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Borough



of Crewe.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

and the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

For the year 1952.

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D. G. CRAWSHAW, M.B., Ch.B., D.G.H., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health and  
Divisional Medical Officer.

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector.





# BOROUGH OF CREWE.

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

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

### Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,  
(Councillor F. Roberts, J.P.).

Alderman W. R. Foulkes, J.P.

„ Mrs. F. E. White.

Councillor E. W. Allcock.

„ Mrs. E. G. Elks.

„ R. Hall.

„ J. S. Hobson.

„ H. Kent

„ A. Klempt.

„ S. Orwell.

„ Mrs. D. M. Pace.

„ J. Perry.

„ Mrs. E. N. Pomfret.



## BOROUGH OF CREWE.

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### Medical Officer's Office.

D. G. CRAWSHAW, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health (part time).

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 Animal Acts. (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), (Retired 16.2.52).

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

R. D. COLLIER, (1, 2), Sanitary Inspector (whole-time), (commenced 5.5.52).

C. MATHESON, Pupil Sanitary Inspector (whole-time)

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

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

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

J. M. COOPER, Clerk, (whole-time), to 1.8.52.

R. JACKSON, Clerk, (whole-time), commenced 29.9.52.

1. Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board, or Royal Sanitary Institute).
2. Meat and Food Inspector's 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 Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
5. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.



October, 1953.

*His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and  
Councillors of the Borough of Crewe.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting the report for 1952, I feel it would be your wish that I comment briefly on the Health Service in Crewe, and amplify the more important statistical data contained in the body of the report.

The Infantile Mortality rate is generally accepted as being a good measure of community health, and of those services dealing primarily with Child Welfare, the sanitary state of the area and its social circumstances. During 1952, 24 infants died before reaching the age of 1 year giving an infantile mortality rate of 36.1 per 1000 live births. This is an improvement on the high figure of 39.5 per 1000 recorded in 1951 but certainly gives no grounds for complacency when the average for England and Wales is 27.6 and, when figures of less than 20 are frequently being recorded by comparable Boroughs. A more detailed examination of the 1952 infantile deaths reveals that no fewer than 11 of the 24 children died from pneumonia and that 6 of these were over three months of age. In addition, it should be noted that the Still Birth rate of 30.6 per 1000 total births also compares very unfavourably with the provisional figure of 22.6 for the whole of England and Wales.

The Birth rate has continued to fall, the rate of 14.6 being the lowest recorded during the past 10 years. The total number of registered births was 782 and of this number no fewer than 562 (72 per cent) took place in hospital or maternity homes. The death rate was 12.01 per 1000 population. The total number of deaths reported during the year was 624 showing a marked reduction on the 1951 figure. The total maternal mortality rate of 3.83 per 1000 total births is very high indeed compared with the figure of 0.72 for England and Wales, but, it is important to remember that these figures are calculated on relatively small numbers and that this high maternal mortality rate has been produced by a total of three deaths.



No case of poliomyelitis occurred in Crewe in 1952, nor was any case of Diphtheria notified; it is now three years since the last case of Diphtheria occurred but, this absence of the disease should certainly not be allowed to give rise to complacency—indeed, in view of the relatively low percentage of the child population who are reported to have been immunised (43.5% under 5 years and 56.6% aged 5—15 years), I shall be surprised if this freedom from infection continues.

During 1952, there was a small reduction in the number of notifications of respiratory Tuberculosis and the number of deaths was approximately halved. The mortality rate of 0.15 per 1000 population being one of the lowest ever recorded for the Borough, compares favourably with the figures of 0.24 for England and Wales and 0.28 for 160 "great towns" of which Crewe is one. It would be unreasonable to expect this low mortality rate to be maintained; it is of interest to note, however, that all these persons had been notified as suffering from tuberculosis prior to their deaths. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis remaining on the register at the end of the year was 293.

During the year, 411 cases of measles, 151 cases of scarlet fever and 155 cases of whooping cough were notified and no death was ascribed to any of these common infectious diseases during the year. Only one case of food poisoning was notified, the infection being due to a salmonella organism.

Finally, I should like to thank all members of the Health Department staff for their loyalty and hard work throughout the year and also to express my particular thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee and to all those members of the Council, who by their help and understanding, have assisted me during my first year of office.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. G. CRAWSHAW.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

### General Statistics.

Area (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	4414 acres.
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	52,415
Registrar General's Estimated Population, 1952	...	...	...	...	51,940
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1952	...	...	...	...	16,654
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£283,550
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£1,121

### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1952.

Notified Live Births:		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	... ..	361	369	730
Illegitimate	... ..	19	9	28
	All	<u>380</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>758</u>

Notified Stillbirths:				
Legitimate	... ..	12	11	23
Illegitimate	... ..	—	1	1
	All	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>24</u>

Total Live and Stillbirths	... ..	392	390	782
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Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional)	... ..	...	...	...	14.6
--	--------	-----	-----	-----	------

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	30.6
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

			Males	Females	Total
Registered Deaths	...	...	327	297	624
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population (provisional)	...	...	...	...	12.01

Death from puerperal causes:				Rate per 1,000 registered total births.
------------------------------	--	--	--	---

		Deaths		
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	... ..	3		3.83

### Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 registered live births (provisional)	31.6
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate live births (provisional)	31.5
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births (provisional)	35.7

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952.**

(England and Wales, London, 160 great towns and 160 smaller towns).  
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Crewe	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
<b>BIRTHS:</b>					
Live .. .. .	14.6	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6
Still .. .. .	0.5	{ 0.35 22.6*	{ 0.43 24.6*	{ 0.36 23.0*	{ 0.34 19.2*
<b>DEATHS:</b>					
All causes .. .. .	12.01	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .. .. .	0.15	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31
Influenza .. .. .	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis .. .. .	—	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.1
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.36	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58
Rates per 1,000 live births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	30.6	27.6	31.2	25.8	23.8
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age .. .. .	—	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
<b>NOTIFICATIONS:</b>					
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	—	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	2.90	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56
Whooping Cough .. .. .	2.98	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas .. .. .	0.04	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	7.92	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.08	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic .. .. .	—	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Acute Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic .. .. .	—	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning .. .. .	0.02	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18

\*Per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births.



BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952—Continued.

