic is held fortnightly.

A School Clinic is held weekly.

Eye Clinics are held monthly.

Dental Clinics are held for expectant and nursing mothers, children under five years and school children.

Tuberculosis Clinics are held at the Lichfield Centre, Sandford Street.

Orthopaedic Clinics are held weekly at College Lane, Tamworth. They are staffed by a religious order of nuns and supported by voluntary contributions and fees for other than elementary school children and children under five.

There is no local treatment of Venereal Disease in Tamworth. Patients are referred to the hospitals at Birmingham, Burton-on-Trent and Nuneaton. Regular insertions of the times and places of clinics are made in the local Press.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES :

The County Council is the Authority for the provision of ambulance services. Ambulances are available for non-infectious cases from Mile Oak or Lichfield, for infectious cases from Lichfield and smallpox cases in a special ambulance, for the County from Stafford.

LABORATORY WORK :

Bacteriological, pathological and chemical examinations are done at the Medical Research Laboratory, Stafford, since the 5th July, 1948, formerly the County Laboratory.

WATER SUPPLY:

Samples of water have been taken periodically from the mains supply and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examinations. The results of the examinations were satisfactory.

Internal water supply has been installed in eight houses, previously supplied by a standpipe. The number of houses supplied by standpipes is 78. The majority of these houses would be considered for action under the Housing Act, but where the condition of the property is such that the installation of an internal supply from the main is considered reasonable, this is being asked for.

Source of Supply:—Well and bore hole at Hopwas Pumping Station. South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Gallons Pumped during 1949:—204,432,000 Gallons.
Received from South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, 44,966,000.

Well:—Highest, 6ft. 3in.; Lowest, 1ft. 2in.

Treatment Before Distribution:—The supply is chlorinated en route to the high level reservoir at Hopwas, and the bulk supply from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is chlorinated at source.

All dwelling houses in the Borough have a piped supply, either direct into the house or by means of standpipes.

Approximate number of houses supplied:—

(a) Direct to houses	Population
3,424	12,828
(b) By means of Standpipes	
78	312

Rainfall:—The Rainfall for the year 1949 was 24.11in.

With the assistance of the bulk supply from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, it was possible to give a continuous supply to all consumers throughout the year, at pressures ranging from 30lbs. to 80lbs.

During the year, eight samples of water have been obtained by the Health Department from domestic supplies in various parts of the Borough and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

The results were satisfactory. The water is not plumbo solvent. There is a fairly high degree of hardness.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATHS:

Routine samples were taken during the summer months when the baths were open. Bacteriological analyses were all satisfactory. "Break-point" chlorination was used.

These baths are a very valuable health asset to the Borough and are well patronised.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I herewith present my Annual Report for the year 1949.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The number of types of closet accommodation existing at the end of the year is as follows:—

No. of Houses	No. of Privies	No. of Pails	No. of Water Closets	Per cent. Dry	Per. cent. Water Closets
3,567	6	36	3,870	1.1	98.9

The privy and pail type of closet are in the rural parts of the Borough where no sewer is available.

There are approximately 20 premises served by a system of drainage discharging to cesspools.

The conversion of trough closet accommodation to separate flush type W.C. pedestals has been carried out at 10 houses and the Council made a contribution of £6 10s. per house to owners carrying out this conversion.

There are still a number of houses served by this type of closet accommodation and the policy of conversion is being pursued.

INSPECTIONS.

The following statement shows the number of visits and inspections to various classes of premises.

Visits and Inspections	Number
Inspection of drains of old property	108
Other inspections of existing property	506
To work in progress	718
,, test drains and sanitary fittings	40
,, premises re infectious diseases	11
,, tuberculous cases	4
,, respecting disinfection	15
,, cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	60
,, bakehouses	32
,, slaughterhouses	487
,, manure steads	8
,, factories	46
,, outworkers' premises	20
,, shops re Shops Acts	42
,, ,, re Meat Regulations	32
,, food inspection	260
,, offensive trades	8
Miscellaneous visits	38
Housing Acts	42
Caravans	12
	<hr/>
	2,489

COMPLAINTS.

Nature of Complaint	Number Received
Choked passage drain	18
,, slopstone waste pipe	10
,, water closet	28
,, yard drain	32
Defective water closet basin	28
,, dust bin	74
,, wall and ceiling plaster	72
,, house roof	114
,, windows	46
,, kitchen sink	10
,, cooking range	21
,, floors	26
,, doors and frames	14
,, wash-houses and washing coppers	32
,, yard surface	16
,, walls	21
,, gutters	104
,, drains	16
Dampness of house	117
Accumulation of refuse	14
Dirty house	6
General insanitary conditions	5
House infested with vermin	18
Nuisance from keeping animals	12
Accumulation of manure	4
Rat infested dwellings	48
Emission of smoke	18
Miscellaneous	36
	960

To secure the abatement of these defective conditions, 216 informal notices were served.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of			Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written notices		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	16	18	—	—	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	73	28	3	—	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—	
Total	89	46	3	—	

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	7	—	6	—

Twenty-eight persons were returned as Outworkers under the Act, and these were engaged on wearing apparel. Visits were made and in each case the home conditions were considered suitable

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES)
ACT — 1944

The above Act came into operation on the 1st October, 1949. Three sets of Regulations were made under this Act and came into operation on the same day.

