

**[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Crewe Borough.**

**Contributors**

Crewe (Crewe and Nantwich, England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1951

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gh32mjxv>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

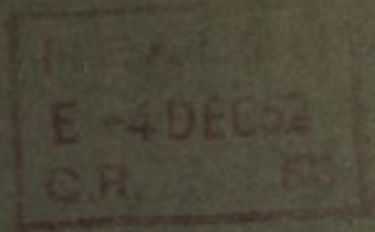
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

LIBRARY



Borough



of Crewe.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

and the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

For the year 1951.

---

J. D. INGRAM, M.D., D.P.H., D.M.R.E.,

Medical Officer of Health and  
Divisional Medical Officer.

JOHN GASKELL, M.I.P.C., M.T.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



*With the Compliments  
of the  
Divisional Medical Officer*

*Medical Officer's Office,  
Municipal Buildings,  
Crewe*

With the Compliments  
of the  
Divisional Medical Officer

Medical Officer's Office  
Municipal Building  
Crows

# BOROUGH OF CREWE.

---

## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

Alderman J. SMITH, O.B.E., J.P.

### Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.  
(Councillor J. A. MADELEY, M.B.E., J.P.)

Alderman W. R. Foulkes, J.P.

„ Mrs. F. E. White, J.P.

Councillor E. W. Allcock.

„ A. J. S. Hall.

„ R. Hall.

„ J. S. Hobson.

„ S. Orwell.

„ H. Kent.

„ A. Klempt.

„ R. Perry.

„ Mrs. E. N. Pomfret.

# CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

---

## CREWE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Alderman J. Smith, O.B.E., J.P., ... Chairman.

Alderman Mrs F. E. White, J.P. Deputy Chairman.

### Representing Crewe Town Council:—

Alderman W. R Foulkes J.P., Councillor Mrs. E. N. Pomfret.

Councillor E. W. Allcock. „ H. H. Griffiths.

„ A. E. Booth. „ A. Broomhall.

„ J. S. Hobson. „ T. Talbot, J.P.,

„ A. Klempt. „ J. Perry.

### Representing County Health Committee:—

Councillor G. Astbury J.P., Councillor T. Consterdine.

„ W. N. Leak. „ T. G. Holman.

„ H. Farrall. Alderman Mrs. F. E. Wood.

### Representing Local Professional and Other Bodies:—

F. J. Glover, Esq. Dr. Miles Parkes.

E. H. Huntstone, Esq., J. L. Thompson, Esq.,

Dr. E. M. Liddle. V. M. White, Esq., D.B.S.,

Mrs. M. McCutcheon.

## BOROUGH OF CREWE.

---

### Medical Officer's Office.

J. D. INGRAM, M.D., D.P.H., D.M.R.E., Medical Officer of Health (part time) to 30/11/51 (retired).

D. G. CRAWSHAW, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health (part time). Commenced 1/12/51.

R. W. LEACH, Chief Clerk (part time).

### Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department.

J. GASKELL, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Chief Sanitary Inspector. Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Act. (Whole-time).

R. E. PLATT, (1, 2, 5), Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector. (Whole-time).

C. BENNETT, (1, 2, 3), Sanitary Inspector. (Whole-time).

D. W. COOKE, (1, 2, 4), Sanitary Inspector. (Whole-time).

W. HAZELDINE, (1), Sanitary Inspector (Whole-time).

J. H. MORRIS, (1, 2, 3), Sanitary Inspector (Whole-time).

C. MATHESON, Pupil Sanitary Inspector.

T. C. SIMPSON, Chief Clerk. (Whole-time).

R. S. BAKER, Clerk. (Whole-time).

G. HART, Clerk. (Whole-time).

J. M. COOPER, Clerk. (Whole-time).

1. Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board, or Royal Sanitary Institute).
2. Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
3. Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
4. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
5. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

## **CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

J. D. Ingram, M.D., D.P.H., D.M.R.E., Divisional Medical Officer (part time) to 30/11/51 (Retired).

Christina R. Laing, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant County Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer (whole time)

J. D. Allen, M.D., F.R.C.P., Paediatrician

E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon,

R. W. Leach, Chief Clerk (part time).

Miss E. Shepley and Miss B. Barnes, Clerks (Whole-time).

### **Health Visitors**

L. M. D. Atkinson, East District.

E. Broom, North Central District.

A. Mullany, South District (Commenced April, 1951).

J. S. Reid, West and Coppenhall Districts.

R. Walch, Central District.

E. Wilson, South District (Retired March, 1951).

### **District Nurses**

Miss C. Moss, 5, Tynedale Avenue, (Tel. No. 3947).

Mrs. E. A. Heap, 225, Wheelman Road, (Tel. No. 3163).

Mrs. O. M. Dobson, (part time).

### **District Midwives**

Nurse E. A. Bimson, 20, Gatefield Street, (Tel. No. 2293).

„ S. A. Christmas, 195, Gainsborough Road, (Tel. No. 3345).

„ D. Broad, 234, Hungerford Road, (Tel. No. 2495).

„ M. Beatty, 195, Gainsborough Road, (Tel. No. 3345)

„ K. Beech, 23, Minshull New Road, (Tel. No. 2926).

„ E. M. J. Weston, 27, Edleston Road, (Tel. No. 3110).