	Crewe	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live & Still)				
(a) NOTIFICATIONS Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	2·63	17·87	23·94	10·22	30·77
(b) MATERNAL MORTALITY					
Abortion with sepsis	—	0·07	} Not available		
Other abortion ..	—	0·06			
Complication of pregnancy and delivery	2·55	0·50			
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ..	1·28	0·09			
TOTAL ..	3·83	0·72			



# COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 1942-1952.

Year	Estim- ated popula- tion	Live Births		Stillbirths		Deaths		Infant Deaths			Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Maternal Deaths			Rate per 1,000 total Births
		Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated popul- ation	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated popul- ation	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	Total	Sepsis	Other		Total			
1942	47,390	897	18.9	30	32.36	601	12.7	Not avail- able	52	57.97	1	1	2	2.16	
1943	47,550	917	19.3	28	29.63	568	11.9			36	39.25	0	2	2	2.12
1944	48,250	913	18.9	24	25.62	556	11.5			35	38.33	3	3	6	6.40
1945	49,830	871	17.5	33	36.65	629	12.6	18	30	48	55.11	—	—	—	—
1946	50,850	950	18.7	30	30.61	627	12.3	29	13	42	44.21	—	1	1	1.02
1947	51,360	1,022	19.9	29	27.59	664	12.9	24	27	51	49.9	—	—	—	—
1948	54,240	901	16.6	26	28.05	574	10.6	14	11	25	27.7	1	—	1	1.08
1949	53,120	866	16.3	18	20.36	673	12.7	18	11	29	33.5	1	—	1	1.13
1950	53,290	843	15.8	19	22.05	647	12.1	25	17	42	49.8	—	—	—	—
1951	52,220	809	15.5	17	20.58	793	15.1	19	13	32	39.5	—	—	—	—
1952	51,940	758	14.6	24	22.05	624	12.01	14	10	24	30.6	1	2	3	3.83

# DEATHS OF CREWE RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1952.

CAUSE OF DEATH	All ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+
1 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—
2. Tuberculosis of other forms .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. Syphilis .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
4. Cancer of Digestive Organs and Peri- toneum ..	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	—	21	16
5. Cancer of Respira- tory System ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—
6. Cancer of Breast and Genito-urinary Organs .. ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	1
7. Cancer of other Sites	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
8. Cancer of Lym- phatic Haem- opoietic Tissues	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tumours .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Allergic disorders	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
11. Diabetes .. ..														
12. Other Metabolic Diseases, Avita- minosis .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13. Anaemia .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14. Vascular Intra- cranial Lesions ..	104	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	22	—	33	46
15. Inflammatory Dis- eases Central Ner- vous System ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
17. Arteriosclerotic Heart .. ..	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	27	—	39	16
Carried Forward	303	—	—	—	2	4	2	2	7	2	97	4	102	81



# DEATHS OF CREWE RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1952.

10

CAUSE OF DEATH	All ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+
Brought Forward	303	—	—	—	2	4	2	2	7	2	97	4	102	81
18. Acute and sub-acute Endocarditis ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
19. Other Diseases of Heart ..	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	29	—	49	86
20. Hypertensive Disease ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	4	2
21. Diseases of Arteries	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
22. Diseases of Veins Embolism, Thrombosis ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
23. Acute Upper Respiratory Infections ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
24. Influenza ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
25. Pneumonia ..	23	3	8	11	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	3	2
26. Bronchitis ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4
27. Diseases of Mouth, Oesophagus ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Other Diseases ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1
29. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30. Other Diseases, Stomach Duodenum	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Hernia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
32. Other Diseases Intestines & Peritoneum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
33. Diseases of Liver, Gall Bladder Pancreas ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
34. Chronic Nephritis Nephrosis ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
35. Other Diseases of Urinary System	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Carried Forward ..	560	3	9	12	3	5	3	3	15	3	151	7	171	187



# DEATHS OF CREWE RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1952.

11

CAUSE OF DEATH	All ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+
Brought Forward	560	3	9	12	3	5	3	3	15	3	151	7	171	187
36. Diseases of Male Genital Organs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Puerperal Sepsis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
38. Complications of Pregnancy ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
39. Other complications of Delivery ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Infections of Skin & Subcutaneous tissue	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
41. Congenital Malformations ..	8	6	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Ill-defined Diseases	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Old Age ..	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18
44. Railway Accidents	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
45. Motor Accidents	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Home Accidents	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
47. Other Non-transport Accidents ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
48. Accidental Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
49. Accidental Falls ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
50. Non-Therapeutic and Therapeutic Misadventures	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
51. Suicide ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	1
52. Homicide ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
53. Other Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	624	14	10	24	4	6	4	6	17	3	157	12	178	213

# DEATHS OF CREWE INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1952.

Cause of Death	u d'r 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths m'ths	3 m'ths m'ths	4 m'ths m'ths	5 m'ths m'ths	6 m'ths m'ths	7 m'ths m'ths	8 m'ths m'ths	9 m'ths m'ths	10 m'ths m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	11
Other Diseases of Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Immaturity other Diseases	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	24



**NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1952, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis).**

	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	1	3	9	16	24	88	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	151
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	11	19	36	24	22	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	155
Measles ..	10	51	61	57	55	171	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	411
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	23	73	106	98	101	303	14	1	3	4	1	3	3	733



## TUBERCULOSIS.

## PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1952.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 years ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10 " ..	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 " ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 " ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 " ..	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 " ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
45 " ..	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
55 " ..	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
65+ " ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS ..	12	20	3	3	6	1	1	—

The following comparative table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Crewe during each of the last five years together with the number of deaths.

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1948 .. ..	31	16	20	—
1949 .. ..	55	2	20	4
1950 .. ..	30	5	13	4
1951 .. ..	37	10	13	1
1952 .. ..	32	6	7	1

The following is a summary of the four quarterly returns which are rendered to the County Medical Officer and which indicate the number of cases remaining on the register at 31st December, 1952.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on Register of Notifications on 1st January, 1952 ... ..	177	121	43	38
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	12	20	3	3
No. of cases transferred from other districts ... ..	2	—	—	—
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ... ..	—	3	—	—
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having :				
(a) Recovered ... ..	15	6	5	3
(b) Removed from the District	5	2	1	—
(c) Died ... ..	9	1	—	—
(d) Diagnosis not established	—	—	—	—
(e) Lost sight of ... ..	4	1	1	1
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December, 1952 ... ..	158	134	39	37

All 10 cases listed under (c) above had been notified prior to death

### FOOD POISONING.

No. of Notifications ... ..	1
Outbreaks due to identified agents ... ..	Nil.
Outbreaks of undiscovered cause ... ..	Nil.
(i) Outbreaks Nil.	(ii) Cases Nil.

Single Cases :—

(i) Agent identified ( <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> ) ... ..	1
(ii) Unknown Cause ... ..	Nil.
Deaths ... ..	Nil.



## **MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.**

During the year 38 persons were medically examined. Of these 20 were new appointments to the Crewe Corporation's Staff, 6 were County Staff and 12 were of persons applying for a Taxi Driver's Licence. This total does not include persons examined prior to admission to the Corporation's Sickness Pay Scheme.

## **MORTUARY.**

During the year 77 bodies were taken to the Mortuary and 76 Post Mortem Examinations were carried out.

## **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 :—

“69 people have been helped during the year, 39 of these have come into the home for varying periods, and 30 came for advice or were visited in their own home. Of those who entered the Home, 10 were shelter cases, 4 were girls who had been before Courts and 25 were Maternity cases. Some of the latter came to St. Hilda's before the baby's birth, and after return from Hospital were here with baby until arrangements could be made, either for baby to be adopted or return with mother to own home or into lodgings. Others were here for a period, and then went on to other Mother and Baby Homes, and some again were admitted with babies, from hospitals in other parts of the Diocese.

