

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Castleford Borough.

Contributors

Castleford (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

Persistent URL

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

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.

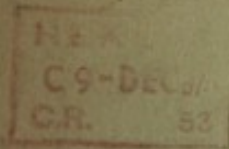
Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



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

Lilley

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1956

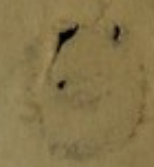


Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare and School Medical Services:

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M. Inst. P.C.



1
Castleford R.C. Mon Report 1956.
Inv. Party 303 R.S. 15 APR 1958 19 APR 1958



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29094628>

THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1956.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer
for Maternity & Child Welfare
and School Medical Services:

J.M. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E.J. Winfield, M.R.S.H., F.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1956.

Chairman.

Alderman A. Pickersgill (Deputy Mayor)

Vice-Chairman.

Cr. J. Smart

Aldermen.

W.D. Cartwright, J.P. (Mayor)
C. Dews, J.P.
Mrs. A. Dodsworth, J.P.
G. East
A. James
E. Taylor, M.B.E., J.P.
T. Walsh
M. Whittock
H. Woodall

Councillors.

J.E. Ambler
H. Astbury
A. Ball
J. Beedle
Mrs. R. Belcher
W.E. Broxup
J. Budby
W. Burns
G. Byrne
B. Cartwright
W. Clarkson
R. Clayton
H. Goodall
A. Hanson
W. Harrison
S. Land
W. Limbert
Mrs. V. Lowe
Mrs. W. McLoughlin
Mrs. H. Parker
F.I. Pennington
A. Poulter
H. Rodman
P.H. Roberts, J.P.
Mrs. M.E. Taylor
J.F. Tumelty
J. Walsh
Mrs. B.M. Ward
E. Westmoreland

MINISTERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

as at 1st December, 1956.

Chairman.

Mr. A. A. Macdonald (Deputy Speaker)

Vice-Chairman.

Mr. J. G. Brown

Members.

Mr. D. G. Macdonald, J.P. (Deputy)

Mr. D. G. Macdonald, J.P.

Mr. A. A. Macdonald, J.P.

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown, M.P., J.P.

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Consultants.

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

Mr. J. G. Brown

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J.M. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

M.C. Leen, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. - Appointed 2nd July, 1956.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS
FOR MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE, AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK.

D.J. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - Resigned 3rd March, 1956.

J.E. Fahy, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - Maternity & Child Welfare.

E.W.L. White, M.B., Ch.B. - Medical Officer for Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic.

C.M. Hawick, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. - Medical Officer for Airedale Infant Welfare
& Ante-Natal Clinics (Resigned December 1956)

D.K. Shuttleworth, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Glasshoughton Infant
Welfare & Ante-Natal Clinics.

J.D. Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Sagar Street Infant
Welfare Clinic.

I. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Hightown Infant Welfare
& Ante-Natal Clinics.

PAEDIATRICIAN.

J.D. Pickup, M.D. (Distinc.), Ch.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna) D.O.

E.N.T. SURGEON.

K.M. Mayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

A.J.S. Bell-Tawse, B.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

HEALTH VISITORS.

E. Cooke, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.

F.G. Wrightson, S.R.N., S.C.M.N., H.V.

J. Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

E.W. Hilton, S.R.N.

I.J. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

M.A. Chambers (nee Dalton) S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. - Resigned 16th May, 1956.

J.M. Goodall (nee Wells) S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. - commenced June, 1956. Normanton 2384

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

A. Eades, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Telephone Numbers.

Featherstone 245

Pontefract 3583

Castleford 2005

" 2217

" 2689

Pontefract 2649

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HEALTH VISITORS.

B.A. Morgan, S.R.N.

Castleford 2689

I. Ransome, S.R.N.

" 2689

SCHOOL NURSE.

M.E. Kelly, S.R.N.

Castleford 2689

DEPARTMENTAL MEDICAL OFFICERS

J.M. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.S.

SENIOR ASSISTANT DEPARTMENT MEDICAL OFFICER

AND SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER

M.O. Isaac, M.B., B.Sc., A.A.O., D.P.H. - appointed 2nd July, 1956.

ASSISTANT DEPARTMENT MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE, AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK.

D.J. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - resigned 1st March, 1956.

J.E. Pavy, M.B.C.P.S., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - Maternity & Child Welfare

M.W.I. White, M.B., Ch.B. - Medical Officer for Senior Street Anti-Natal Clinic.

C.M. Bradok, M.A., B.Sc., Ch.B. - Medical Officer for Anti-Natal Infant Welfare & Anti-Natal Clinics (Resigned December 1956)

D.E. Shattlesworth, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Glasshouse Infant Welfare & Anti-Natal Clinics.

J.D. Gatchell, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Senior Street Infant Welfare Clinic.

I. Butler, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Highgate Infant Welfare & Anti-Natal Clinics.

PHYSICIAN

J.D. Phipps, M.D. (Diploma), Ch.B., D.P.H.

ORTHODONTIC SURGEON

L. Wicks, M.D. (Victoria) D.O.

R.E.T. SURGEON

K.M. McGill, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON

A.J.S. Bell-Town, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

GENERAL PHYSICIAN

E. Cohen, B.S.N., B.O.M., B.M.B., M.V.

S.O. Wrightson, B.S.N., B.O.M.M., M.V.

J. Brown, B.S.N., B.O.M., M.V.

S.M. Wilson, B.S.N.

I.J. Williams, B.S.N., B.O.M., M.V.

S.A. Chambers (nee Wilson) B.S.N., B.O.M., M.V. - resigned 1st May, 1956.

S.M. Goodall (nee Wells) B.S.N., B.O.M., M.V. - commenced June, 1956. Resigned 1957.

ORTHODONTIC SURGEON

A. Cohen, B.S.N., B.O.M.

SENIOR ASSISTANT DEPARTMENT PHYSICIAN

S.M. Brown, B.S.N.

I. Brown, B.S.N.

SENIOR NURSE

M.R. Kelly, B.S.N.

MIDWIVES.Telephone Numbers.

M. Ball, S.C.M., 16, Churchfield Lane, Glasshoughton, Castleford. Retired - 11th January, 1956.	Castleford	2077
D. Tomlinson, S.C.M., 47, School St., Wheldon Road, Castleford.	"	2344
x D. Cousins, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1, Barnsdale Estate, Cutsyke, Castleford.	"	2314
E.J. Dawson, S.C.M., 47, Beancroft Road, Castleford.	"	2087
D.H. Taylor, S.C.M., 23, Ferrybridge Road, Castleford.	"	2703
M. Wylie, S.C.M., 25, Hulme Square, Airedale, Castleford.	"	3485
V. Bramley, S.C.M., Pumping Station, Ings Lane, Castleford. Appointed - 26th January, 1956.	"	2334

x Relief Midwife.

HOME NURSES.

F. Farber, S.R.N., S.C.M., "Normanhurst", Hightown, Castleford. Resigned - 30th November, 1956.	Castleford	2555
x E. Gothorp (nee Kellett), S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., Flat No.2, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.	"	3528
P. Tinker, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., 18, Lancaster Street, Airedale, Castleford.	"	3427
P. Grindel, S.R.N., 77, Pontefract Road, Castleford.	"	3295
N.C. Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M., 99, Sheepwalk Lane, Townville, Castleford.	"	2707
/ E. Slayton, S.R.N., A.R.R.C., 169, Fryston Road, Airedale, Castleford.	"	3118
A. Parr, S.R.N., C/o Mrs. Sims, Little Preston Hall, Swillington. Appointed - 29th October, 1956.		

x Relief Home Nurse. / Part-time Home Nurse.

ASSISTANT HOME NURSES.

L. Ainsworth, S.E.A.N., 6, Victoria St., Whitwood Mere, Castleford.	Castleford	2470
J. Baxter, S.E.A.N., Cawood Villas, Barnes Road, Castleford.	"	2074

MINUTES

21st Annual Meeting

207	Castleton	M. Hall, S.C.M., 10, Churchfield Lane, Castleton.
		Retired - 11th January, 1936.
216	"	E. Toftman, S.C.M., 47, School St., Whitham Road, Castleton.
217	"	D. Gossard, S.C.M., 1, Barnside Estate, Outcrops, Castleton.
218	"	E. Gossard, S.C.M., 47, Barnside Estate, Castleton.
219	"	D.M. Taylor, S.C.M., 25, Parkside Road, Castleton.
220	"	M. Wallis, S.C.M., 22, Nether Street, Castleton.
221	"	V. Bradley, S.C.M., Railway Station, Ings Lane, Castleton.
		Appointed - 20th January, 1936.

x Retired Members.

HOME MEETING

222	Castleton	F. Parker, S.C.M., S.C.M., "Horseshoe", Highgate, Castleton.
		Resigned - 30th November, 1936.
223	"	M. Gossard (nee Kellard), S.C.M., 41, D.N., 11th St. West Villa, Highgate, Castleton.
224	"	F. Thorne, S.C.M., S.C.M., 18, Lancaster Street, Altrincham, Castleton.
225	"	E. Gossard, S.C.M., 77, Parkside Road, Castleton.
226	"	M.C. Lee, S.C.M., 22, Barnside Estate, Castleton.
227	"	E. Gossard, S.C.M., 109, Nether Street, Altrincham, Castleton.
228	"	A. Lee, S.C.M., 11th St. West Villa, Highgate, Castleton.
		Appointed - 20th October, 1936.

x Retired Home Members.

RESIDENT HOME MEETING

229	Castleton	I. Atkinson, S.C.M., 6, Victoria St., Whitwood Park, Castleton.
230	"	J. Parker, S.C.M., 11th St. West Villa, Highgate, Castleton.

THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1956

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour of presenting to you this, my sixteenth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1956.

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Area.

Area (Acres)	4,394
Population (Estimated R.G. 1956)	41,740
Population (Estimated R.G. 1938)	43,090
Number of Inhabited houses(1956).....	12,956
Number of Inhabited houses(1938).....	11,026
Rateable Value	£208,516
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£799
Density of Population	9.49 persons per acre.