„ M. Wilson, 152, Holland Street, (Tel. No. 2975).

### **Authorised Officer**

Mr. R. E. Broach, 1, Gatefield Street, (Tel. No. 2478).

### **Welfare Officer**

Miss Pickering, 1, Gatefield Street, (Tel. No. 3798)

To the Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee and  
the Divisional Health Committee of the Crewe Town Council and  
the Cheshire County Council respectively.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report covers a year for only a small portion of which I acted as Medical Officer of Health, consequently it has been prepared in the form preferred by my Predecessor.

The Birth Rate shows a further fall on the 1950 figure, this being in keeping with the national trend following the high figures found in the 1944-47 period.

The Death Rate is very high indeed showing a 25% increase on the 1949 and 1950 figures and approximately a 50% increase on the 1948 figure. This high increase was due to the Influenza epidemic which occurred during the early part of the year.

The Infantile Mortality rate is generally accepted as being a good measure of the quality of those services dealing primarily with Child Welfare, the sanitary state of the area and its social circumstances. The rate for Crewe for 1951 was 39.5 per 1,000 live births (the rate for England and Wales for the same period being 29.6 per 1,000 live births) and whilst this rate shows an appreciable decrease on the very high figure of 49.8 for 1950, it cannot be regarded as a satisfactory state of affairs, although it must be remembered that it is based on small figures and thus a slight increase in the number of deaths produces a large increase in the mortality rate. Furthermore, a scrutiny of the certified causes of the 32 infantile deaths shows that an undue proportion were ascribed to "Immaturity" and to "Congenital Malformations," conditions which in our present state of knowledge are not easily amenable to preventive measures.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of both my Predecessor and myself of expressing gratitude to the members of the two Health Committees for the consideration and the support which have always been given to us and in particular to the Chairman whose help and advice has been invaluable.

Your obedient servant,

D. G. CRAWSHAW.

## STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

---

### Area :

Census, 1931—2184 acres.

1951—4414 acres.

### Population :

Census, 1931—46,061.

Estimated 1951—52,220.

### Number of Houses :

Census 1931—12,298.

Estimated 1951—16,436.

### Rateable Value :

£278,953.

### Product of Penny Rate :

£1,098.

### Births :

Live Births :		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	.....	431	352	783
Illegitimate	.....	16	10	26
Total		447	362	809
<hr/>				
Still Births :				
Legitimate	.....	6	7	13
Illegitimate	.....	3	1	4
Total		9	8	17

The birth rate was 15.8 per 1,000 of the population. This was made up of a live birth rate of 15.5 and a still birth rate of 0.32. The birth rate in England and Wales was 15.8 per 1,000 of the population (live birth rate 15.5, still birth rate 0.36).

The percentage of illegitimate births in all births decreased from 4.9 per cent in 1950 to 3.6 per cent in 1951.

The birth rate shows a fall of 0.4 per 1,000 from the birth rate in 1950, but the rate is still well above the average rate before the Second World War.

### Deaths

The number of deaths registered during the year, after corrections have been made for outward and inward transfers was 793—male 400, female 393. The death rate was 15.1 per 1,000 of the population. In 1950 the death rate was 12.1.

The death rate for England and Wales was 12.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The Principal causes of death during the year were :—

Cause of Death	Number		Cause of Death	Number	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	8	5	Influenza .. ..	19	25
Tuberculosis, other ..	1	—	Pneumonia .. ..	11	7
Meningococcal infections	—	—	Bronchitis .. ..	33	18
Acute poliomyelitis ..	—	—	Other resp. Diseases	6	—
Measles .. .. .	2	1	Ulcer of Stomach,		
Other infective and para-			Duodenum .. ..	5	2
sitic diseases .. ..	—	2	Gastritis, Enteritis &		
Malignant neoplasms ..	52	56	Diarrhoea .. ..	1	—
Diabetes .. .. .	1	4	Nephritis and		
Intra Cranial Vascular			Nephrosis .. ..	2	5
Lesions .. .. .	51	71	Congenital		
Heart Disease .. ..	146	140	malformations ..	7	3
Other Diseases of Circu-			Motor vehicle		
latory System .. ..	5	5	accidents .. ..	1	4
			All other accidents ..	7	1
			Suicide .. .. .	1	3
			All other causes ..	41	41

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 39.5 per 1,000 live births. The Infantile Mortality Rate in England and Wales was 29.6.

Of the infant deaths 12 occurred within the first week, 19 before the end of the first month, 22 before the end of 3 months, 27 before 6 months, 29 before 9 months, reaching 32 by the end of the first year.

The causes of these infant deaths were :—Whooping Cough 1, Disease of Blood 1, Pneumonia 6, Digestive Diseases 1, Congenital Malformations 7, Diseases of Early Infancy 16.

## General Provisions of Health Services.

### HOME NURSING.

The County Council employs 2 State Registered Queen's Nurses, assisted by 1 part time Assistant Nurse, to provide home nursing facilities in Crewe. During the year the number of cases attended by the nurses was 348, and the number of visits paid was 8811.

In 1950 the corresponding figures were 296 and 8174.