17 of those who did not come into the Home were also Maternity cases, and either wanted advice, or arrangements made for their admittance to Maternity Homes. The other 13 came for help either with personal or domestic matters.”

## **WATER SUPPLY.**

I am indebted to Mr. D. G. Davies, Engineer and Manager of the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board for his help in compiling the following information:—

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

- (1) The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality during 1952.
- (2) Forty-four samples of treated water were taken during 1952, (30 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) On several occasions following gales there has been some discolouration and at times a sediment was obtained. This was due to wind disturbing the open reservoirs into which the water is pumped. All samples taken at these times were reported to be satisfactory. No other 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—Section 47.**

No case was dealt with during 1952.

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# Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

for the Year Ended 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

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

12th October, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members  
of the Health Committee.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my fifth Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances and sanitary administration of the Borough.

The year under review has once again brought no relaxation of the demands made upon the services of the Department.

Despite the increasing number of houses being built by the Council, the stage has not yet been reached when full scale slum clearance can be recommenced, but it does appear that the time is not too far distant when the clearance of unfit houses on a small scale could be properly considered, even though this would necessitate the allocation of a limited number of newly built Corporation houses each year for rehousing purposes.

Once again very particular attention has been directed to the control of food premises. Regular and routine inspections of food premises at frequent intervals have formed the main basis of control. Lectures on the subject of food hygiene have been given to a number of organisations, but once again contact and education of the food handler has been mainly at his place of work. There is, I am sure, a growing appreciation, by all engaged in the food trades, for the necessity of food hygiene. Some people, however, appear to have the impression that food hygiene



is a matter which only concerns the local authority, whereas it is largely a simple science of "cleanliness" to be practised by every member of the community. Food hygiene is essentially a "team job" and if success is to be achieved, there must be whole-hearted co-operation between all members of the team—the public, the food handler, the food trader, the official, and the members of local authorities—all have an important part to play.

The unsuitability of the present slaughterhouse used by the Ministry of Food was once again considered by the Council. The Ministry was informed that the Council was desirous of providing a modern Municipal Slaughterhouse. In reply the Ministry stated that until a decision on the future policy was reached by the Government, the Ministry was unable, except for a small emergency programme, to give approval to any Local Authority to erect a new slaughterhouse. The refusal to accede to the Local Authority's request was received with considerable disappointment by the members of the Committee and all concerned.

I would particularly draw your attention to that part of my report which deals with Atmospheric Pollution.

The sites of the recording stations were fixed after consultation with the Superintendent of Observations, Fuel Research Station, Greenwich, and were particularly selected so that the results, when considered collectively would give in time an indication of the extent of atmospheric pollution in the Borough.

When examined singly, the recordings emphasise the difference in aerial conditions over the town centre, the outskirts and a semi-rural part of the Borough. The graphs in the report illustrate this point particularly well.

The observations have so far only been carried out over a period of three years, and as a minimum period of five years is required before any reliable conclusions can be drawn, it would not be advisable to make comparisons at this stage, but the tables do give some indication of the problem in the Borough.



The table giving the nature and quantity of pollution by coal in Great Britain emphasises the extent of the national atmospheric pollution problem, and I would stress the part which the domestic fire plays in this respect.

It is not always appreciated that half the total smoke emission of Great Britain is of domestic origin, although the domestic grates consume only a small proportion of the total coal used. Increasing numbers of the more efficient domestic appliances are now being installed, but it is doubtful whether they have made any appreciable contribution to a cleaner atmosphere. The new appliances are designed to burn smokeless fuel, but are generally being used to burn bituminous coal. If a reduction in domestic pollution is to be achieved, there must be an increasing supply of smokeless fuel made available at a reasonable price together with the use of the more efficient appliances.

In regard to atmospheric pollution, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Area Chemist of British Railways (Midland Region) and his staff for their valued assistance and co-operation during the year.

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

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. GASKELL,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Public Cleansing.

The removal of household and trade refuse is based on a weekly collection service. Despite shortages of labour of the right type, the weekly service, with the exception of holiday periods, was maintained generally throughout the Borough.

The Cleansing Department operates a Refuse Disposal Plant, a Kitchen Waste Processing Plant, and is provided with Garage and Workshop.

Approximately 80% of the refuse is passed through the separation and incineration plant, and the remainder is disposed of by controlled tipping.

13 vehicles (including 2 spare vehicles) and 1 electrically propelled truck 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.

				<i>Tons</i>
Household refuse collected	...	...		12,026
Trade refuse collected	...	...	...	1,023
Total refuse collected by the Department				
during the year	...	...	...	13,049

1,787 tons of shop and factory refuse were also brought to the Refuse Disposal Works for disposal, making a total of 14,836 tons of refuse dealt with during the year. 79.8% of the total refuse passed through the works, while the remainder was disposed of by controlled tipping.

The estimated amount of nightsoil collected during the year was 156 tons.

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



### Sanitary Accommodation.

The following table shows the number of closets other than water closets in the Borough at the end of the year :—

Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	901
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	203
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	5

During the year, 5 sets of W.C. fittings were issued for the conversion of waste water closets.

### Water Supply.

The water supply to the district is provided by the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board.

During the year, four samples of water were submitted to bacteriological examination, and four to chemical examination.

All samples were satisfactory.

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## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Number and Nature of Complaints.

The department received 1224 complaints during the year from householders, shopkeepers, and others relating to numerous matters as set out in the table below :—

<i>NATURE OF COMPLAINT</i>	<i>NUMBER.</i>
General disrepair—various	68
Defective fireplaces	45
„ rainwater pipes	10
„ windows	19
„ chimneys	31
„ doors	8
„ plasterwork	13
„ floors	23
„ roofs	125
„ eavesgutters	7
„ sinks	10
Burst water pipes	7
Dampness	32
Choked water closets	39
Defective water closets	60
Defective waste water closets	6
Choked drains	235
Flooding	39
Defective dustbins	19
Accumulations	25
Dirty premises	5
Vermin	37
Rats	86
Mice	58
Ants	17
Foul and obnoxious odours	29
Water supply	11
Dangerous buildings	2
Smoke nuisances	3
Overcrowding	12
Factories	1
Food for condemnation	97
Miscellaneous	45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,224</b>