The Borough of Castleford is divided into 10 Wards,
namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glasshoughton, Half
Acres, Redhill, Smawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane,
Whitwood and Whitwood Mere.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live. Legitimate	311	286	597
Illegitimate	14	6	20
	<u>325</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>617</u>
Still. Legitimate	7	8	15
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>
Total Births	333	300	633

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 14.78 (Corrected - 14.19)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - .38 (Corrected - .37)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Live Birth Rate for Castleford (Corrected)	17.0	17.5	15.91	15.2	13.98	14.19
Live Birth Rate for Castleford	16.5	16.99	15.45	15.83	14.56	14.78
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding } Administrative County }	15.8	15.4	15.7	15.1	15.4	16.4

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live & Still Births).

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	19.4	30.6	29.5	24.6	30.21	25.3
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales	23.0	22.6	22.4	23.4	23.1	23.0

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE - NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

Death Rates of infants under 4 weeks of age
per 1,000 live births.

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Castleford	21.28	17.8	13.11	9.72
England and Wales	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.9

DEATHS OF INFANTS FROM PREMATUREITY (included in Neo-Natal Deaths).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	1	1	2

Death Rates of infants from prematurity
per 1,000 live births.

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Castleford	12.15	2.97	6.56	3.2

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	6	4	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>

England
& Wales.
Castleford.

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of
age per 1,000 related live births - 16.2 23.8

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 live births.</u>						
Castleford	23	41	38	28	26	16
England and Wales	30	28	27	26	25	24
<u>Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.</u>						
Castleford	20	40	35	26	27	17
<u>Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.</u>						
Castleford	57	67	103	69	-	-

DIARRHOEAL DEATH RATES OF INFANTS
UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE.
(Per 1,000 Live Births).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Castleford</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
1952	0.00	1.1
1953	0.00	1.1
1954	1.5	0.8
1955	0.00	0.75
1956	0.00	0.51

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>Castleford</u>	
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
All causes (Corrected - 13.73)	10.12	10.33
Infective and parasitic diseases, excluding Tuberculosis	0.10	0.14
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.17	0.22
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.02	0.00
Tuberculosis - all forms	0.19	0.22
Cancer	1.86	1.68
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.50	1.58
Heart and Circulatory	3.60	3.64
Respiratory Diseases	1.53	1.34

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Death Rates for Castleford (Corrected) (per 1,000 Home Population)	13.92	11.80	11.52	12.51	12.45	13.73
England and Wales	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1956.

	<u>Castleford</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live & still births)		
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	1.6	0.46
Due to abortion	0.0	0.10
	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.56</u>

Death Rates per 1,000 Home Population.

	10.33	11.7
All causes (Corrected - 13.73)	0.00	0.01
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	2.07
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.22	0.12
Tuberculosis	0.05	0.06
Influenza	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.07
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.29	0.52
Pneumonia		

DEATHS.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
245	186	431

CAUSES OF DEATH.

(Deaths taken from the Registrar General's Tables).

	<u>1956.</u>		
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	8	1	9
Tuberculosis, Other forms.	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease.	2	-	2
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	2	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	2	-	2
Carried forward:	14	1	15

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward:	14	1	15
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	7	5	12
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	14	-	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	20	11	31
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	2	2	4
Diabetes.	1	3	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	34	32	66
Coronary disease, angina.	39	20	59
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	10	11
Other heart disease.	36	32	68
Other circulatory disease.	7	7	14
Influenza.	1	1	2
Pneumonia.	4	8	12
Bronchitis.	24	12	36
Other diseases of respiratory system.	5	1	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis.	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1	1
Congenital malformations.	-	3	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	17	16	33
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	2	4
All other accidents.	10	8	18
Suicide.	2	1	3
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
TOTALS:	245	186	431

The total number of births in Castleford for the year 1956 was 633, this being an increase of 4 on the previous year, and on the surface it would therefore appear that the number of births per annum in Castleford is more or less steady. Reference however to the corrected birth rate, that is correct for local age and sex distribution, shows that up to and including 1953 the local birth rate was in excess of that for the rest of the country, but since then, that is 1954, 1955 and 1956, the rate has fallen below that of the national average. For many years it has been taken for granted that our birth rate would be considerably in excess of the national one and it is somewhat difficult to account for this change in outlook. Curiously enough the death rates of infants under one year of age, which for many years now have been on the high side, are coming much nearer that of the national average especially for the years 1954 and 1955, and for the year 1956 is well below that of the national average.

The comparison of the actual number of deaths for 1955/56 shows that there is an excess of 7 over the year 1955, but here again comparative rates show that Castleford's corrected death rate is in excess of the national average.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications 19	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	11	6	1	1	4	-	1	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Over 65	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-

Comparison between numbers on
Tuberculosis Register
in 1955 and 1956.

	1955			1956		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
(a) Number of cases on register 1st January.	285	49	334	302	47	349
(b) New cases notified during the year.	38	2	40	17	2	19
(c) Restored to register.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Transferred from other areas.	-	-	-	2	-	2
(e) TOTALS:	323	51	374	321	49	370
(f) Number of cases removed from register during the year.	21	4	25	20	2	22
(g) Number of cases left on register at the end of the year.	302	47	349	301	47	348

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Ratio of contacts seen by the Chest Physician to number of cases of T.B. notified.

Year	No. of actual cases of T.B. in Castleford.	No. of contacts from actual cases of T.B.	Ratio of contacts to cases of T.B.
1954	36	99	1 to 2.75
1955	40	103	1 to 2.57
1956	20	x 73	1 to 3.65

x After the preliminary investigation, none of the 73 contacts required any further active supervision.

The apparent lowering of the ratio for 1956 is due to the fact that a bigger number of contacts, often outside the family circle, were approached.

Employment conditions of known cases of tuberculosis in relation to their own health and fellow employees.

During the year 5 men and 2 women attended a course of rehabilitation and, in addition, 1 female who is a quiescent case of T.B. meningitis, is working at a local basket factory. In the past considerable difficulty was experienced in placing in employment a person cured of tuberculosis though in the year in question no particular problems have arisen in regard to such matters.

Operation of schemes to ascertain and follow-up early cases amongst children & others.

Children in the 13/14 age group are now being given the opportunity before they leave school and going into industry of being tested by means of the tuberculin test to show if they have already gained an immunity towards the disease by contact with persons suffering from tuberculosis and, if this protection is lacking, are then offered vaccination by means of the B.C.G. vaccine.

The following table shows the result of this work during the years 1955 and 1956:

	<u>1955.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
No. of 13 year old children on school register at beginning of year	815	855
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	815	475
No. of acceptances	525	247
No. tested	461	223
No. found positive (i.e. had already had contact with T.B.)	<u>1955</u> 142	<u>1956</u> 53
No. negative	307	149
No. not ascertained	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>
No. vaccinated	461	223
	304	149

Percentage of positive reactors in 1955 = 32%

" " " " " 1956 = 24%

In addition to and other than the above, 14 contacts of pulmonary tuberculosis were B.C.G. vaccinated by the Chest Physician but none of these require any further detailed supervision.

Colliery Miniature Mass Radiography Survey.

In 1956, following representations made by the Castleford Borough Council to the Regional Hospital Board, facilities were made available for a special survey for the mining community to be held in the precincts of three of the four pits in Castleford. This fourth pit was left out because it had already been included in the 25 pit scheme recently inaugurated by the National Coal Board in an effort on their part to gain detailed experience and information of the conditions existing in the 25 selected pits in England and Wales. This survey of the three pits in Castleford was a direct follow-up of the previous survey held in 1953 and the sequence of events prior to the actual survey closely followed the same pattern as in the first survey. Up to 1953 there had been no consistent policy in regard to the periodic x-ray of the mining community in this area and it was felt that if we were to gain the full confidence and support of the miners a different technique would have to be adopted from that normally employed. Following negotiations with the National Coal Board, a team consisting of the Chest Physician for the area, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Area Organiser of the M.M.R. Unit met the pit Consultative Committees composed of representatives of management and men at each pit and discussed problems and difficulties arising during the preliminary contact normally made by the M.M.R. Organiser alone which was made with the collieries to ascertain the number of those willing to be called for x-ray. This arrangement appeared to work very well indeed and in all probability was the means of attracting a larger number of men for x-ray than would otherwise have been the case. In the survey held in 1956, a team consisting this time of the Area Medical Officer for the National Coal Board, the local Medical Officer of Health, and the Area Organiser, again visited each of the 3 Consultative Committees and again discussed any problems or difficulties relating to the forthcoming survey in the same manner as on the previous occasion. Comparing the two surveys, one could not but be struck by the difference in attitude adopted by the men - on the first occasion it appeared to be that of "Why pick on us?", whilst on the second occasion it was "What can we do to help you to make this survey a huge success?".

Unfortunately useful comparative figures of the two surveys are rather difficult to give, firstly because in the survey in 1953 all four collieries in Castleford were included, but owing to accommodation difficulties at one of the collieries, namely, Whitwood, the survey for this particular colliery had to be held in another Divisional area, whereas in 1956 accommodation at this colliery was

available, but as has been mentioned above one of the collieries in Castleford (Fryston) was excluded as it had already been included in the National Coal Board's 25 pit scheme. In this way three instead of four pits were dealt with. Secondly, a different classification of results is now being used.

M.M.R. Survey of Collieries in 1953 (4 collieries in Castleford)

Total number of miners who were x-rayed	=	2277
Number of miners who could have been x-rayed	=	7168
Percentage x-rayed	=	31.8%
Number presumed active	=	13
Rate presumed active, per 1,000 examined	=	5.7
Number presumed inactive	=	16
Rate presumed inactive, per 1,000 examined	=	7.03

M.M.R. Survey of Collieries in 1956 (3 collieries in Castleford)

Total number of miners who were x-rayed	=	2355
Number of miners who could have been x-rayed	=	5057
Percentage x-rayed	=	46.6%
Number presumed active	=	3
Rate presumed active, per 1,000 examined	=	1.3
Number presumed inactive	=	17
Rate presumed inactive, per 1,000 examined	=	7.2
Pneumoconiosis	=	87
Pneumoconiosis rate	=	36.9

Until it becomes possible to get 100% attendance, the results of any such survey are bound to be haphazard and unsatisfactory, but in spite of this it is gratifying to find that in the 1956 survey there was a considerably better all round attendance of the men for x-ray. Presumably if the same pits had been covered as was done in 1953, the same overall figure again would have been increased for 1956. It is interesting to note, however, that the rate presumed active per 1,000 examined in 1953 was 5.7, whereas in 1956 this had dropped to 1.3. The pneumoconiosis figures shown for 1956 are interesting and indeed a little startling.