### HOME HELPS.

The Home Helps in Crewe are all employed in a part time capacity. During the year 54 cases were attended by Home Helps. Of these 14 were required during confinements and the remaining 40 were old people in need of assistance.

### MIDWIVES.

The number of district midwives practising in the Borough is 7.

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION.

During the year cards received from Medical Practitioners showed that 549 children were immunized against diphtheria. In addition 213 children received a boosting dose to improve their immunity.

The number of vaccinations reported to me during the year was 299.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 37 persons were medically examined. Of these 29 were new appointments to the Crewe Corporation's Staff, 6 were County Staff and 2 were of persons applying for a Taxi Driver's licence.

## MEDICAL COMFORTS AND APPLIANCES.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Comforts Depot has continued this year, as in previous years, to meet all demands.

The following table shows the number of items loaned out during the year:—

Bed Rests	...	...	26	Bed Cradles	...	...	...	2
Rubber Sheets	...	...	8	Feeding Cups	...	...	...	6
Air Rings	...	...	27	Wheel Chairs	...	...	...	5
Bed Pans	...	...	17	Pairs of Crutches	...	...	...	2
Urine Bottles	...	...	15	Nelson Inhaler	...	...	...	1
Bed Tables	...	...	2					

## MORTUARY

During the year 51 bodies were taken to the Mortuary with a view to Post Mortem Examinations.

## MORAL WELFARE.

The Crewe and District Committee for Prevention and Rescue Work deals with moral welfare in Crewe and the surrounding area. It also maintains the St. Hilda's Home, 71, West Street, Crewe.

I am indebted to the Secretary for the following information :  
 " In all, 97 women or girls' have been helped, of whom 82 have been voluntary cases, and 15 have been committed to our care from the Courts, either as on remand, or as in need of care and protection. 33 have been received, for short or longer periods, into St. Hilda's, 3 of whom have received accommodation for themselves and their babies. Of those who have left us, 14 have gone to Maternity Homes, and 2 have obtained domestic work."

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The details of the work done by the Ambulance Service are shown as follows:—

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of journeys made ..	558	539	644	732	649	594	552	578	543	542	320	326	6577
No. of patients carried ..	605	563	676	764	706	692	629	669	607	681	905	836	8333
Emergencies and accidents ..	49	37	48	36	41	39	43	54	48	48	52	63	558
Journeys made for other Divisions	24	16	19	23	17	20	8	25	24	23	31	37	267
Journeys made by other Divisions	4	15	3	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	57
Miles covered ..	6512	5572	5630	6148	6325	6103	7199	6441	6411	6402	6704	5827	75274
Average miles per journey ..	11.6	10.3	8.7	8.4	8.4	10.2	13.0	11.1	11.8	11.8	20.9	17.8	11.4
No. of journeys made—1951 ..	558	539	644	732	649	594	552	578	543	542	320	326	6577
—do.— —1950 ..	414	451	453	438	466	420	448	355	411	442	427	432	5157
—do.— —1949 ..	211	233	312	272	341	295	287	340	395	489	506	414	4095

The amount of petrol issued during the year was 5,311 gallons — equivalent to 14.17 miles per gallon.

## FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.

Advice was given to 16 married women, who made 38 visits. Advice is given on medical grounds only and women are seen by appointment.

## SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK.

Dried milk was issued from the Medical Officer's Office on Tuesday afternoons to those mothers attending the Welfare Centres for whose babies such milk has been prescribed by the Welfare Centre Doctor. The milk is supplied at cost price plus a 10% establishment charge.

The amounts supplied during 1949, 1950 and 1951 were:—

	Cow and Gate Half Cream	Cow and Gate Full Cream	Lactogen	Trufood	Ostermilk No. 1.	Ostermilk No. 2.
1949	182 lbs.	1032 lbs.	96 lbs.	36 lbs.	—	—
1950	119 lbs.	2644 lbs.	248 lbs.	138 lbs.	—	—
1951	88 lbs.	2260 lbs.	154 lbs.	134 lbs.	69 lbs.	86 lbs.

## WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

First Visits to Ante-natal Cases	...	...	27
Re-visits to Ante-natal Cases	...	...	39
Visits to Tuberculosis Cases	...	...	760
First visits under 1 year	...	...	1001
Re-visits under 1 year	...	...	3918
Visits 1 to 5 years	...	...	7454
Other visits (Home Helps, Illegitimate Children, Lost Visits, etc.)	...	...	3329
Total			16628

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### Prevalence.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	84	Meningococcal Infection	1
Diphtheria	...	...	—	Dysentery	...
Erysipelas	...	...	3	Whooping Cough	...
Pneumonia, Lobar	...	...	34	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	46
Measles	...	...	1218	Other Forms of	
Para-Typhoid Fever	...	...	2	Tuberculosis	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	1		11

No sources of infection could be traced for the confirmed cases of Enteric Fever, Dysentery and Para-typhoid Fever, nor could any relationship be traced between the two cases of Para-typhoid Fever.

### Scarlet Fever.

There were 23 more cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1951 than in 1950.

The monthly notifications were :—

Jan.	4	April	5	July	2	Oct.	22
Feb.	8	May	4	Aug.	3	Nov.	15
Mar.	2	June	4	Sept.	10	Dec.	5

### Diphtheria.

During the year the number of children immunized for the first time was 549, of whom 462 were under school age.