## 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) ..	150	72	26	79	19	—	—
2 Dwelling Houses (Housing Act)	439	222	74	176	120	—	—
3 Back-to-back Houses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Tents, Vans and Sheds ..	117	3	1	4	—	—	—
5 Verminous Houses ..	178	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Ashpails ..	1,146	493	63	538	18	—	—
7 Yards and Passages ..	33	5	3	7	1	—	—
8 House Drains ..	1,384	52	63	115	—	—	—
9 Ditches and Watercourses ..	80	40	—	40	—	—	—
10 Offensive accumulations ..	12	6	—	6	—	—	—
11 Keeping of Animals ..	16	1	—	—	1	—	—
12 Offensive Trades ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Piggeries ..	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 (a) Slaughterhouses ..	857	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other places where food is prepared or sold ..	1,824	68	—	24	44	—	—
15 Bakehouses ..	228	9	—	5	4	—	—
16 Dairies and Milkshops ..	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 (a) Factories (with mechanical Power) ..	145	3	—	2	1	—	—
(b) Factories (no mechanical Power) ..	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Workplaces ..	102	1	—	—	1	—	—
(d) Outworkers ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Common Lodging Houses ..	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 Shops under Shops Act ..	122	—	—	—	—	1	—
20 Smoke Observations ..	7	2	—	2	—	—	—
21 Infectious Diseases (Enquiries and Re-visits) ..	158	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Houses re overcrowding ..	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Milk Samples (Bacteriological exam.) ..	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Water samples ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Food and Drugs Act (including samples) ..	391	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Applicants for Corporation Houses ..	806	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Rodent Control ..	121	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Miscellaneous ..	669	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Re-inspections ..	1,382	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	10,812	977	230	998	209	1	—



## Swimming Baths.

The only Public Swimming Baths in the Borough are owned by the Corporation. The baths building, which was opened in November, 1937, contains two swimming pools, slipper or private wash baths and various other amenities.

Samples of the water were submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination on two occasions and these proved to be satisfactory.

I am indebted to Mr. W. I. Brodie, M.C.S.P., M,N,A,B,S,, the Baths Superintendent for the following information:—

The major swimming pool is 100 feet by 35 feet, ranging from 3 feet 6 inches deep at the shallow end to 9 feet at the deep end, and the small learners' pool, 20 feet by 25 feet, ranging in depth from 1 foot 9 inches to 3 feet. Purification of the bath water is by means of a battery of four pressure filters, capable of dealing with 35,000 gallons of water per hour. The two pools contain together 150,000 gallons of water and the filters provide for a four hourly turnover of the water.. During the year "super chlorination technique" (Break Point Chlorination) was introduced, and as a result, residuals of free chlorine, as opposed to combined chlorine, were always obtainable. A chlorine residual recorder was also installed, which gives a continuous and permanent record of the chlorine residuals, at any particular time, as drawn from the deep end of the bath. It is interesting to note that during the year 37 — 70 lb. cylinders of chlorine were used as compared with 14 — 70 lb. cylinders during the previous year, the difference which is accounted for by reason of the adoption of the "break point method of chlorination."

During the year the following number of bathers were admitted :—

### *Swimming Bath —*

School Children	...	...	...	31,708
General Public	...	...	...	65,550
				<hr/> 97,258 <hr/>

### *Slipper Baths —*

General Public	...	...	...	8,727
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### 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.

No of Licenced premises used for the manufacture of or storage of Rag Flock	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Registered premises where filling materials are used						1

### Common Lodging Houses.

There were two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Both Lodging Houses have been the subject of adverse reports from time to time, mainly on account of the very poor structural condition.

During the year, the Town Council considered the matter once again, and as the premises were in an area to be cleared and developed by the Council, the lodging houses were acquired with a view to demolition. In order to provide suitable rehousing accommodation for the lodgers the Council purchased a common lodging house in the Borough, which was very little used, and a dwelling house immediately adjoining it for that purpose. The premises required renovation and adaptation.

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 preceeding years :

				Adults.		Children	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
1952	...	...	...	8,732	1,239	—	—
1951	...	...	...	9,422	1,442	—	—
1950	...	...	...	9,485	1,659	—	—

### Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray or formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles are disinfected by steam or formalin as the circumstances demand.

No. of premises visited where a notifiable disease has occurred 158

No. of rooms disinfected ... .. 98

No. of cases where bedding etc., was disinfected by steam at request of owners ... .. 30

No. of Library Books disinfected from :

(a) Public Library ... .. 44

(b) Private Libraries ... .. 59

During the year, 80 bottles of disinfecting fluid, amounting to 5 gallons were supplied free of charge, for use at premises where cases of infectious disease had occurred.



**Disinfestation.**

The following table shows the number of premises dealt with during 1952:—

	Number found to be Infested		Number of Premises Disinfested
	Premises	Rooms	
Council Houses .. .. .	7	28	7
Other Houses .. .. .	28	83	28
Cases confirmed after complaint of infestation .. .. .	20	—	—
Cases found by Sanitary Inspectors ..	15	—	—
Houses disinfested by Corporation ..	—	—	35
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, 21 houses were treated for infestation of ants and 7 houses for beetles.

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

### Number of New Houses Erected During the Year:

(a)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	181
(b)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	37

### 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).	...	...	...	...	...	296
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose						589
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under the sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected & recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	222
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose						439
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	2
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	294

### 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

### 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	...					74



(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By Owners	40
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	5
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	26
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By Owners	19
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	3
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 & 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
(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	11
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	17
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	104
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	105
(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	—

**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 .. ..	72	35	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	185	193	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	6	8	—	—
Total ..	263	236	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 .. ..	1	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. ..	2	1	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	2	—	3

3. **OUTWORKERS.**—Lists required by Section 110 were received relating to 6 outworkers, all engaged in making wearing apparel.



## RODENT CONTROL.

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

The following table summarises the work carried out:—

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Auth.	Dwell Hses.	Agric. Prop.	Bus. Prems.	
<b>Number of Properties Inspected:</b>					
(1) Primary Inspections:					
(a) as a result of notification ..	10	152	1	40	203
(b) otherwise .. .. .	9	97	26	123	255
(2) Reinspections:					
(a) as a result of notification ..	8	10	1	22	41
(b) otherwise .. .. .	1	7	—	52	60
Total Properties inspected ..	28	266	28	237	559
<b>Number of Properties found to be Infested by Rats:</b>					
(1) On Primary inspections:					
(a) Major .. .. .	3	—	—	—	3
(b) Minor .. .. .	12	103	5	22	142
(2) as reinfestations:					
(a) Major .. .. .	1	—	—	1	2
(b) Minor .. .. .	6	8	1	10	25
<b>Number of Properties found to be Infested by Mice:</b>					
(1) On Primary inspections ..	3	58	—	33	94
(2) On reinspections .. .. .	1	5	—	14	20
Total infestations found ..	26	174	6	80	286
<b>Number of Infested Properties treated by Local Authority:</b>					
(1) Primary Treatments:					
(a) for rats .. .. .	13	86	1	14	114
(b) for mice .. .. .	2	53	—	31	86
(2) Treatments for reinfestation:					
(a) for rats .. .. .	8	7	1	7	23
(b) for mice .. .. .	1	5	—	11	17
Total Treatments .. .. .	24	151	2	63	240

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 the treatments carried out, 509 rats and 471 mice were picked up, whilst the estimated kill was 1,787 rats and 1,782 mice.

During the year the rodent operators paid 4,569 visits in connection with the inspection and treatment of premises.