The progress of the Castleford T.B. After-Care Committee.

The structure of the human body being what it is, and the variations in its tissues being what they are, it is manifest that the human body at all times will be subject to certain types of diseases. In the truly Utopian state, the same high standard of living would prevail in health as well as in periods of sickness, but few, if any known civilisations, past or present, have attained this high standard of human perfection.

In our own country, the prevention and control of disease is second to none, and whilst we can provide first-rate treatment for the sick patient, he is, nevertheless, at a disadvantage in times of sickness. Here one thinks primarily in terms of the bread winner.

If such be the position in the case of ordinary illnesses, lasting perhaps only a few weeks, how much more so must it be in the case of those suffering from more prolonged types of disease, which even at the most conservative estimate, must take probably the best part of a year or more to resolve themselves. Where, as a result of a long illness like pulmonary tuberculosis or other form of chest or heart disease, State assistance has failed to embrace or encompass all the family commitments,

such people can get into very desperate straits indeed. The worry of the disease, coupled with a continually gnawing financial position, can go a very long way towards creating an insidious anxiety and a background which is far from conducive to a return to good health. This is undoubtedly so in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The after care of the tuberculosis patient should be an essential component of any tuberculosis service, but it is unfortunate that not every county or township in this country is served by such a voluntary committee. This omission certainly did not apply in the case of Castleford since the need for such an organisation was felt - and satisfied - over 30 years ago.

The reason for this is probably not far to seek. Since the composition of our population is essentially artisan, and its aim has ever been to adopt such methods as would improve the health of the population in general, it is not surprising, therefore, that it tackled the problem of tuberculosis with the same vigour and realisation as it did other health problems.

Thus, in the early 20's, Castleford was foremost in the field in welcoming the maternity and child welfare movement, whilst a few years later, in the late 20's, it was amongst one of the first to sponsor a municipal maternity home. With such a record it is certainly not to be wondered at that she should choose, in no uncertain manner, to champion the cause of the tuberculous.

At that time our population was only half what it is now, and our physical confines so severely restricted that it was quite impossible to undertake housing development schemes within the boundaries. The T.B. Care Committee battled bravely on for 30 years, doing a vast amount of good work quietly and unobtrusively, and there must still be many who will remember their acts of charity with gratitude and thankfulness.

In 1948, however, it was felt that post-war legislation rendered the continued existence of such a voluntary organisation completely unnecessary, and henceforth the responsibility for the care and treatment of the sick was to be a burden of the community at large. How far this comforting thought may be sound and valid in the average case of sickness is a moot point, but certainly it did not apply in a long drawn-out illness such as tuberculosis, an illness in which a contented mind is an absolute necessity to a return to physical health.

It is common knowledge that a person who is suffering from a physical complaint and is also at one and the same time weighed down heavily mentally by financial and other worries, will make a much less rapid return to health than under conditions conducive to a contented mind. Through the cessation of the activities of this committee, and for a period of five years, the supply of the emergency needs of the tuberculous person was nobody's baby, and in spite of all that the statutory organisations could do there was still a big gap left.

This deplorable state of affairs continued until 1953, when a new committee was got together, and it in turn followed out in broad principle the activities of the original one. For a number of years now there had been a growing realisation that the mode of approach to this problem was much too narrow, and that in future not only cases of tuberculosis but also all needy cases of chest and heart diseases should be included. The Castleford Committee unanimously supported this new interpretation and put it into operation.

In the process of formulating the activities of this successor committee, it was soon realised that the impact of different social conditions, coupled with the discovery of new and powerful drugs, which had it in their power to deal a shattering death blow to the germ of tuberculosis, had altered completely the outlook for the tuberculous person. Instead of being a shunned outcast and having a premium put on his continued existence, he could now look forward, in a high proportion of cases, to a cure and a return to a normal form of life.

One of the functions of the earlier committee was to board out for long periods of time, children of tuberculous households, but the new committee soon found that it was more necessary to concentrate its attention upon the personal needs of the patient and family. It derives its funds partly by means of a grant from the County Council, but it also has to rely in no small measure on local generosity and activities.

The emergency needs of deserving cases are brought to the notice of the committee on a recommendation from the chest physician, but more often from the Medical

Officer of Health on information received from the tuberculosis health visitor of the local authority, but it is a strict rule that straightened circumstances only are discussed whilst names are never disclosed. In this way, complete anonymity of the patient is maintained. As can be guessed, the needs of these people are extremely varied, so much so that it would be well nigh impossible to tabulate the different requirements which have had to be satisfied.

Grants are made not infrequently for the supply of clothing, underclothing, footwear, and bed clothes, for the supply of house decorating materials, the payment of railway fares and the supply of pocket money for those going on holiday or convalescence, the provision of extra fuel, assistance with the rental, and it has not been the first time that it has been necessary to re-stock a completely empty larder.

One of the highlights of the year has been the annual Christmas party, held for children of tuberculous households, and last year the committee decided as an additional venture to provide a hamper of groceries and a chicken - the latter supplied by one of the social organisations in town - to bedfast cases of tuberculosis and other types of chest or heart diseases.

From what has been said it might be inferred that the statutory organisations can do little or nothing to help these people, and whilst this is indeed very far from being the case, there are yet limits beyond which the statutory organisations cannot go. It is generally admitted that the essential difference between a statutory and a voluntary committee lies in the fact that the former must transact its business within a well-defined framework, whereas in the latter, the committee simply follows the dictates of its own conscience. In this way the help it can give is of a very much more flexible and intimate nature.

One of the main problems in raising funds to enable this committee to carry out its work has been to persuade the general public, in the face of a multitude of other competing claims, of the need of the tuberculous person. During recent years much has been done in this direction by the widespread dissemination of knowledge concerning tuberculosis by means of health education, the desirability of protecting school-leavers against tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. vaccination, the necessity of having a regular check-up of the population by means of miniature mass radiography (a mobile x-ray unit), and the work done by the tuberculosis health visitor in giving advice to the patient in stressing the need for contact cases to go for a check-up to the chest physician, and in reporting to the Medical Officer of Health those in need of financial assistance.

It may be thought that because so much is said of the impending doom of tuberculosis, that the need for such a service will soon come to an end but even under the best conditions of treatment, etc., it must of necessity take quite a number of years before tuberculosis has been finally mastered. It will also take as many, if not more, years to eradicate other forms of chest disease, not forgetting atmospheric pollution, and until such times as we can find an antidote to the ever-increasing stresses and strains of the present-day tempo of living, we shall still have with us the various manifestations of heart disease.

The immensity of the task facing this committee may be gauged from the fact that it will in years to come have to cater to an increasing extent for the needs of a population which at present constitutes 44 per cent of our annual death rate.

During the year a total of £254 was expended in giving assistance to cases of tuberculosis and other types of chest or heart diseases.

The Chest Physician Service.

A service has been inaugurated by one of the Chest Physicians for this area who, working in conjunction with the local Paediatrician or specialist in children's diseases, holds joint sessions in regard to suspect paediatric cases. During the year at least one most interesting case came to light as a result of the operation of this clinic. A child was found to have a primary lesion and on investigation of the contacts it was discovered that one of the parents proved to be a case of active pulmonary tuberculosis.

Pilot Recreational Therapy trial.

There can be little doubt that much of the resulting ennui during convalescence from an acute disease, and particularly so from a long drawn-out chronic infectious

disease like pulmonary tuberculosis, is consequent on a mental boredom. It is not everyone who can while away his time hour after hour, day after day and week after week by means of reading material or some such occupation, and for these it is desirable that some alternative regime should be worked out in an effort to relieve this monotony. Occupational therapy has proved an immense success in other fields of physical or mental handicap and there is every reason to believe that such methods could successfully be modified to fulfil the requirements of convalescent cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. A pilot scheme of this nature was created in this area at the latter end of 1955 and a handicraft instructress was put in charge. Reports which are now coming to hand all indicate that this form of therapy has been extremely well received by most types of convalescents and it is hoped that its activities will be extended before long. During the year an average of 11 patients were declared fit by the Chest Physician in charge that they could safely take up the particular type of therapy for which they were considered most suitable. Some of those engaged on this diversional therapy have made cane-hanging baskets, plant stands, electric light shades and sea-grass stools, whilst others have done embroidery and knitting. Now that the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee has greater funds at its disposal, there is a feeling that something could be done by this body in providing at least some of the raw materials necessary for diversional therapy and also possibly equipment for use by these cases.

Liaison between different Local Authority's services.

For a few years now a liaison has been maintained between the Castleford Maternity Home and one of the Health Visitors on the staff attends regularly to receive and to impart information concerning patients admitted to and discharged from the Home. In conjunction with this scheme the Tuberculosis Health Visitor has co-operated with the Health Visitor who visits the Maternity Home and as a result of this tie-up two women who were on the T.B. register were found alternative accommodation for their confinements in suitable premises.

Provision of houses for tuberculous persons & extra nourishment.

During the year, 7 houses were provided for tuberculous persons by the Borough Council House Letting Sub-Committee, and by additional nourishment in the form of free milk being made available by the West Riding County Council, at the end of the year there were 77 persons receiving such free food.

Home Nursing.

In 1956, Home Nurses carried out the home treatment of 43 cases of tuberculosis, totalling in all 1,357 visits.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

I am pleased to report that there has not been one confirmed case of Diphtheria in Castleford for over seven years. At present 54% of the 0 - 5 population and 90% of the 5 - 15 population are already immunised against the disease.

Whooping Cough.