- (1) The Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.
- (2) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949, and
- (3) The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations 1949.

The most important alterations in the administration that have been made are:—

- (1) the transfer from local Authorities to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the responsibility for the registration of dairy farms and of persons carrying on the trade of Dairy Farmer.
- (2) the transfer from local Authorities to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the responsibility for the execution and enforcement of the Regulations of dairy farms (except in so far as they relate in diseases communicable to man).

Local Authorities retain responsibility for those provisions which apply outside dairy farms, for the provisions relating to diseases communicable to man and for the registration of dairies which are not dairy farms and of dairy-men who are not Dairy Farmers.

The worst feature of the new Milk Legislation is the division among of number of Authorities for the responsibility for the production and distribution of pure milk. Central control is exercised by three Ministers, The Minister of Health, The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and The Minister of Food. Then there are the Central Milk and Dairies Advisory Committee and the County Advisory Committee. The County Agriculture Executive Committee and their Milk Sub-Committees, the Food and Drugs Authorities and other local Authorities who are all to a greater or lesser degree concerned with the administration of the Regulations.

Under the old Act and relative orders, which contained many difficulties and loop-holes, local Authorities have been trying to improve the conditions under which milk is produced. but now that a new Act is in operation and the provisions have been strengthened, the enforcement of the Regulations made thereunder have been taken away from local authorities.

DAIRY FARMS, DAIRIES, RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	10
Dairies	...	...	...	6
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	21

The majority of the milk retailed within the Borough is pasteurised and sold as such. One producer/retailer is an "accredited" producer.

One dairy is licensed to pasteurise milk and the principle adopted is by the "holder" method. One dairy obtains the supply pasteurised and bottled from a large wholesaler.

Inspections of dairies, vehicles and vessels have been made and attention directed to any contravention of the Regulations.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919. INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

An employee of the Council is trained and engaged in part-time rodent control work.

Forty-eight premises, business and private dwellings, were found to be infested and the facilities provided by the Council were made available to the owners or occupiers and the infestations were successfully treated by prebaiting and poisoning.

Periodical treatment of the Council's refuse disposal tip has been carried out.

Sewer treatment is carried out under the direction of the Borough Surveyor.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The cinemas and other places of entertainment have been periodically inspected with regard to their sanitary accommodation.

The managements have been found anxious to maintain the conveniences in a satisfactory condition and any defects found have at once been remedied.

TABLE SHOWING CARCASSES CONDEMNED AND DISEASED CONDITION.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Disease	Weight in lbs.
52			5	General Tuberculosis	34,467
2				Tuberculosis with Emaciation	877
	4			Congenital Tuberculosis	150
5	Part Carcasses			Tuberculosis	1,461
1		7		Emaciation	579
2		3	1	Fevered	1,645
1	2			Jaundice	665
1	1			Pyæmia	616
3		2		Septicæmia	1,963
	6			Immature	193
	1			Umbilical Pyæmia	62
			1	Rickets	30
		4		Injury and Bruising	772
2	Part Carcasses	3	3	Pleurisy and Peritonitis	487
		1		Moribund	83
		1		Dropsy	615
			1	Enteritis and Peritonitis	31
62 carcasses 14 carcasses 21 carcasses 11 carcasses					44,146
7 part carcasses					

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924 and 1935.
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Tamworth is a killing centre for the Ministry of Food and serves the surrounding district.

The slaughterhouse of the Butchery Department, Tamworth Industrial Co-operative Society, is used by the Ministry of Food. The accommodation and facilities available are very limited as the slaughterhouse was never intended to cope with the large amount of killing and preparation which now takes place. The conditions which arise from time to time are anything but satisfactory. In view of this, in order to keep abreast of the work, and to enable supplies to the butchers being available without undue delay, it is necessary for me to devote a considerable proportion of my time to meat inspection.

The slaughterhouse is also used for "casualties" and animals referred for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order 1938. There is no separate slaughtering or hanging accommodation and these killings have to be fitted in with the normal slaughtering.

Carcases Slaughtered and Examined.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Cow/ Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	443	557	783	1 071	5,653	212
Number inspected ...	443	557	783	1,071	5,653	212
Diseases except ... Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	5	2	10	21	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	127	312	264	18	292	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	28.89	56.9	33.9	2.61	5.53	4.71
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	9	33	12	4	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	42	298	124	—	—	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	11.51	59.42	17.37	—	—	8.02

Organs Condemned						Weight in lbs.
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	22,836
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	44
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	177
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
						<u>24,406</u>
Whole and part carcasses			...	...	...	44,146
Other foods	...	...	...	...	...	1,650
						<u>70,202</u>

= 31 tons 6 cwts. 3 qr. 6lbs.

The mechanical stunning of all animals is required.

BAKEHOUSES AND FOOD PREPARING PREMISES:

There are seven bakehouses and 34 food-preparing premises registered in the Borough.

Visits of inspection have been carried out, attention being directed to the condition and cleanliness of premises, utensils, machinery, etc., and the personal hygiene of the employees.

I am, Ladies, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. BIRCHWOOD,

Sanitary Inspector.