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were also carried out. 541 manholes were baited and 100 takes of poison bait were recorded, showing an estimated kill of 255 rats.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

The new Act, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1952, was designed to regulate the sale of pet animals. It provides for the licensing of pet shops, and empowers the Local Authority to lay down conditions for the housing and care of the animals.

The Council adopted the recommendations of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Only two premises were licensed, and these were required to conform to the conditions.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

### **MILK**

#### **Distributors of Milk:**

Registered distributors of loose milk	...	...	...	49
Registered distributors of sealed bottled milk	...	...	...	79
Registered dairies	...	...	...	12

#### **Designated Milk:**

##### *Tuberculin Tested Milk:*

Dealer's Licences	...	...	...	...	18
Dealer's Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	3



*Pasteurised Milk :*

Establishments at which milk is pasteurised—

Holder Process	...	...	...	...	2
H.T.S.T. Process	...	...	...	...	I
Dealer's Licences	...	...	...	...	II
Dealer's Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	4

*Sterilised Milk :*

Dealer's Licences	...	...	...	...	60
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

**Milk Sampling.**

During the year 77 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>
1	Tuberculin Tested ..	—	1	—	—
21	Pasteurised .. ..	15	—	18	1
55	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .. ..	46	2	48	—
77	.. TOTALS ..	61	3	66	1

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, 1952	12	3.43	8.73
Quarter ended 30th June, 1952	32	3.33	8.65
Quarter ended 30th Sept., 1952	17	3.40	8.70
Quarter ended 31st Dec., 1952	11	3.91	8.95
Year 1952 .. ..	72	3.45	8.72

## Ice Cream.

Ice Cream was manufactured at two premises in the Borough in 1952, while 133 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

9 samples of ice cream were taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis and the average fat content was 12.3% and the average total solids 34.8%.

## Meat and Other Foods.

Number of inspections of slaughterhouses during the year 857

Number of inspections of premises where food is stored  
or prepared for sale ... .. 1824

Number of inspections of bakehouses ... .. 228

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
1952 ..	1,232	2,195	5,640	14,093	5,251	28,411
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



**Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouse:****CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED**

	Cattle (excl'dg. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed .. ..	1,232	2,195	5,640	14,093	5,251	28,411
Number inspected .. ..	1,232	2,195	5,640	14,093	5,251	28,411
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	4	35	93	30	74	236
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	374	785	39	1,293	496	2,987
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. ..	30.7%	37.4%	2.4%	9.4%	10.9%	11.3%
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	11	54	4	—	24	93
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	247	791	1	—	465	1,504
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. ..	20.9%	38.5%	0.1%	—	9.3%	5.6%

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

DISEASE	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Bacon and Ham	Sausage	Rabbits and Poultry	Fats and Cheese	Fish	Tinned Goods	Miscel.	Totals
Tuberculosis ..	70,697	295	—	13,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84,302
Parasites and Cysts ..	22,603	—	2,114	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,974
Abscesses ..	1,384	17	399	843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,643
Angioma ..	1,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,422
Dropsy ..	5,436	234	465	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,545
Emaciation ..	3,232	—	104	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,585
Traumatism ..	3,447	231	260	749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,687
Septicaemia ..	3,296	216	138	510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,160
Inflammation ..	252	247	—	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	779
Moribund ..	—	82	118	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319
Immaturity ..	—	1,258	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,333
Actinomycosis ..	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129
Pericarditis ..	504	41	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621
Peritonitis ..	1,462	44	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,693
Pleurisy ..	352	—	28	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	572
Pneumonia ..	120	183	—	857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,160
Pyæmia ..	457	1,079	—	1,277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,813
Fever ..	1,029	298	7	742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,076
Tumours ..	589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589
Mammitis ..	2,215	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,308
Jaundice ..	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
Decomposition ..	3,380	85	41	844	206	305	168	377	449	5,385	752	11,992
Miscellaneous..	1,287	165	201	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,203
TOTAL WEIGHTS ..	123,293	4,621	3,875	21,721	206	305	168	377	449	5,385	752	161,152

TOTAL WEIGHT — 161,152 lbs.



**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1951	40
Applications for Licences granted during 1952	...
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1952	44

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

During the year, 82 formal and 132 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 .. .. .	2	70	7
Meat and Meat Products .. ..	43	—	2
Fish and Fish Products .. ..	7	—	—
General Groceries .. .. .	51	—	2
Ice-cream .. .. .	9	—	—
Confectionery .. .. .	10	—	1
Cordials .. .. .	3	—	—
Beers and Spirits .. .. .	—	12	—
Medicines, etc. .. .. .	7	—	—
	132	82	
	214		12

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
400 Informal	Pasteurised Cheese Spread	Contained 8.5% of excess water.	Notified to Ministry of Food.
423 Informal	Sausage	Deficient of 8% of its meat	Vendor cautioned.
440 Formal	Milk	Deficient of 11% of its fat.	Further samples taken. See samples 449 & 450.
446 Formal	Milk	Contained 4% of added water.	Further sample taken. See sample 451.
448 Informal	Loaf	Contained a dis-integrated cockroach.	Vendor cautioned.
449 Formal	Milk	Deficient of 5% of its fat.	"Appeal to Cow" samples following sample 440. Vendor cautioned. Further sample proved genuine.
450 Formal	Milk	Deficient of 2% of its fat.	
451 Formal	Milk	Deficient of 2% of its solids-not-fat.	"Appeal to Cow" sample following sample 446. Vendor cautioned. Further samples proved genuine.
480 Formal	Milk	Deficient of 4% of its fat.	Vendor cautioned. Further sample proved genuine.
485 Formal	Milk	Deficient of 5% of its fat.	Vendor cautioned. Further sample proved genuine.
508 Informal	Ice Lolly	Coloured, very slightly acidified, very slightly sweetened water. Contained 98.8% of water.	Notified to Ministry of Food.
560 Informal	Beef Sausage	Contained 355 parts per million sulphur dioxide.	Vendor cautioned.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the past three years the Department has co-operated with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the investigation of atmospheric pollution.

Three standard deposit gauges and three sulphur dioxide recorders (Lead-Peroxide Method) for measuring pollution of the atmosphere are stationed at three points in the Borough. The contents of the various instruments are analysed monthly and the results are sent to the Director, Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich, for inclusion in the National Bulletin, which is published monthly.

One of the main causes of atmospheric pollution is the burning of coal, which results in the atmosphere becoming polluted by tarry and sooty smoke, oxides of sulphur and grit.

The damage caused by atmospheric pollution has been estimated at about £50 million per annum. This sum of money is equivalent to five shillings per ton of coal used.

Estimates have been made of the amount of polluting substances entering the atmosphere from the combustion of coal and the latest available figures are tabulated below :—

*Nature and Quantity of Pollution from Coal in Great Britain 1951*

Type and uses of fuel	Coal (mill. tons per ann.)	Pollution produced (mill. tons per ann.)		
		Smoke	Ash	Sulphur Dioxide
Domestic coal .. ..	37.5	1.0	0.1	0.9
Electricity Stations ..	35.4	Small	0.2	1.0
Railways .. ..	14.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
Coke ovens and use of coke	23.6	Small	Small	0.4
Gas works and use of coke	27.4	Small	Small	0.5
Other industrial uses ..	67.6	0.7	0.2	1.8
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>205.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>

It is important to note from the above table that the emission from domestic appliances is responsible for half the total smoke, although consuming only one sixth to one fifth of the total coal used.