The following table for the 0 - 5 age groups shows the number of children who have been immunised against Whooping Cough during the years 1952 - 1956.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Under 6 months.</u>	<u>6 months to 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 - 2 years.</u>	<u>2 - 3 years.</u>	<u>3 - 4 years.</u>	<u>4 - 5 years.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1952 (Commencing 1st April)	-	44	51	9	8	-	112
1953	-	174	105	43	22	-	344
1954	1	254	81	13	10	2	361
1955	3	236	66	4	5	4	318
1956	-	158	53	4	5	-	220
	4	666	356	73	50	6	1355

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1956, IN AGE GROUPS.

Notified Diseases.	Under 1 yr.	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over.	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital.
Measles	-	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	10	1
Whooping Cough	17	51	70	89	5	-	3	-	235	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	3	7	10	2	3	-	-	25	20
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	5	5
Polioccephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases.	0 - 5	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital.
Dysentery	5	4	1	-	-	-	10	4
Erysipelas	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia	2	2	5	10	14	-	33	3
Puerperal Typhexia	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4

Smallpox.

The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1952:-

Year		Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 - 4 years.	5 - 14 years.	15 years or over.	Total.	
1952	Vaccinated.	24	1	1	12	15	53	} 76
	Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	-	23	23	
1953	Vaccinated.	46	7	25	77	153	308	} 444
	Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	17	119	136	
1954	Vaccinated.	30	4	4	2	19	59	} 71
	Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	1	11	12	
1955	Vaccinated.	31	5	7	5	17	65	} 83
	Re-vaccinated.	-	-	1	4	13	18	
1956	Vaccinated.	15	-	1	3	13	32	} 47
	Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	-	15	15	

Food Poisoning.

During the year three cases of Food Poisoning were notified in Castleford. Of these cases two suffered from a fairly severe illness but the third was of a mild type. Laboratory investigations disclosed the presence of Salmonella organisms in all three cases and also identified two carriers of these organisms. Unfortunately it was not possible to obtain samples of the food for analysis and the cause of the infection remains unknown.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from three neighbouring authorities, namely, Wakefield County Borough, Pontefract Municipal Borough and Tadcaster Rural District. An average of 725,000 gallons per day were obtained from Wakefield, 509,000 from Pontefract and 30,000 from Tadcaster during the year. The supplies from Wakefield and Tadcaster are soft in character but that from Pontefract is very hard, the former having a total average hardness of 60 p.p.m. degrees clark respectively and the latter of 200 p.p.m.

Purification.

Apart from the purification undertaken at the source of supply, no further action is taken locally for additional chlorination of water in the reservoirs.

Consumption.

In 1956, the average daily consumption for Castleford was 1,264,000 gallons, of which 918,000 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 346,000 gallons industrially. There was a sufficiency of water for all uses.

A survey has revealed the fact that the residents of 5 houses collect their water supply from communal standpipes.

Bacterial Purity.

During the year 579 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these, 17 were reported on as being unsatisfactory, i.e. 2.94%. The highest count of coliform was 18+ and in no case were they faecally of the animal or human type.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951.

Removal to Hospital or other suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

I have to report that during the year it was found necessary to take action under Section 47 of the above Acts and admit one old man to Part III accommodation. He was in need of care and attention and all efforts to recruit the aid of relatives were unsuccessful. On the 24th December, 1956 he was admitted to Beech Towers, Halifax Road, Staincliffe, Dewsbury.

RELAXATION EXERCISES CLINIC.

During 1956, five sessions were held at "Castledene", 44 patients attended with a total of 233 attendances compared with 229 in 1955.

In 1956, 23 classes were held in Airedale, 14 patients attended, with a total of 63 attendances.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE	Days & times of sessions.	No. of sessions during year.	ATTENDANCES				Attending for first time.
			0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	0 - 1
Airedale Methodist Church.	Mondays 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	49	3941	80.4	482	9.8	249
Glasshoughton St. Paul's Institute.	Tuesdays. 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	48	2095	43.6	504	10.5	92
Sagar Street, Castleford.	Mondays & Thurs. 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	95	2605	27.4	1264	13.3	160
West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.	Mondays. 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.	49	2242	45.8	280	5.7	115
		241	10883	45.2	2530	10.5	616

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<u>CENTRE.</u>	<u>No. of sessions.</u>	<u>No. of attendances.</u>	<u>Average per session.</u>	<u>No. attending for first time.</u>
Airedale	32	413	12.9	109
Glasshoughton	21	89	4.2	22
Sagar Street	46	214	4.7	56
Whitwood	48	278	5.8	47
	147	994	6.8	234

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods etc. and their uses, which were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics.

Baby Rice	} Weaning Foods.
Robrex	
Farex	
Trufood Cereal	
Scott's Twin Pack	

Colact	} To increase lactation in nursing mothers.
Lactagol	
I.C.D. Tablets	
Ambrosia Tablets	
Fersolate Tablets	
Ovaltine	
Horlicks	

Glucose	}	Baby tonics and Vitamin Concentrates.
Maltoline & Iron		
Viol		
Adexolin Drops		
Minadex		
Robeleine		
Cow & Gate Full Cream	}	Dried Milk.
Ostermilk No.1.		
Ostermilk No.2.		
Trufood Humanised		
Trufood Follow-on		

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	<u>Castleford.</u>	
	<u>1955.</u>	<u>1956.</u>
Total number of deliveries - as Midwife	243	202
Total number of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse	12	25
Total number of patients ante-natally examined	306	302
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia	221	190
Percentage of domiciliary confinements in Castleford where Gas & Air Analgesia was used	86.66	83.70

PREMATURE INFANTS (i.e. babies weighing under 5 lbs. 8 ozs. at birth).

		<u>Died.</u>
Number born at home and nursed at home	16	-
Number born at home and nursed in hospital	-	-
Number born and nursed in hospital	47	4
	<u>63</u>	<u>4</u>
Number of premature stillbirths	- 6	
Number of premature babies who died in the neo-natal period, including 2 who died directly as a result of prematurity.	- 4	

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Sessions were held at the Divisional Public Health Office each Tuesday and Friday for children up to 15 years of age, and the rate of attendance was twice per week.

The following are the numbers of new cases and attendances in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 15 age groups during the year:-

<u>New Cases.</u>		<u>Total number of attendances.</u>	
<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>	<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>
62	144	855	2611

HOME HELP SERVICE.

During the year the equivalent of 32½ full-time Home Helps were allocated to this Division and the number of cases in Castleford provided with the services of a Home Help was 353, made up as follows:-

<u>Type of Case.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours.</u>	<u>%.</u>
Maternity	16	1114	2
Tuberculosis	9	1851	4
Chronic	314	43923	88
Others	14	2876	6
	<u>353</u>	<u>49764</u>	<u>100</u>

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>Total number of visits.</u>
1955	626	19,144
1956	882	25,212
Average case load in Castleford per Home Nurse		- 4202
Average accepted case load per Home Nurse		- 3000

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

<u>Number of Schools.</u>	<u>Number of Schools inspected.</u>	
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
32	31	31
<u>Number of pupils on roll as at 31st December, 1956.</u>	<u>Number of children inspected.</u>	
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
8557	3456	3074

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

There are nine Centres where Minor Ailments Clinics are held in the district, the main one being at Sagar Street. Subsidiary clinics are held at Ashton Road, Cutsyke, Airedale, Fryston, Hightown, Glasshoughton, Whitwood Mere and Wheldon Lane Nursery Schools.

<u>Defects treated.</u>	<u>Total number of attendances.</u>
861	2773

MENTAL HEALTH OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The practical progress made at the Occupation Centre during the year could be assessed only in the light of two important factors; the first of these was related to the attendances and the second to the type of pupil who had been admitted. Because of the wide extent of its catchment area, coupled with the greater susceptibility of such children to contract colds and other intercurrent infections, the average attendance at the Centre was lower during the winter than the summer. One of the primary aims of an Occupation Centre is to teach the children how to repress undesirable anti-social tendencies and to replace them by habits and standards of behaviour by means of which they will be in a better position to adjust themselves to their environment without any great fear of coming into conflict with the accepted standards of the community. Since much of the responsibility for doing this lies with the teachers at the Centre and since they take this duty most seriously, any factors which cause them to fall short of these ideals such as the one mentioned give rise to feelings of frustration and labour wasted.

As regards the second factor, it was noted that the type of child admitted tended more towards the lower grades and this in turn demanded on the part of the teaching staff a greater emphasis on sense and speech training. The progress made in the former of these two was disappointing but in the latter the results were much more encouraging. In view of the poor speech of many of these children singing is naturally poor, and in spite of the enjoyment derived from such lessons the results again were disappointing. The success of other musical lessons, such as Eurhythmics and Percussion Band, however, more than made up for this disappointment. Many of the children who had originally been taught to read from coloured charts have left the centre and after a considerable amount of very hard work several of the newcomers were successful in coming up to this standard.

In spite of the fact that the facilities for training in domestic subjects are limited good progress has been made and it is interesting to note that as a result of such training some of the older girls are now quite capable of doing certain of these duties without supervision. Handwork continues to be of a high standard and the

accent has been on mending, darning and knitting for the girls so as to make them more useful citizens in the home. Where ones efforts are unco-ordinated and isolated at the periphery it is extremely difficult to formulate a yardstick by means of which we are enabled to compare our own activities with similar establishments, and the report of the Inspector of the Board of Control proved most interesting reading, thus giving a truer perspective of the work done. She commented favourably on the type and standard of the handwork carried out and was most impressed by the individuality of the percussion band as well as the remarkably good discipline which was obtained in spite of having all the pupils in one and the same classroom.

The Parent Teachers' Association formed some two years ago to provide a more common understanding between parent and teacher of the problems peculiar to mental defectives and also to provide such extras for the Centre as could not be obtained otherwise has had a most successful year. The composition of this Committee has altered somewhat from the previous year and it is gratifying to be able to report that the new members are rapidly identifying themselves with the movement. During the year it financed an outing to Bolton Abbey, provided the prizes for the best costume in the Fancy Dress Parade, and in conjunction with the Mental Health Sub-Committee was instrumental in providing a most successful Christmas Party and also another outing to Filey.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, once again I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Senior Public Health Inspector and other inspectorial staff, to the other departments of the Borough Council and to the staff of my department for their co-operation and willing assistance throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J.M. PATERSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E.J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.INST.P.C.