The ages of the children protected against diphtheria for the first time during the year were :—

0—1	...	137	4—5	...	26	8—9	...	5
1—2	...	259	5—6	...	51	9—10	...	3
2—3	...	26	6—7	...	17	10—11	...	3
3—4	...	14	7—8	...	3	11 & over		5

No case of diphtheria has occurred since 1949. This excellent state of affairs must be attributed entirely to the protection offered by efficient immunization.

### Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the position in Crewe regarding the prevalence of tuberculosis. It will be noticed that the number in each group is less at the end of the year than at the beginning :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
On register 1/1/1951	185	127	48	49	409
New notifications	26	17	6	5	54
Restored to Register	3	—	—	—	3
Removed from Register	37	23	11	16	87
On register 31/12/1951	177	121	43	38	379

During the year 45 tuberculosis cases received residential treatment in Sanatorium or Hospital as shown in the following table :—

Withnell Hospital, Nr. Chorley	...	...	1
Wrenbury Hall (from Market Drayton)	...	...	2
Market Drayton Sanatorium	...	...	18
Crewe Isolation Hospital	...	...	8
Hefferston Grange Sanatorium	...	...	11
Macclesfield Isolation Hospital	...	...	1
Nab Top Sanatorium	...	...	1
Wolstanholme Hospital, Rochdale	...	...	1
Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry	...	...	1

The numbers removed from the register for recovery or death were :—

	Recovered.		Died.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pulmonary	10	14	14	2
Non-Pulmonary	10	11	—	2

### Water Supply.

I am indebted to Mr. N. A. F. Rowntree, Engineer and Manager, Mid. and South East Cheshire Water Board, for the following information :—

- (1) The two main sources of supply into the Borough of Crewe are the Eaton Pumping Station and the British Railways, with a subsidiary supply from the Bearstone Pumping Station. The distribution of water from the Eaton Pumping Main has now become very involved, and more extensive than in previous years. Supplies are provided to the Nantwich Urban District, numerous parishes in the Nantwich Rural District, and the parishes in the Congleton Rural District, and as a result it is extremely difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the supply to the Borough of Crewe only. In addition, the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board have been provided with a Bulk Supply of 331,000 gallons per day during the year.

- (2) In order that you may estimate the amount of water supplied to the Borough of Crewe, I suggest that you use as a basis either the actual gallons per head per day consumed in the whole Area of the Board, or the calculated figure for Domestic, Trade and Farm, returned for the Borough of Crewe in the Mid. and South East Cheshire Water Board Order, 1952. This latter figure would appear to be more consistent with the consumptions recorded for previous years, with allowance for increased Trade.

- (3) The estimated population supplied within the Borough of Crewe, based in the Census 1951 figure of 52,415, has been corrected from 51,000 to 48,700.

- (4) For your information I include the following statistics :  
Gallons.

Total Consumption for the Whole Area of the Board	... ..	3098,957,000
Estimated Population Supplied	...	180,450
Gallons per head per day (Domestic, Trade and Farm)	... ..	47
Total Quantity Pumped from Eaton Pumping Station	... ..	559,106,000
Total Quantity supplied in bulk from British Railways	... ..	353,094,000
Total Quantity supplied from Bear- stone at Weston	... ..	36,502,000
		<hr/> 948,702,000
Total Quantity in bulk to, Staffordshire Potteries Water Board	... ..	120,866,000
Total for Borough of Crewe, Nantwich U.D. and Nantwich R.D. and Congle- ton R.D.	... ..	827,836,000
Estimated Population supplied, Borough of Crewe	... ..	48,700
Estimated Gallons per head per day, Domestic, Trade and Farm	... ..	39.9
Estimated quantity supplied	... ..	709,242,000

*Report in accordance with Circular 42/51 Ministry of Health.*

- (1) The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality during 1951.
- (2) Twenty-four samples of treated water were taken during 1951 (two-thirds of these being Railway water). All were reported to be of "satisfactory bacteriological quality." Chemical analysis is constant and has been reported previously.
- (3) The water has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (4) No known "form of contamination" occurred.
- (5) All residents are supplied direct to the houses. I have no knowledge of any dwelling houses being supplied from stand-pipes.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.**

No cases were dealt with during 1951.

---

## Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department,  
Municipal Buildings,  
Crewe.

8th August, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members  
of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my fourth annual report on the sanitary circumstances and sanitary administration of the Borough.

The constant flow of legislation dealing with matters of environmental hygiene and sanitation makes ever increasing demands upon the services of this Department. This ever widening field of duty calls for constant vigilance on the part of every sanitary officer if satisfactory sanitary conditions are to be maintained.