Table 1.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Monthly Deposits in Tons per square mile.

MONTH	ASHBANK CO-OP STORES			IMPERIAL CHAMBERS			SEWAGE WORKS		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
January ..	17.16	16.18	18.01	17.85	18.67	23.50	8.24	5.80	7.46
February ..	23.10	17.31	17.08	17.56	20.09	17.57	9.26	4.97	6.37
March ..	18.38	15.85	16.35	21.50	19.73	19.01	7.39	7.37	7.98
April ..	17.16	12.93	16.16	12.73	14.06	18.65	6.01	5.68	9.24
May ..	17.04	10.97	15.41	21.67	16.51	20.26	10.85	16.35	7.31
June ..	19.90	15.85	16.01	14.67	15.04	17.10	12.19	16.47	6.13
July ..	12.14	13.57	16.71	13.03	8.77	20.35	7.37	4.97	7.35
August ..	19.49	12.61	13.38	21.40	15.75	18.84	10.47	8.23	6.91
September ..	15.07	16.78	12.88	17.60	17.50	15.47	7.18	9.55	6.10
October ..	17.84	14.97	14.95	19.30	18.14	19.13	6.75	7.49	8.61
November ..	12.60	24.95	12.41	14.67	25.19	18.96	6.65	12.54	7.44
December ..	16.04	18.20	18.25	18.75	26.10	26.68	6.57	8.66	8.65
TOTAL ..	205.92	190.17	187.60	210.73	215.55	235.52	98.93	108.08	89.55
MONTHLY AVERAGE ..	17.16	15.85	15.63	17.56	17.96	19.63	8.24	9.01	7.46



Table 2.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method.

Results expressed as mg.SO<sub>3</sub>/day/100 sq. cm. of Batch "A" Lead Peroxide exposed under a louvered cover.

MONTH	ASHBANK CO-OP STORES			IMPERIAL CHAMBERS			SEWAGE WORKS		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
January ..	x	0.84	1.67	3.01	1.55	2.14	x	0.41	0.67
February ..	1.91	1.36	1.31	3.08	1.86	2.32	0.53	0.53	0.73
March ..	1.78	1.62	1.97	2.63	1.91	1.59	0.44	1.68	0.76
April ..	1.66	1.54	1.48	2.88	1.92	1.83	0.57	0.82	0.52
May ..	1.61	0.85	1.15	2.60	1.14	1.33	0.36	0.36	0.48
June ..	1.08	0.49	1.00	1.77	0.64	1.64	0.46	0.22	0.57
July ..	0.68	0.48	1.42	1.78	0.78	1.42	0.38	0.19	0.92
August ..	0.53	0.59	1.09	0.85	1.07	1.31	0.15	0.16	0.51
September ..	0.64	1.25	1.33	1.15	1.57	1.79	0.36	0.41	0.65
October ..	0.77	0.78	1.36	1.21	1.14	2.18	0.43	0.31	0.54
November ..	0.68	1.31	1.72	1.17	2.25	2.47	0.34	0.64	0.97
December ..	0.53	1.75	2.12	1.18	1.95	2.35	0.34	0.43	1.08
TOTAL ..	11.87	12.86	17.62	23.31	17.78	22.37	4.36	6.16	8.40
MONTHLY AVERAGE ..	1.08	1.07	1.47	1.94	1.48	1.86	0.40	0.51	0.70

x No results available.

Table 3.

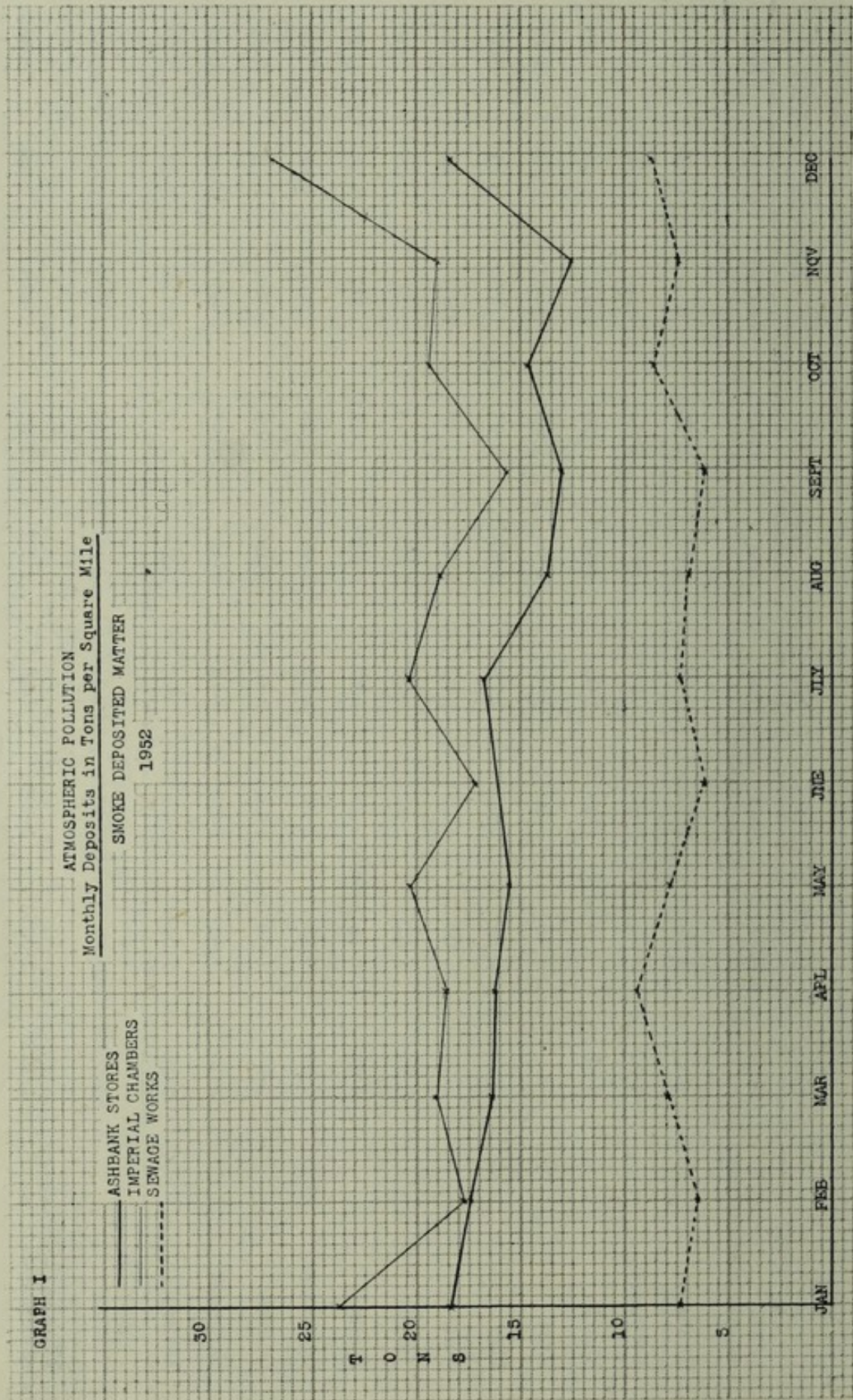
## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, MONTHLY RAINFALL.