YEAR ENDED 31ST. DECEMBER, 1956.

BOROUGH OF EASTFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent
H.L. WINFIELD, M.R.S.R., F.A.P.H.I., N.I.H.S.P.C.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD.

Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year ended 31st December, 1956, being a
report of the sanitary conditions of the town.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to place before you my Thirteenth Annual Report in which is given a brief review of the sanitary conditions obtaining in the district during the year 1956.

As in all previous years new legislation dealing with the work was enacted, and the most outstanding feature was undoubtedly the coming into being of "The Clean Air Act". Whilst its provisions do not include all that the ardent may have wished for it certainly creates the opportunity for progress by authorities of active nature.

Housing legislation took the form of The Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act of 1956 and The Housing Subsidies Act, 1956. The former expands the scheme of compensation to the benefit of owner/occupiers of property demolished under the provisions of the new Act, whilst the latter Act leases authorities without subsidy except on those houses used for the re-housing of persons from demolished properties.

The final piece of legislation was The Sanitary Inspectors' (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, whereby the title of office was changed from "Sanitary Inspector" to "Public Health Inspector".

HOUSING.

The housing of the people has always been a vital matter in sanitary administration, and as the years go by it becomes increasingly so. In my last report I stated that it must be viewed in three parts, viz: the development of new housing, without which clearance of bad housing is not possible, the actual clearance of unfit houses and the improvement and repair of property generally, and then gave some indication of the progress being made.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that the progress has been sustained, and that much of the work originated in 1955 came to fruition in 1956.

New Housing.

The Ferry Fryston Estate dominates new building in the district and during the year 256 houses were completed there. In the district private building was responsible for eight houses being erected.

The progress made at the Ferry Fryston Estate eliminated any problem of rehousing and so allowed the Slum Clearance Programme to proceed smoothly and without hitch.

The Slum Clearance Programme.

My last report referred to action pending, and I now set out the results secured and the position at the year end.

Clearance Areas.

At the end of 1955 Inquiries were awaited on a number of areas and during the year further areas were reported upon. As a result Inquiries were held as follows:-

19th January	Prospect Terrace	(Seven houses)
	Byford's Row	(Five houses)
29th February	Rockhill Nos. 1 & 2	(Fifteen houses)
29th May	Half Acres No 1	(Ninety-two houses)
25th July	Albion Street Nos. 1 & 2	(Thirty-eight houses)
11th September	Half Acres No 2	(Ninety-one houses)
19th December	Gillatt's Quarry Nos. 1 & 2	(Fifteen houses)

In the case of Byford's Row the original application was for confirmation of a Compulsory Purchase Order, but this being refused a further application was made for the confirmation of a Clearance Order. As objections were again received a second enquiry was held on the 31st October, 1956.

An Order made on a further area, Ford's Row, reported upon in 1955 was not opposed, so confirmation was secured without Inquiry.

At the year end Inquiries were still awaited in connection with three areas, Wheldon Road No 1 (three houses), Templar Street (Five houses) and Half Acres No 3 (one hundred and two houses), whilst the overall picture of area action was as follows:-

Clearance Orders

		<u>No of houses</u>	<u>No of persons to be re-housed</u>
York St/Castle St Area	Completed & Demolished	56	118
Aketon Road No 1.	-do-	6	16
Prospect Terrace	-do-	7	21
Fords Row	-do-	9	29
Aketon Road No 2	-do-	6	14
Rockhill No 1	Action completed tenants re-housed and part demolished	11	25
Rockhill No 2	Completed & Demolished	4	10
Gillatts Quarry No 1)	Reported upon. Clearance		
Gillatts Quarry No 2)	Order made & Hearing held. 15 Result awaited.		32
Byford's Row	Clearance Order made. Hearing held & confirmed in December.	5	9
Templar Street	Reported upon. Clearance Order made. Confirmed in 1957.	5	8
Wheldon Road	Reported upon. Clearance Order made. Confirmed in 1957.	3	9

<u>Compulsory Purchase Orders</u>		<u>No of houses</u>	<u>No of persons to be re-housed</u>
Byford's Row	Compulsory Purchase Order not confirmed by Minister Clearance Order made.	-	-
Half Acres No 1	Action completed. Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed. Tenants awaiting re-housing.	92	304
Albion Street Nos 1 & 2 Areas	-do-	38	102
Half Acres No 2 Area	Action completed. Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed in December.	91	276
Half Acres No 3 Area	Reported upon and declared to be a Clearance Area. Compulsory Purchase Order made in 1957.	102	321

Individual Action.

Action for demolition and clearance was not confined to areas alone, reports being submitted and Demolition or Closing Orders made on seventy-one individual houses, and following an action taken in 1955 the position at the year end was as follows:-

<u>Section 11.</u>	<u>No of houses</u>	<u>No of persons to be rehoused</u>
Demolition Orders made in 1955 but houses demolished in 1956.	13	-
Undertakings not to re-use for human habitation in 1955 but re-housed and closed in 1956.	13	32
Demolition Orders made in 1956 and re-housed and demolished in 1956.	2	3
Demolition Orders made in 1956 and tenants re-housed but houses not demolished.	57	161
Demolition Orders made in 1956 but tenants not re-housed in 1956.	2	-
No of houses reported upon for Demolition Orders but decision not taken, in 1956.	3	-
<u>Section 12.</u>		
Closing Order made in 1955 on parts of buildings but re-housed and closed in 1956.	2	4
Closing Order made in 1956 on parts of buildings and re-housed and closed in 1956.	4	6

HOUSING STATISTICS.

No of dwelling houses in the district.....	12,956
No of back-to-back houses included in above.....	192
1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)...	1,489
(b) No of inspections for that purpose.....	2,066
(2) No of dwelling houses needing further action.	
(a) No considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	280
(b) No (excluding above) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation.	699
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.	
(a) No of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	220
(b) No of defective dwelling houses (excluding (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action.....	356
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16, Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) No of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served.....	2
(2) No rendered fit :- (a) By L.A.....	1
(b) By owners.....	9
Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) No of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	154
(2) No of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:- (a) By L.A.....	-
(b) By owners.....	204
Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) No of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation	65
(2) No of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	61

- (3) No of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....17
- (4) No of houses closed under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953..... 2
- (5) No of houses closed by undertaking of owner.....15

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) No of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... 4
- (2) No of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... -

Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936 and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

- (1) No of Clearance Areas represented during the year..... 5
- (2) No of houses included in these areas.....125
- (3) No of persons to be displaced.....371
- (4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas.
- (a) by Clearance Orders. No made 3 (23 houses)
- (b) by Compulsory Purchase Orders
- No made 2 (122 houses)
- (5) No of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year.....30
- (6) No of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year..... 55 persons from 22 houses.

NEW HOUSES.

No of new houses provided during the year.

By the Local Authority: Permanent type.....256

Temporary type..... -

By Private Enterprise..... 8

The following is a summary of the return submitted of the action taken under the Housing Acts, 1930/36 and the position at the 31st December, 1955.

Part III of the Act. Clearance Areas.

No of unfit dwelling houses demolished.....160

No of persons displaced.....748

Part II of the Act. Individual Unfit Houses.

No of dwelling houses demolished.

By formal action.....182

By informal action..... 32

No of dwelling houses closed..... 60

Parts of buildings closed..... 28

No of persons displaced from above.....998

No of houses made fit.

By formal action.....338

By informal action.....3336

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

Section	Informal Notices	Complied with without Stat'y Notice.	Statutory Notices.	Statutory Notices complied with.	Out standin
Housing Act, 1936 Section 9	4	11	2	2	3
Public Health Act 1936.					
Sections 92/3	313	248	153	98	122
Section 75	779	411	23	15	385
Section 47	-	1	-	-	-
Section 45	219	180	49	27	45
Section 39	115	82	44	20	43
Others	46	25	17	9	30

Key

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 is used to require the thorough reconditioning of houses.

Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 deals with such matters as blocked or defective drains, sink waste pipes, etc.

Section 45 is used for water closets which are defective but which can be repaired with reconstruction.

Section 47 deals with the conversion of privies, waste water closets, etc., to proper wash-down water closets.

Section 75 enforces the provision of proper dustbins.

Sections 92/3 deal with premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance, and are used for general repairs to houses.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued.....	5
No. revoked.....	4
No. of applications for revocation refused.....	3

Housing Act, 1949 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.Grants for Improvements of Existing Houses.

No. of applications received.....	22
No. granted.....	20
Value of grants approved during the year.....	£2862
No. completed in the year.....	20
Value of grants paid in 1956.....	£2846

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

It will again be appreciated that the progress made in the field of Slum Clearance has been, to some extent, at the expense of other services. Consequently the supervision of food supplies has been routine. Vigilance has been maintained but no especial efforts or campaigns launched.

Whilst one appreciates the progress made in earlier years one cannot remain oblivious to the provisions of the recent legislation and the need for an up-to-date survey of food premises. The difficulty, however, is doing all that one would wish to do with the staff available. It is hoped that in the near future we shall be able to implement some of the schemes which at the moment "lie on the table".

The food premises in the town are very little changed from the previous year and are as follows:-

Butchers.....	57
Bakers and Confectioners.....	42
Wet Fishmongers.....	12
Fried Fish Shops.....	32
Greengrocers.....	36
Grocers.....	149
Cafes and Restaurants, etc.....	11

There appears to have been little change during the year.

In addition the following premises have been registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:-

For the manufacture of Ice-cream.....	4
For the sale of Ice-cream.....	118
For the manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Foods, including the preparation of Shell Fish.....	22
As Dairies.....	6

The following premises are actively engaged in food manufacture without being actually registered:-

Sweet confectionery.....	2
Maltsters.....	3
Flour Millers.....	1
Tripe Dressers.....	2
Fat Refiners.....	1

In supervising these food premises the following visits have been recorded:-

Ice-cream premises.....	92
Food preparing premises.....	42
Dairies.....	75
Food Shops.....	461
Cafes, restaurants, etc.....	28
Slaughterhouses.....	1073
Market Shops and Stalls.....	343
Street Vendors.....	-

Food Hawkers. Registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 - Section 76.