The housing circumstances of the people still form one of the major problems of our work. Six years of war, followed by six years of shortages of materials, coupled with financial and other considerations have created a housing problem, the solving of which has proved to be one of the greatest tasks the country has ever had to face. Crewe, like the great majority of towns, is feeling the effect of lack of decent homes which today is probably causing more unhappiness and deterioration in family life than any other social factor. In order to appreciate the problem in its broadest aspect one must go back to the outbreak of war in 1939 when repair and demolition of dwellings and all new building, with the exception of works of national importance, was virtually brought to a standstill. This state of affairs continued throughout the war during which a great many houses were demolished or damaged by enemy action with the overall result that when hostilities ceased there was a gross shortage of houses, the number of

unfit houses had increased and many thousands of houses had fallen into a state of disrepair. The cessation of hostilities saw building labour and materials very largely concentrated on the erection of new houses. This plan limited the labour and materials available for the repair of already neglected homes whilst the slow progress made in house building necessitating the retention of many unfit properties which under normal circumstances would have been dealt with years ago. This then is the situation today—an acute shortage of new houses, the enforced occupation of many houses which are unfit for habitation and a great many houses, owing to lack of day to day maintenance throughout the last twelve years, in need of extensive repairs. The comparatively slow progress made in new house building will I am afraid mean the continued occupation of many existing sub-standard houses for some years to come. The prevention of further deterioration of existing dwellings is, therefore, a pressing problem and one which is seriously hampered by the present high cost of repairs in relation to rents. Local Authorities and their officers are constantly faced with this important aspect of the case since action by a local authority requiring owners to repair dwellings is confined to properties which are capable of being rendered fit at "reasonable expense." If homes are to be maintained in proper and thorough state of repair some amendment of the existing legislation is imperative.

The meat inspection service, which is always regarded as a duty of primary importance, has once again been particularly onerous. The value and efficiency of this service, which is carried on, as it were, behind the scenes, is not always fully appreciated. The purpose is twofold—firstly to ensure that no diseased meat leaves the slaughterhouse and secondly to ensure that the greatest amount of sound meat is saved. It is interesting to note that the percentage of cattle affected with tuberculois has remained fairly steady during recent years. The percentage of cows affected still remains at the 40% mark, indicating the increased need, as stressed in a previous annual report, for more frequent and regular examinations by veterinary officers of dairy cattle at the farm. The unsuitability of the present slaughterhouse used by the Ministry of Food was considered by the Council during the year. The

Ministry of Food was informed that the Council was desirous of providing a Municipal Slaughterhouse but I am sorry to report that no progress was made in the matter.

During the year the Council adopted the model byelaws for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air. Increasing attention continued to be directed to the question of food hygiene. A number of lectures were given to various organisations on this subject, but so far as the food handlers were concerned, efforts in this direction were mainly concentrated on education at their place of work. In regard to food hygiene generally, whilst it must be appreciated that the standards laid down by the Acts and Byelaws are minimum and not maximum requirements, there appears to be an erroneous idea growing that elaborate premises equipment and fittings are essential. Such equipment does, in some ways, help towards this end but the basic essentials are suitable premises and equipment, plenty of hot and cold water (both for hand washing and general cleansing), soap, clean towels possibly a refrigerator and above all an appreciation and the practice of an adequate standard of personal cleanliness and kitchen hygiene. If these simple requirements are fulfilled the country will make great strides towards the abolition of food poisoning.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and members of the staff and also my appreciation to other chief officers and their staffs for their co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GASKELL,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### Closet Accommodation

The number of Closets of each type in the Borough at the end of the year was :—

Water Closets	...	...	...	...	16,348
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	906
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	203
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	5

During the year, 12 sets of W.C. fittings were issued, 8 for the conversion of waste water closets and 4 for the conversion of privy pails, to water closets.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

14 vehicles (including 2 spare vehicles) are employed on the collection of household and trade refuse and 1 for the collection of nightsoil, in addition to 3 vehicles in connection with refuse disposal.

				Tons
Household refuse collected	...	...	...	11,571
Trade refuse collected	...	...	...	1,090
				—
Total refuse collected by the department during the year	...	...	...	12,661
				—

2,394 tons of shop and factory refuse were also brought to the Refuse Disposal Works for disposal making a total of 15,055 tons of refuse dealt with during the year. 75.6% of the total refuse passed through the works, whilst the remainder was disposed of by controlled tipping.

The estimated amount of nightsoil collected during the year was 157 tons.

A separate Annual Report is issued for the Public Cleansing Services of the Borough.

## Eradiction of Bed Bugs.

The following table shows the number of premises dealt with during 1951.

	Number found to be Infested		Number of Premises Disinfested
	Premises	Rooms	
Council Houses .. .. .	5	13	5
Other Houses .. .. .	50	124	50
Cases confirmed after complaint of infestation .. .. .	15	—	—
Cases found by Sanitary Inspectors ..	40	—	—
Houses disinfested by Corporation ..	—	—	55
Houses disinfested by Contractors ..	—	—	—

The work of disinfestation was carried out by the use of D.D.T. and patent fumigant solutions.

In addition to the premises listed above, 18 houses were treated for infestation of ants and 10 houses for beetles.

## Disinfectant

During the year 62 bottles of disinfecting fluid, amounting to 4 gallons were supplied free of charge, for use at premises where cases of infectious diseases had occurred.

## Library Books

Following cases of infectious disease, 23 library books belonging to the Public Library and 15 books from private libraries were withdrawn from circulation and disinfected before being returned.

## Swimming Baths

3 samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year and all proved to be satisfactory.

## Common Lodging Houses

There are two common lodging houses in the Borough and the table below shows the number of beds available at each house.