Comparison between the years 1950, 1951, 1952.

MONTH	ASHBANK CO-OP STORES			IMPERIAL CHAMBERS			SEWAGE WORKS		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
January ..	x	1.73	2.72	0.86	1.84	2.75	x	1.84	x
February ..	4.32	1.91	0.84	x	1.93	0.71	4.29	1.91	0.94
March ..	0.92	x	1.25	1.03	4.55	1.30	0.97	4.53	1.20
April ..	x	1.45	2.30	0.65	1.44	2.52	0.54	1.68	2.48
May ..	1.73	2.55	2.06	1.73	2.57	2.01	1.67	2.79	2.39
June ..	1.78	1.00	1.78	1.81	0.87	1.80	2.05	1.43	1.78
July ..	3.24	1.52	2.02	3.24	1.56	2.02	3.24	1.65	2.01
August ..	4.48	3.40	1.25	4.37	3.52	1.28	4.64	3.56	1.52
September ..	4.10	2.48	2.19	4.05	2.14	2.39	4.37	2.41	2.22
October ..	3.90	1.07	3.14	3.80	1.10	3.08	3.80	1.12	3.21
November ..	4.10	5.51	1.70	4.10	5.58	1.87	4.00	5.53	1.73
December ..	2.75	3.09	2.71	x	3.29	3.12	2.75	3.22	3.03
TOTAL ..	31.32	25.71	23.96	25.64	30.39	24.95	32.32	31.67	22.62
MONTHLY AVERAGE ..	3.132	2.337	1.996	2.564	2.532	2.079	2.938	2.639	1.885

x No results obtained owing to damage to equipment.







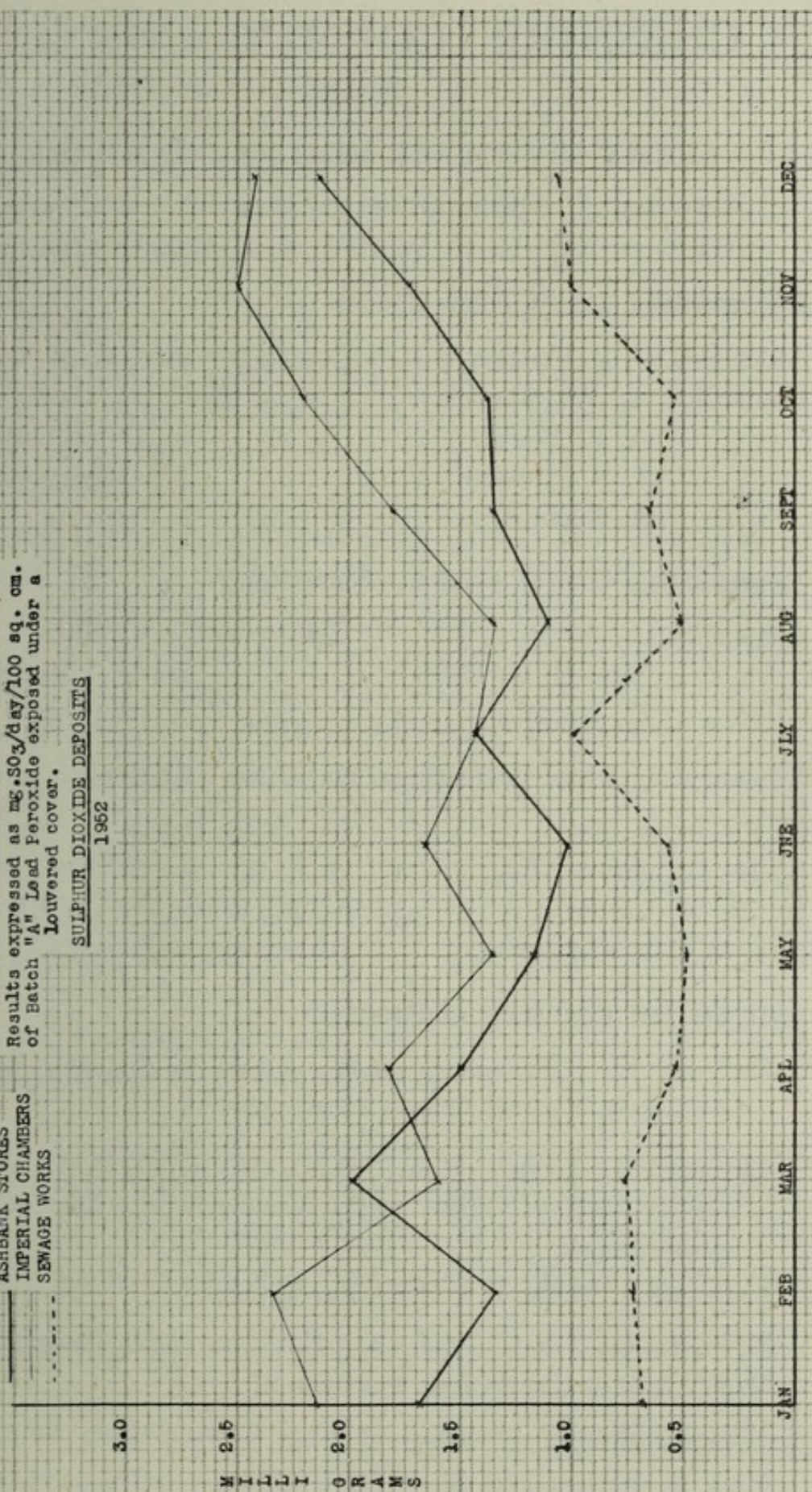
GRAPH II

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION  
Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method  
Results expressed as  $\text{mg. SO}_3/\text{day}/100 \text{ sq. cm.}$   
of Batch "A" Lead Peroxide exposed under a  
louvered cover.

ASHBANK STORES  
IMPERIAL CHAMBERS  
SEWAGE WORKS

SULPHUR DIOXIDE DEPOSITS

1952





# CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

## CREWE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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

Alderman Mrs. F. E. White - 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 G. Grubb.
„ Mrs. E. G. Elks.	„ H. G. Vernon.
„ H. Farrall.	„ A. Whitley.

### Representing Local Professional and Other Bodies:—

F. J. Glover, Esq.	Dr. Miles Parkes.
E. H. Hunxstone, Esq.	S. L. Thompson, Esq.
Dr. E. M. Liddle.	V. M. White, Esq., B.D.S.
Mrs. M. McCutcheon.	Alderman A. Roberts.

## CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Dr. D. G. Crawshaw, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.,  
Divisional Medical Officer (part time).

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 (resigned 15.3.52) Clerk (whole time).

Miss B. Barnes and Miss H. Crabtree (commenced 21.4.52),  
Clerks (whole time)

**Health Visitors-School Nurses.**

- L. M. D. Atkinson, East District.
- E. Broom, North Central District.
- A. Mullany, South District.
- J. S. Reid, West and Coppenhall Districts.
- E. G. Smith, South Central District.

**District Nurses.**

- Miss C. Moss, 5 Tynedale Avenue, (Tel. No. 3947).
- Mrs. E. A. Heap, 225 Wheelman Road, (Tel. No. 3163).

**District Midwives.**

- Nurse M. Beatty, 199, Edleston Road, (Tel. No. 3701).
- Nurse K. Beech, 23 Minshull New Road, (Tel. No. 2826) .
- Nurse E. A. Bimson, 20 Gatefield Street, (Tel. No. 2239).
- Nurse S. A. Christmas, 195, Gainsborough Rd., (Tel. No. 3345).
- Nurse E. M. J. Weston, 19, Nelson Street, (Tel. No. 3110).
- Nurse M. Wilson, 152, Holland Street, (Tel. No. 2875).

October, 1953.

*Madam Chairman and Members of the  
Divisional Health Committee.*

The following brief report covers much of the work carried out in this County Division during 1952.

I wish to thank all members of the Divisional Staff for their loyalty and hard work throughout the year and also to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Divisional Health Committee for their help and understanding during my first year of office.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. G. CRAWSHAW



## Section 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Number of sessions, weighings, etc., at Infant Welfare Centres during the year 1952 :—

	Number of sessions	Attendances					No, of Individ- ual Children 0-5 years
		0—1 year		1—5 years		Total 0-5 years	
		1st	sub	1st	sub		
Ludford Street ...	91	220	2,737	36	318	3,311	386
Stalbridge Road ..	50	145	2,658	9	351	3,163	286
	141	365	5,395	45	669	6,474	672

1 additional weekly session was held at each of the Infant Welfare Centres during the year.

The number of children under the age of 1 year attending the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time in 1952, expressed as a percentage of the number of live births registered during that year is :—48.2%.

## FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.

Advice is given on medical grounds only and women are seen only by appointment. During the year advice was given to 31 married women who made 71 visits.

## Section 23.—MIDWIFERY.

The number of County Midwives practising in Crewe is 7 and the number of domiciliary confinements during the year was 220.

Institutional confinements during the year were :—

The Barony	...	...	...	...	...	106
The Cliffe Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	150
Linden Grange Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	275
Crewe Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	14
Others	...	...	...	...	...	17
						<hr/> 562 <hr/>

### Section 24.—HEALTH VISITING.

The establishment provides for 5 Health Visitors (School Nurses) and each is allocated an area of the town having a population of approximately 10,000

### Section 25.—HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The County Council employs 2 State Registered Queen's Nurses to provide home nursing facilities in Crewe. During the year the number of cases attended by the nurses was 382 and the number of visits paid was 9,149.

In 1951 the corresponding figures were 348 and 8,811.

### Section 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION

#### Vaccination.

Vaccination in the normal way is carried out entirely by the family doctor. The figures for 1952 show a decrease of 48 in respect of total vaccinations.

		Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary Vaccination ..	..	183	7	4	19	213
Re-Vaccination ..	..	5	—	5	28	38
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>251</b>

#### Immunization.

During the year, cards received from Medical Practitioners showed that 510 children were immunized against diphtheria. In addition 336 children received a boosting dose to improve their immunity.

In 1951 the corresponding figures were 549 and 213.



Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunization at any time up to 31st December, 1952.

(According to Health Department Records).

Age at 31.12.52	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total under 15 years
Number Immunized	95	407	441	475	404	2,716	2,061	6,599
Estimated Population 1952	4,177					8,430		

Under 5 year      Between 5 and 15 years.

Estimated percentage of the child population immunized at 31st December, 1952

43.5%      56.6%

(a) Number of cases of diphtheria in children under 15 years of age notified during the year      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...

0

(b) Number of cases included in (a) in which the child is known to have completed the course of immunization not less than 12 weeks before the onset of the disease      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...

0

(c) Number of deaths from diphtheria registered in the Authority's area during the year, of children under 15 years of age

0

(d) Number of deaths included in (c) in which the child is known to have completed the course of immunization not less than 12 weeks before the onset of the disease      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...

0

### Section 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During the year the Ambulance Service was removed to new premises in Badger Avenue, Crewe. The number of vehicles is 3 Ambulances and 2 Sitting-Case Cars. 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 .. ..	339	333	350	286	327	338	374	370	394	424	365	396	4,296
No. of patients carried .. ..	986	999	987	836	875	930	937	781	835	935	846	978	10,925
Emergencies and accidents ..	48	51	51	55	59	52	59	48	50	54	36	60	623
Journeys made for other Divisions	41	22	21	46	24	38	19	11	23	25	15	27	312
Journeys made by other Divisions	3	12	13	6	7	11	6	3	3	3	5	2	74
Miles covered .. ..	7,699	7,109	6,874	6,607	6,455	6,435	6,383	5,853	6,492	6,729	9,864	6,955	83,455
Average miles per journey ..	22.7	21.3	19.6	23.1	19.7	19.0	17.1	15.8	16.5	15.9	27.0	17.6	19.4
No. of journeys made—1951 ..	558	539	644	732	649	594	552	578	543	542	320	326	6,577
—do.— —1950 ..	414	451	453	438	466	420	448	355	411	442	427	432	5,157
—do.— —1949 ..	211	233	312	272	341	295	287	340	395	489	506	414	4,095

The amount of petrol issued during the year was 5,258 gallons — equivalent to 15.87 miles per gallon.



## Section 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

The Divisional Health Committee's functions in this connection have been mainly limited to arranging convalescent facilities and during the year, 5 persons were sent for convalescence.

The St. John's Ambulance Brigade Comforts Depot has continued to meet all demands for the loan of medical appliances and during the year the following items were loaned out:—

Bed Rests	...	...	...	24	Rubber Sheets	...	...	...	16
Air Rings	...	...	...	29	Bed Pans	...	...	...	21
Urine Bottles	...	...	...	15	Leg Cradles	...	...	...	5
Feeding Cups	...	...	...	5	Wheel Chairs	...	...	...	5
Pairs of Crutches	...	...	...	2	Nelson Inhalers	...	...	...	2

## Section 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The demand for Domestic Help continues to increase, the greatest demand being from old people and chronic sick who require assistance for an indefinite period.

The Home Helps in Crewe are all employed in a part time capacity and during the year 65 cases were attended. Of these 5 were required during confinements and the remaining 60 were elderly and sick people in need of assistance.

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WILMOT EARDLEY LTD.  
CREWE  
PRINTERS