Trade	From within the District		From outside Districts
	No. of vehicles registered.	No. of premises registered.	No. of vehicles registered.
Ice-cream	-	-	8
Greengrocers	14	12	-
Grocers	6	5	-
Butchers	4	2	-
Confectioners	9	5	2
Fishmongers	1	1	1

A review of the various sections may prove of interest to your Council.

Meat Supplies. The meat supplies of the town are derived partly from animals killed within the Borough and partly by the purchase of carcasses of animals killed outside the Borough.

From casual observance it would seem that the quantity of meat sold into the town by outside wholesalers is considerable whilst the supplies killed within the district rest largely with one wholesaler operating within the Borough slaughterhouse. In brief, the number of butchers buying "on the hoof" is very small and the trade is tending to drift very rapidly into the hands of the wholesalers. Apart from any other aspect this drift is helping to create a serious shortage of trained slaughtermen and one is bound to look with apprehension to the future.

As the country is now without a policy on slaughterhouses districts move on a day-to-day basis, with the smaller authorities tending to lean on their larger neighbours.

Whilst some business firms still use their own slaughterhouses and employ their own men the general drift of trade is to the public abattoirs and unless these centres recruit and train young men to the work one can foresee the time when the trade lacks a vital factor - the agency for killing and dressing the animal carcasses.

During the year Your Council continued to operate the former C.W.S. slaughterhouse as a public slaughterhouse and a full report on this will follow at a later stage.

In addition three private slaughterhouses were licensed with two operating regularly and one spasmodically.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food issued Model Byelaws relating to Sanitary Conditions and Management of Public and Private Slaughterhouses. These byelaws were adopted by the Corporation and approved by the Ministry in October, 1956.

The Byelaws control the keeping of animals in slaughterhouses the cleanliness, ventilation and drainage and the provision of sanitary conveniences, washing facilities. Other provisions require proper receptacles for offals and blood and manure. Occupiers of slaughterhouses have been notified of the Byelaws and steps are being taken to implement them.

As in former years all carcasses were inspected as near the time of slaughter as possible and the following tables give details of the work. These relate to all animals killed in the district and not merely to those killed at the public abattoir.

It will be seen that there was a considerable increase in the numbers killed - particularly of cattle other than cows and sheep, with a falling off in the number of pigs:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1613	908	126	6794	2808
Number inspected	1613	908	126	6794	2808
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	149	87	-	19	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.2	9.6	-	0.3	0.2
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	3	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	75	45	-	-	18
Percentages of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.7	5.3	-	-	0.6
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Carcases, Part-Carcases and Organs Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Carcases	4	-	1	1	6
Forequarters	1	-	-	-	1
Hindquarters	3	-	-	-	3
Heads and Tongues	83	-	-	16	99
Lungs	71	-	-	-	71
Plucks	-	-	10	5	15
Hearts	1	-	-	-	1
Udders	16	-	-	-	16
Livers	231	-	-	5	235
Kidneys	3	-	-	3	6
Loins	-	-	-	2	2

Diseases

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis	124	-	-	18	142
Cirrhosis	151	-	2	-	153
Mastitis	16	-	-	-	16
Abscesses	42	-	-	-	42
Angioma	8	-	-	-	8
Parasitic	6	-	14	-	20
Bruising	1	-	2	-	3
Actinomycosis	4	-	-	-	4
Pericarditis	1	-	-	-	1
Inflammation	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis	2	-	-	1	3
Necrosis	1	-	-	-	1
Cysticercus Bovis	1	-	-	-	1
Uraemia	-	-	-	1	1
Septicaemia	1	-	-	1	2
Acute Tonsillitis	1	-	-	-	1
Moribund	-	-	1	-	1
Emphysema	2	-	-	-	2

In recent annual reports I have commented upon the incidence of disease found in the animals slaughtered and the figures for 1956 are no less interesting than those of previous years.

In 1956 the number of cattle (other than cows) showed a marked increase over 1955 - 1613 as against 1135; cows dropped slightly, 908 as against 1019 whilst calves increased to 126 from 44. Sheep and lambs also rose in number to 6794 from 4872, whilst pigs decreased to 2808 from 3325.

Of the cows slaughtered only three were affected with Generalised Tuberculosis and condemned in entirety, whilst 45 were found to be affected in part only. These combined figures show that 5.3% of cows slaughtered were affected in some measure by tuberculosis, an improvement on the 14.1% figure of 1955 and a great improvement on the previous two years of 35.6% and 40.6% respectively.

Cattle other than cows continued to show little evidence of disease. Only one full carcase was condemned on the grounds of Generalised Tuberculosis, whilst 75 were found to be affected in part only. The combined figures give 4.7% for 1956 as against 5.2% for 1955, 6.4% for 1954 and 9.4% for 1953.

In the case of other animals the figures were even lighter, only 0.3% of sheep slaughtered were affected with disease, none were tubercular whilst all the calves slaughtered were free of disease.

Of the pigs slaughtered, 0.6% were affected with tuberculosis and 0.2% with other diseases, indeed light figures.

Careful inspection was made for Cysticercosis and one carcase was found to be affected.

From the foregoing statistics it will be seen that the animals slaughtered within the district are of high standard and the general public can look with confidence on their meat supplies.

The Public Abattoir. The management of the abattoir remains vested in my Department, and the organization of previous years has continued.

Whilst the premises are small and consequently carry limitations of space they continue to serve the needs of many of our tradespeople. The demands of the trade continue to make Sunday slaughter imperative whilst at the same time providing extensive operations in cattle and sheep in the following two days. The middle and latter part of the week being given over to pigs and some sheep.

The permanent staff consists of a foreman slaughterman, assisted by a second slaughterman and a yardman. This staff is augmented on Sunday by casual labour.

Meat inspection was shared by the whole of the staff available, Sunday duty occurring generally once per month, but now more frequently.

The following tables show an increased throughput during the year, with a consequent increase in both income and expenditure. A small profit was recorded.

Public Slaughterhouse.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows
January	-	83	4	119	19	637	138	3
February	-	75	1	83	29	369	249	4
March	-	93	-	75	52	352	221	2
April	-	92	-	79	7	351	175	4
May	-	97	-	76	-	291	150	3
June	-	97	2	64	-	372	114	2
July	-	134	3	80	1	516	131	1
August	-	100	-	71	-	407	136	3
September	-	134	-	77	1	682	209	4
October	1	146	6	59	11	750	272	1
November	-	134	7	57	3	684	303	3
December	-	146	3	65	2	716	442	4
Totals 1956	1	1331	26	906	125	6127	2540	34
1955	3	806	21	998	33	4169	3004	60

In the Abstract of Accounts for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1957, the Abattoir Account is as follows:-

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>INCOME</u>	<u>£</u>
Wages	3706	Charges	4549
Equipment and Tools	137	Sale of Waste	222
Compensation	456	Telephone	22
Gas & Electricity	119	Salary reclaimed	13
Cleaning Materials	4		
Bedding & Fodder	14		
Postage & Telephone	2		
Repairs & Alterations	11		
Adverts. & Stationery	1		
Rates	123		
Protective Clothing	11		
Transport	172		
Insurance	19		
	<u>4775</u>		<u>4805</u>

Private Slaughterhouses. The three private slaughterhouses in use were those licensed in 1954. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was as follows:-

Private Slaughterhouses.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows
January	-	24	2	-	1	159	22	-
February	-	20	-	-	-	41	29	-
March	-	21	1	-	-	42	32	-
April	-	19	1	-	-	23	21	-
May	-	17	1	-	-	42	21	-
June	-	11	3	2	-	49	6	-
July	-	20	3	-	-	94	27	-
August	-	16	1	-	-	70	8	-
September	-	18	3	-	-	73	7	-
October	-	23	5	-	-	84	18	-
November	-	21	2	-	-	43	11	1
December	-	23	-	-	-	47	31	-
Totals	-	233	22	2	1	667	233	1

Milk. There was virtually no change in the town's milk supply during 1956. It would seem that the trade has operated on a settled basis for several years and the only changes are those of personnel. There remain 142 registered distributors, all save one retailing heat treated milk - the one exception retailing some pasteurised milk along with tuberculin tested milk produced on his own farm. This latter is situated outside the Borough boundary.

The C.W.S. Retail Society continues to be our largest single supplier, operating from its own plant at Ashton Road.

The Manorcroft Dairies and their associate Company, Express Dairies, Sheffield, continue to supply both pasteurised and tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk to many of our small retailers, whilst 135 persons are registered for the sale of "sterilized" milk.

In all cases delivery is in sealed bottles and none from open cans. In previous reports, I have referred to the treatment metered out to milk bottles after use and before return to the purveyor. Observation indicates that this treatment has in no way improved and one cannot therefore be surprised at rumours received of dirty bottles. Let it be said that no specific complaint was received during the year.

Throughout the year the Department has continued its policy of sampling by bacteriological, biological and chemical examination. The results are appended in tabular form.

It will be seen that of the 380 samples submitted for biological examination, 10 gave a positive result, a figure comparable with previous years.

During the year 55 samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis and 6 were found not to comply with legal standards.

The following tables summarise this section of the work:-
Registration of Producers, Distributors and Dairies.

Pasteurised Milk

No. of Producers of pasteurised milk.....1
No. of inspections of pasteurising plant.....65

Distribution

No. of Distributors on register.....142
No. selling Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk..... 1
No. selling Pasteurised Milk..... 39
No. selling T.T.Pasteurised Milk..... 35
No. selling Sterilized Milk.....135

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination.

Raw Milk

No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test...228
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test...117
No. which did not satisfy the above Test.....111

Tuberculin Tested Milk

No. of samples submitted for the prescribed test.. 68
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test 59

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	102
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	102
No. satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	100

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	101
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	101
No. satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	100

Sterilized Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	5
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	5
No. satisfying Turbidity Test	5

Milk - Biological Examination for Tuberculosis

No. of samples submitted for above test	380
No. giving negative result.....	365
No. giving positive result.....	10
No. of samples void.....	5

The results of the investigation of the positive samples of milk are shown in tabulated form.