Situation	No. of Beds	Accommodation available for
(1) 2 and 4, Cross Street .. .. .	8	Male and Female
(2) 9, Oak Street .. .. .	22	Male.
Total number of beds ..	30	

The number of persons who used the lodging houses during the year is given below, with comparative figures for the two preceding years :

	Adults		Children	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1951	9,422	1,442	—	—
1950	9,485	1,659	—	—
1949	10,402	1,414	—	—

## Offensive Trades

The following offensive trades are carried on in the Borough :

Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	3
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	1
Knacker's Yard, Bone Boiler and Fat Extractor	1			

## Rag Flock

Number of Licenced premises used for the manufacture or storage of Rag Flock ... .. —

Number of Registered premises where filling materials are used ... .. 1

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Nature of Inspections made	Number	No. of Notices Served		Result of Notices Served		Prosecutions	
		Informal	Statutory	Notices Complied with	Remaining in Hand	Instituted	Pending
1 Dwelling Houses (P.H. Act) ..	438	120	20	84	56	—	—
2 Dwelling Houses (Housing Act)	273	216	76	102	190	—	—
3 Back-to-back Houses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Tents, Vans and Sheds ..	32	11	—	11	—	—	—
5 Verminous Houses ..	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Ashpails ..	1,020	473	69	486	56	—	—
7 Yards and Passages ..	62	6	—	2	4	—	—
8 House Drains ..	1,363	91	82	173	—	—	—
9 Ditches and Watercourses ..	222	7	—	7	—	—	—
10 Offensive accumulations ..	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
11 Keeping of Animals ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Offensive Trades ..	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Piggeries ..	45	1	—	1	—	—	—
14 (a) Slaughterhouses ..	800	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other places where food is prepared or sold ..	1,418	2	—	2	—	—	—
15 Bakehouses ..	212	41	—	41	—	—	—
16 Dairies and Milkshops ..	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 (a) Factories (with mechanical Power) ..	193	3	—	2	1	—	—
(b) Factories (no mechanical Power) ..	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Workplaces ..	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Outworkers ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Common Lodging Houses ..	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 Shops under Shops Act ..	209	1	—	1	—	—	—
20 Smoke Observations ..	36	2	—	2	—	—	—
21 Infectious Diseases (Enquiries and Re-visits) ..	1,084	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Houses re overcrowding ..	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Milk Samples (Bacteriological exam.) ..	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Water samples ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Food and Drugs Act (including samples) ..	283	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Applicants for Corporation Houses ..	1,836	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Rodent Control ..	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Miscellaneous ..	635	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Re-inspections ..	1,067	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	11,949	976	247	916	307	—	—

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

### Number of New Houses Erected During the Year

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	205
(b) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	22

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year:

(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Act)	...	...	...	...	...	336
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose						711
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under the sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	216
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose						273
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	336

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	106
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:						
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...					76

(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By Owners	34
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	4
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	20
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By Owners	12
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(3)	Number of undertakings to carry out works in lieu of demolition accepted by the Council	—

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding

(a)	(1)	Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	19
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	28
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	173
(b)		Number of New cases of overcrowding reported during the year	14
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	13
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	117
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## MILK

## Distributors of Milk :

Registered distributors of loose milk	...	...	48
Registered distributors of sealed bottled milk	...	...	75
Registered dairies	...	...	12

## Designated Milk :

## Tuberculin Tested Milk

Dealer's Licences	...	...	16
Dealer's Supplementary Licences	...	...	3

## Pasteurised Milk

## Establishments at which milk is pasteurised :

Holder Process	...	...	2
H.T.S.T. Process	...	...	1
Dealer's Licences	...	...	9
Dealer's Supplementary Licences	...	...	4

## Sterilised Milk

Dealer's Licences	...	...	55
-------------------	-----	-----	----

## Milk Sampling

During the year 75 samples of designated milks were taken for bacteriological examination and the following table provides details of the results :

No. of samples	Description of Milk	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
2	Tuberculin Tested ..	1	1	—	—
13	Pasteurised .. ..	12	1	11	2
60	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .. ..	60	—	58	2
75	.. TOTALS ..	73	2	69	4

The following table shows the average fat and solids-not-fat contents of the milk samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

#### Summary of Chemical Analyses of Milk Samples:

Period	No. of samples examined	Averages	
		Milk fat %	Solids (not fat) %
Quarter ended 31st March, 1951	20	3.51	8.78
Quarter ended 30th June, 1951	20	3.29	8.71
Quarter ended 30th Sept., 1951	16	3.34	8.77
Quarter ended 31st Dec., 1951	8	3.86	8.62
Year 1951 .. .. .	64	3.44	8.73

#### Ice Cream

Ice Cream was manufactured at three premises in the Borough in 1951 while 109 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

6 samples of ice cream were taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis and the average fat content was 10.25% and the average total solids 36.63%

6 ice-lollies were also sampled and all found to be genuine.