Sample No.	Date of Sample	Type of Supply	Result of Investigation
101	31/1/56	Raw milk to Pasteurising Plant.	Infection not traced. Further sample taken(329)
153	21/2/56	-do-	Herd sold. 6 slaughtered other 3 proved negative
258	10/4/56	-do-	Infection traced but cow had been sold for slaughter. Rest certified clear.
329	8/5/56	-do-	One cow slaughtered under T.B.Order. Rest certified clear.
364	23/5/56	-do-	One cow slaughtered under T.B.Order. Rest certified clear.
555	14/8/56	-do-	Infection traced but the 3 cows involved were sold for slaughter during investigation
613	4/9/56	-do-	One cow slaughtered under T.B.Order. Rest certified clear.
647	18/9/56	-do-	Infection not traced. Further samples taken proved negative.
680	25/9/56	-do-	Infection traced but cow sold for slaughter. Rest certified clear.
698	2/10/56	-do-	Infection traced but cow sold for slaughter. Rest certified clear.

Sampling of Milk for Chemical Analysis.

Samples taken - Informal 49.
Formal 3.

No. of Samples - Informal 3.
Adulterated. Formal 3.

Details of Adulterated Samples

Sample No.	Date	Analysis	Action taken
215C	2/5/56	2.98% Fat 8.42% Solids not Fat.	Sample taken as check from farm where appeal to cow samples gave poor results and where advice of Agricultural Executive Committee on feeding had been given. Further contact was made with Agricultural Executive Committee
223B	2/10/56	2.64% Fat 7.84% Solids not Fat.	Followed up by Formal Sample 237.
227A	2/10/56	2.83% Fat 8.57% Solids not Fat.	Followed up by Formal Samples Nos. 237/9. Reported as Genuine.
236	16/10/56	3.46% Fat 7.50% Solids not Fat	Followed by Appeal to Cow Samples. Nos 240/241.
240	18/10/56	4.18% Fat 7.22% Solids not Fat.	<u>Appeal to Cow Samples.</u>
241	19/10/56	3.52% Fat 7.84% Solids not Fat.	Cows were "drying off" and farmer ceased supply until after calving.

Ice-Cream. The sale of ice-cream, as with milk appears to have arrived at a settled basis. Although four premises are registered for manufacture, very little ice-cream is in fact produced within the district. Sales are mainly of pre-packed brands retailed from shop premises, 118 such premises being registered for the purpose.

In the summer months these sales are augmented by visitors from itinerant vendors from outside the district.

Sampling was undertaken during the year but on a somewhat reduced basis. The results, however, indicated a consistent standard of commodity.

The following tables summarise the work:-

No. of premises registered for sale during the year.....15.
No. of premises registered for manufacture during the year.....Nil

Position at end of 1956.

No. of premises registered for sale of ice-cream.....118.
No. of premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream..... 4.

Sampling for Bacteriological Examination.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
No. of Samples taken.....	48	100	192	297	277
No. of samples classified Grade I..	41	87	144	252	199
No. of samples classified Grade II	6	10	23	28	50
No. of samples classified Grade III	1	3	16	12	22
No. of samples classified Grade IV	-	-	7	5	6

Samples for Chemical Analysis.

No. of Samples taken..... 5
 No. of Samples adulterated..... Nil

Fish. Again there is little change to report, the town's fish supplies continuing as in former years. Three wholesalers supply the bulk of the trade from warehouses within the district, the fish being cleaned and prepared before sale to the retailer. As in previous years, supplies of smoked fish and shell fish are prepared and sold to the retail trade.

All the premises are of excellent construction and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

The retail shops are all provided with refrigerated show cases and refrigerated stores and again this side of the trade is well conducted.

Fried fish and chips are as popular a dish as ever, but it is in this branch of trade that one feels improvements are called for, particularly in the construction and use of preparation rooms.

Other Foods. The Department exercised all possible supervision over food premises and shops and as in former years dealt with a considerable quantity of foodstuffs found to be unsound. Excellent co-operation was secured from the trade, retailers readily seeking assistance in dealing with unfit or doubtful commodities.

The following articles were dealt with either at the shop premises or were brought to the office for inspection:-

103 lbs Liver	8 tins Other Fish
22 tins Corned Beef	5 jars Mincemeat
471 lbs Boiled Ham	3 jars Jam
16 lbs Sausage	5 tins Soup
355 lbs Beef	15 tins Peas
18 lbs Pressed Veal	59 tins tomatoes
11 tins Tongue	7 tins Beans
27 tins Steak	2 tins Other Vegetables
10 tins Luncheon Meat	11 tins Fruit
19 tins Other Meats	9 tins Evaporated Milk
225 lbs Bacon	55 lbs Butter
11 tins Salmon	16 lbs Cheese.

Samples were also taken under the terms of the Food and Drugs Act and the following table covers this work:-

	<u>No. of samples taken</u>		<u>No. of samples adulterated</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Beef Sausages	1	-	-	-
Butter	1	-	-	-
Tea	1	-	-	-
White Pepper	1	-	-	-
Ice-Cream	-	5	-	-
Totals	4	5	-	-

During the year two complaints were received of foreign bodies in articles of food.

The first was from the purchaser of a meat pie, who found in the interior of the pie a small ticket. The manufacturers submitted to the Council that this was a ticket used in the bakehouse system which had inadvertently found its way into the pie. The explanation was accepted but a warning issued against recurrence.

The second complaint was from the purchaser of a walnut loaf and the foreign body proved to be a box nail. Your Council authorised proceedings to be instituted and the suppliers appeared before the Local Bench of Magistrates. After hearing the evidence the Magistrates found the defendants guilty of an offence and imposed a fine of £5.

It will be seen that the Department has maintained routine supervision of the town's food supplies which in the general sense are well organised and of good quality. It must also be realised, however, that we have not yet applied the fuller provisions of the new Food and Drugs Act and the Regulations made thereunder. A complete survey of all food premises is now called for and undoubtedly we shall find that some changes are called for. At the moment this survey must be deferred until some of the staff problems are solved.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in our supply system during the year, although preparations were well in hand for the new mains required for the turnover to the Wakefield supply. Our supplies have been drawn from both the Wakefield and Pontefract Corporations with some assistance from the Leeds Corporation.

In the light of previous experience a regular check was maintained on all supplies and the results again confirmed the need for systematic chlorination of our reservoirs and mains.

Details of this sampling are as follows:-

No. of samples taken from reservoirs.....209
 No. showing coliform organisms..... 1
 No. of samples taken from consumers' taps.....406
 No. showing coliform organisms..... 16

The following is a tabulated list of unsatisfactory samples.

Date of Sample	No. of Sample	Address	No. of coliform organisms	
			Non Faecal	Faecal
19/6/56	261	Town Hall	2	2
19/6/56	266	Redhill new reservoir	4	-
3/7/56	289	Treasurer's Dept.	5	-
10/7/56	301	Treasurer's Dept.	2	-
16/10/56	478	Treasurer's Dept.	9	-
16/10/56	487	Mexboro Terrace	16	-
16/10/56	488	Cinder Lane	16	-
19/10/56	489	Treasurer's Dept.	3	-
19/10/56	497	Cutsyke Pumping Stn.	2	-
19/10/56	498	Mexboro Terrace	16	-
19/10/56	499	Cinder Lane	18+	-
22/10/56	504	Mexboro Terrace	18+	-
22/10/56	505	Cinder Lane	6	-
26/10/56	519	Cutsyke Pumping Stn.	3	-
26/10/56	520	Mexboro Terrace	1	-
26/10/56	521	Cinder Lane	9	-
5/11/56	545	Mexboro Terrace	2	-

Water Fryston Village. This hamlet continues to be served by the public supply fed to an iron storage tank to reduce pressure.

Carr Wood. The natural spring still exists at Carr Wood, but the communal stand pipe is believed to be generally used by persons resident in the area.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The Public Baths still constitute the sole swimming facilities of the district. The pool is open from April to October and the water is sampled regularly by the Department. This again comprised weekly examination for bacterial count and monthly sampling for chemical analysis. The results showed the pool to be in perfect condition at all times and once again the Baths Superintendent and his staff have to be complimented on the excellence of their work.

No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination.....42.
No. showing coliform bacilli.....Nil

Chemical Analysis

Date of sample	Total solids	Parts per million			
		Chlorides	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed
2.5.56	300	45	0.01	0.10	1.8
5.6.56	720	370	0.25	0.20	5.6
5.7.56	900	355	0.20	0.60	4.8
6.9.56	800	330	0.10	0.25	3.0

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

In my last report I referred to possible new legislation for dealing with atmospheric pollution, and this did in fact reach the statute book in the form of "The Clean Air Act, 1956". Members of the Council will recall that at the December meeting of the Public Health Committee I reported at length on this enactment and ventured to make suggestions and recommendations on Council owned buildings.

One cannot prepare an "Annual Report" without making further reference to this piece of legislation and without making reference to the problems of the district.

It will be seen in later tables that the sootfall as recorded by the four gauges was little different from the previous year, whilst the sulphur content of the atmosphere showed little variation except in the case of Cinder Lane. It will be further appreciated that the sootfall is heavy - what then is the primary cause? Undoubtedly the domestic chimney!

An observer stationed on the Park Hill and getting a panoramic view of the district will see odd bursts of smoke from some industrial chimneys, the characteristic cloud of the local coke ovens but above all the steady emission from thousands of domestic chimneys. Here is the hardcore of the problem, and here in the new Act is the provision to deal with the problem - the establishing of smoke control areas by the local authority, a provision which is virtually denied this (& other mining area authorities) by the simple but almost unsurmountable barrier of "concessionary coal."

If smoke control areas are to be prescribed heating must be by means other than bituminous coal, and one cannot expect the mineworker to purchase gas, electricity or smokeless fuel for heating purposes when he has available to him an abundance of coal at nominal prices.