#### Meat and other Foods

Number of inspections of slaughterhouses during the  
year .. .. . 800

Number of inspections of premises where food is stored 1,418

Number of inspections of bakehouses .. .. . 212

The following tables show the types of animals slaughtered and inspected with particulars of the diseases found necessitating complete or partial condemnation :

### Number of Animals Slaughtered during the past five years

Year	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
1951 ..	1,996	2,679	2,936	10,926	1,058	19,595
1950 ..	1,732	2,525	3,448	12,531	539	20,775
1949 ..	1,305	2,163	2,475	11,535	349	17,827
1948 ..	1,331	2,084	3,095	11,197	200	17,907
1947 ..	1,682	1,785	3,771	10,712	60	18,010

### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

#### Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouse:

	Cattle (excl'dg. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed .. ..	1,996	2,679	2,936	10,926	1,058	19,595
Number inspected .. ..	1,996	2,679	2,936	10,926	1,058	19,595
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	6	39	39	21	40	145
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	670	904	21	1,099	123	2,817
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. ..	33.9%	35.2%	2.0%	10.3%	15.4%	15.1%
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	12	72	4	—	8	96
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	317	978	—	—	91	1,386
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis .. ..	16.4%	39.2%	0.1%	—	9.4%	7.6%

## WEIGHT, IN LBS., OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

DISEASE	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Bacon and Ham	Rabbits and Poultry	Sausage	Fats and Cheese	Fruit & Vegetables	Tinned Goods	Miscel.	Fish	Totals
Tuberculosis ..	98,890	558	—	3,858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103,306
Parasites and Cysts ..	29,130	—	1,651	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,874
Abscesses ..	2,211	67	332	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Angioma ..	2,743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,743
Dropsy ..	4,364	344	122	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,196
Emaciation ..	2,599	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,661
Traumatism ..	2,990	139	67	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,396
Inflammation ..	627	29	82	425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,163
Moribund ..	—	138	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	341
Immaturity ..	—	255	—	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	586
Actinomycosis ..	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131
Pericarditis ..	1,306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,306
Peritonitis ..	360	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
Pleurisy ..	40	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Pneumonia ..	44	6	84	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286
Septicaemia ..	3,979	55	165	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,277
Pyæmia ..	1,700	726	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,722
Sapraemia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammitis ..	2,097	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,275
Tumour ..	57	—	—	449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
Fever ..	3,603	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,134
Cysticercous Bovis ..	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Jaundice ..	—	70	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Pyelonephritis ..	629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	629
John's Disease ..	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	265
Decomposition ..	2,395	51	36	160	89	514	25	71	2,489	8,945	1,162	636	16,573
Miscellaneous ..	307	30	96	822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,255
TOTAL WEIGHTS ..	160,546	2,550	2,981	7,885	89	514	25	71	2,489	8,945	1,162	636	187,893

TOTAL WEIGHT — 187,893 lbs.

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933**

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December,	
1950	43
Number of Licences renewed at 1st January, 1951	37
Applications for Licences granted during 1951	3
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December,	
1951	40

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938**

During the year 76 formal and 103 informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Nature of Sample	Number of Samples		No. of Samples adulterated or not genuine
	Informal	Formal	
Milk .. .. .	—	64	5
Meat and Meat Products .. ..	24	—	—
Fish and Fish Products .. ..	10	—	2
General Groceries .. .. .	40	—	1
Confectionery .. .. .	6	—	—
Ice-cream .. .. .	6	—	—
Ice-lollies .. .. .	6	—	—
Cordials .. .. .	1	—	—
Spirits and Beers .. .. .	—	12	—
Medicines, etc. .. .. .	10	—	—
	103	76	
	179		8

The table below shows details of the samples found not to be genuine and of the relative action taken :

Sample number	Article	Adulteration or other irregularity	Action Taken
216 Informal	Cheese Spread.	Contained 3.5% of excess water.	Notified to Ministry of Food.
268 Formal	Milk.	Deficient of 3% of its solids-not-fat.	Further sample taken. See sample 298.
275 Informal	Crab Paste.	Contained 50 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Stock withdrawn.
298 Formal	Milk.	Deficient of 4% of its fat.	Further to sample 268. Vendor cautioned. Further samples proved genuine.
299 Formal	Milk.	Deficient of 6% of its fat.	Further sample taken. See sample 302.
302 Formal	Milk.	Deficient of 26% of its fat.	Further sample to 299. See "Appeal to Cow" sample, 303.
303 Formal	Milk.	Deficient of 2% of its fat.	"Appeal to Cow" sample following 302. Referred to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for examination of herd. Vendor cautioned. Further sample proved genuine.
356 Informal	Smoked Brisling.	Slightly decomposed.	Stock withdrawn.

## RODENT CONTROL.

The Corporation employ two full-time rodent operators and the extermination methods employed are poisoning, gassing and trapping.

The following tables summarise the work carried out :

### 1. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

Type of Property	Number of Properties in Local Authority's Area				Analysis of infestations		
	Total	in which infestation was			Number infested by		
		Notified by Occupier	Other-wise discovered	Total Re-corded	Rats		Mice only
					Major	Minor	
Local Authority's Property .. ..	20	6	13	19	—	16	3
Dwelling Houses ..	15,893	115	55	170	—	104	66
Business Premises ..	1,683	43	23	66	3	26	37
Agricultural Property .. ..	50	2	8	10	—	9	1
TOTALS ..	17,646	166	99	265	3	155	107

### 2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Type of Property	Number of Properties inspected	Number of inspections made	Number of notices served under Section 4		Number of Treatments carried out			
			Treatments	Works	By arrangements with Occupier		Under Section 5(1)	
					Rats	Mice only	Rats	Mice only
Local Authority's Property ..	15	82	—	—	14	4	—	—
Dwelling Houses	302	720	—	—	79	56	—	—
Business Premises	100	227	—	—	19	31	—	—
Agricultural Property ..	17	60	—	—	3	1	—	—
Totals ..	434	1,089	—	—	115	92	—	—

NOTE—A treatment means a complete treatment for the destruction of rats and mice and includes not only the initial treatment, but when necessary, post-baiting and follow-up treatment.

Following treatments carried out, 194 rats and 367 mice were picked up, while the estimated kill was 1,061 rats and 1,972 mice. In addition to the inspections shown, the rat-catchers paid 2,573 visits to premises in connection with treatment during the year.

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were also carried out. 693 manholes were baited and 193 takes of poison bait were recorded, showing an estimated kill of 617 rats.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937

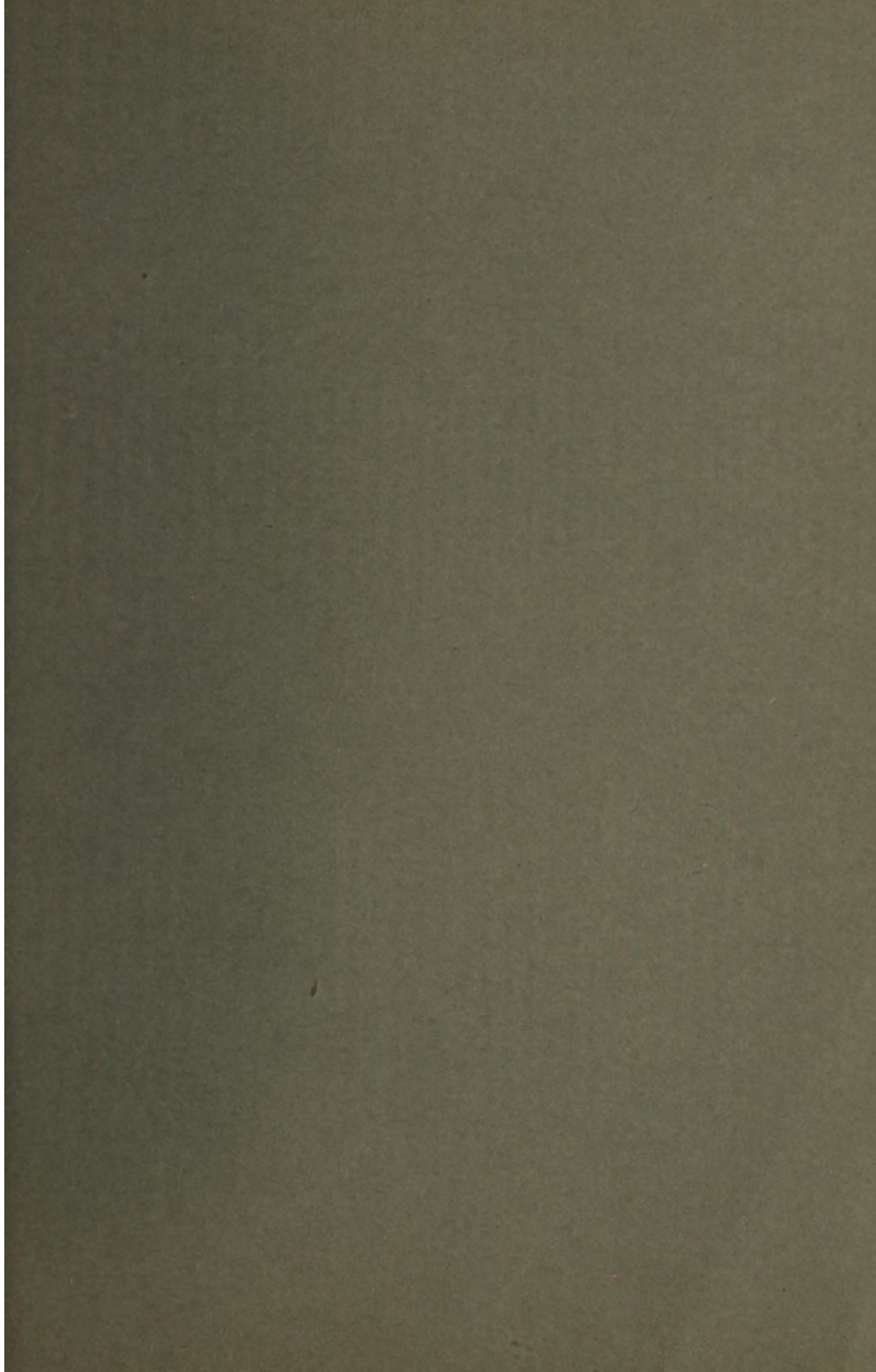
#### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health (Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	78	35	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	183	193	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	6	10	—	—
Total ..	267	238	3	—

#### 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	3	2	—	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	2	—	3

3. OUTWORKERS. Lists required by Section 110 were received relating to 9 outworkers, all engaged in making wearing apparel.



Wilmot Eardley, Ltd.,  
Printers,  
Chester Bridge, Crewe.