Before any progress can be made in mining areas, this problem will have to be resolved if, in the interests of Public Health, the mineworker is to forego his concessionary coal, he must be provided with a just and equitable alternative. The problem is a serious one, but it is not too much to hope that both the management and men of the industry will have the vision to see the immense benefits to be derived from a clean atmosphere and will ultimately arrive at a solution.

In the meantime one sees the tragedy of new housing schemes, equipped with the means of rapid turnover to control areas, forming new and extensive areas of pollution. It is some consolation to know that these houses have a limited number of solid fuel appliances and that these are of "approved" standard.

In the new Act provision is made for dealing with "dark" smoke - both industrial and domestic, but the particular sections are not yet in operation. When operable they will have particular relation to industry and it is not therefore untimely to consider this aspect. Whilst the position of the domestic chimney seems without hope it is very pleasing to be able to record continuing progress in the industrial field. The waste heat boiler installed at our local glass works during the latter part of 1955 has eliminated a source of considerable pollution, whilst the new plant at the sweet confectionery works has produced marked improvement. It is interesting to record that when the latter plant was brought into use it was prevented from efficient operation by the bad quality of the fuel supplied. The wet, heavy nature of the coal causing "clogging" of the mechanical stokers causing boiler staff to resort to hand-firing. A change of fuel has, however, removed this condition.

The progress made at various collieries has been maintained. At one colliery the mechanisation of the boiler house has reduced a previous black emission to a light-coloured haze. At a second colliery the electrification of the winding engines has completely eliminated "smoke emission".

Progress has also been made with the problem of the coke ovens. After prolonged meetings and discussions tangible results are at last visible. Towards the end of the year under review preliminary works were commenced, and early in the current year large scale reconstruction was commenced. We look forward to the time when these works will have replaced the old, out-worn and defective plant.

It must not be thought, however, that all our industrial problems are resolved. Smoke pollution at one of our chemical works has not yet been eliminated; the plans for additional plant not yet being implemented, whilst some black emissions are still noted at one of our local potteries. Here improvements have been made to the boiler apparatus, which have considerably reduced but not eliminated outbursts of black smoke, but the continued use of hand-fired kilns creates regular and prolonged emissions. Further improvements at both works are necessary and the provisions of the new Act may well secure the necessary alterations.

Difficulty was experienced during the year from the operation of plant used in the manufacture of road construction material. Here black clouds are emitted from coal fired boilers, and oil fired plant. Negotiations are in progress with the firm and some improvement is to be recorded. The position is, however, still unsatisfactory.

In my last report I referred to pollutants other than smoke and noted that at one of our chemical works part of the plant had been closed for overhaul. Whilst this closure existed the adjoining sulphur trioxide gauge showed considerably reduced figures each month. With the plant back on operation these recordings will take on an added interest. Whilst it is appreciated that the firm concerned are making great efforts to improve the plant it must be admitted that the process has its own particular emission. So far means of complete control or eradication have not been found and the resulting fumes are not only visible but irritant, and effective for considerable distances. If means could be found to divert or neutralise these emissions relief would be brought to many of our residents.

In presenting what is, I hope, a very frank review of Atmospheric Pollution, I would not end without stressing the value of Propaganda and Precept.

If the Clean Air Act is to be successful it must have the wholehearted support of the community, and this can only be secured if the people are fully convinced of the value (and problems) of cleaning the atmosphere.

During the year no opportunity has been lost in propounding the theme to groups of adults and schoolchildren and it is vital that this work continues. One cannot feel, however, that precepts by the Local Authority would be one of the best forms of publicity. Our public offices are almost smokeless and a survey (with alterations) would not be difficult or costly and would ensure complete freedom from emission.

The various departmental depots, alas often guilty of air pollution, could all be quickly converted to smokeless fuels, leaving only our two industrial chimneys for attention. The destructor chimney, by virtue of the material burned, is never guilty of dark emission and that at the Public Baths seldom gives off more than a light coloured haze. Being so much in the public eye, it is, however, a point of argument and a completely smokeless rim would be a great advertisement for clean air - apart from probably offering a saving in cost!

Concluding this review may I be permitted to point out that the responsibility for atmospheric pollution is not confined to one section of the community but to all. The dangers are now well appreciated and the desire for improvement widespread but results can only be secured by the help and collaboration of all.

Sootfall - Tons per square mile

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	18.49	21.16	9.76	21.36
February	27.62	8.09	9.64	13.98
March	-	13.00	-	17.15
April	26.14	17.30	6.20	21.80
May	17.22	13.80	6.47	9.16
June	29.09	21.33	15.84	19.60
July	34.00	15.75	11.37	16.51
August	17.99	13.00	9.54	22.57
September	-	13.67	15.31	13.24
October	-	15.42	15.81	19.17
November	13.14	13.14	8.97	12.09
December	22.61	25.62	11.11	20.79
Totals	206.30	191.28	120.52	207.42

Sulphur Trioxide Estimations - Milligrammes per Day.

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	5.82	4.09	4.56	6.11
February	6.82	2.50	2.35	4.63
March	3.56	1.25	3.21	3.78
April	2.93	1.46	2.09	2.64
May	2.87	2.27	2.17	2.59
June	1.65	2.01	1.86	2.12
July	2.55	1.80	1.25	2.21
August	2.52	1.90	1.62	2.37
September	2.49	1.58	1.69	2.01
October	2.68	1.75	1.60	2.40
November	3.69	2.93	3.27	3.59
December	4.43	3.96	3.21	4.57
Averages	3.50	2.29	2.41	3.25

Sootfall - Shown in tons per square mile per annum

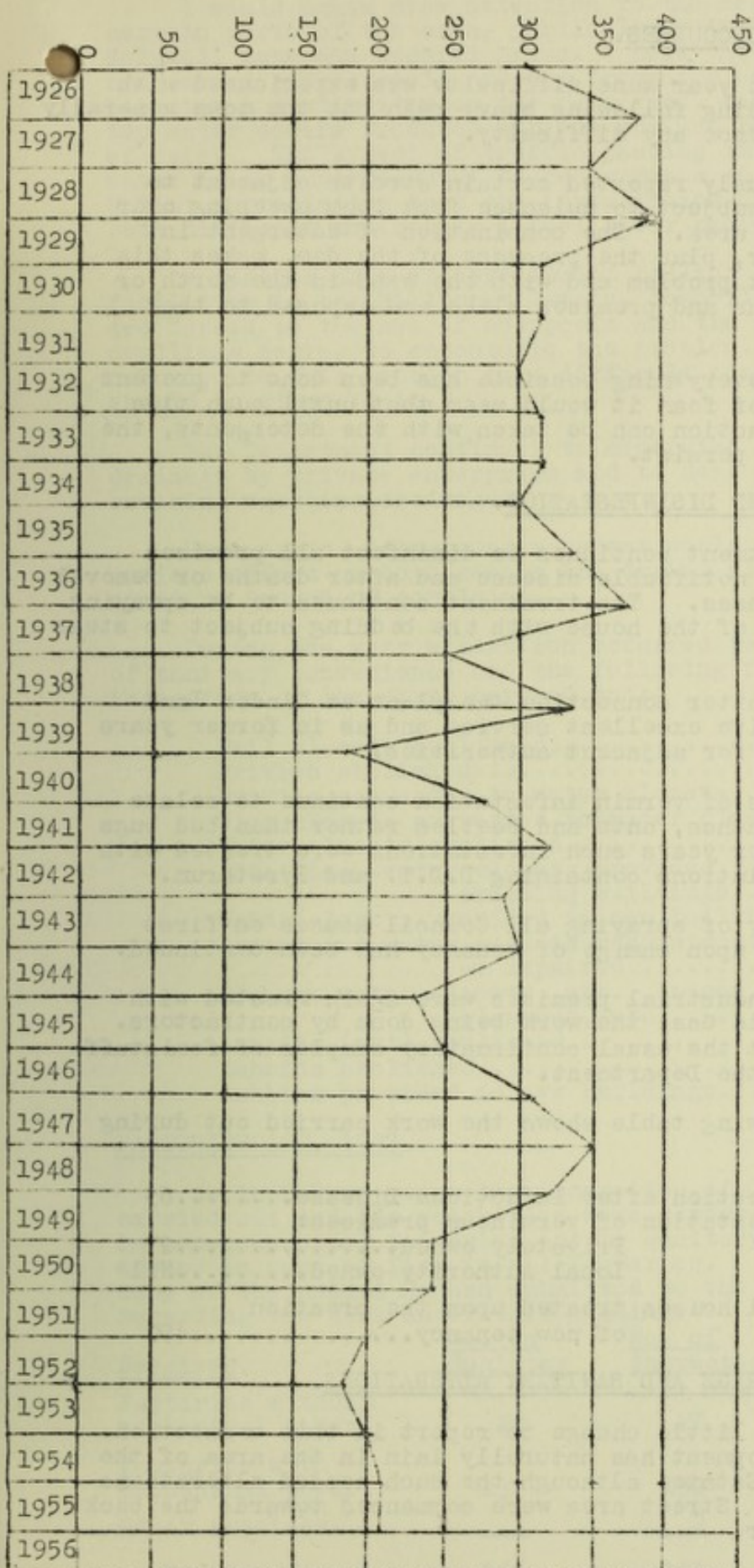
Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1956	206.30	191.28	120.52	207.42
1955	245.35	167.24	124.74	208.40
1954	266.10	183.12	144.82	193.12
1953	141.99	168.98	125.83	178.76
1952	194.55	258.20	139.24	204.70
1951	216.27	285.72	155.42	243.16
1950	165.76	185.61	150.37	242.70
1949	190.51	172.97	147.52	321.44
1948	237.13	257.32	212.90	352.26
1947	176.32	269.19	217.74	307.11
1946	204.72	249.72	161.52	254.04

Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Average for year - milligrammes per day

Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1956	3.50	2.29	2.41	3.25
1955	5.09	2.03	2.48	2.82
1954	4.32	2.86	2.83	3.50
1953	2.61	2.11	2.13	2.30
1952	2.09	1.47	1.79	1.91
1951	2.01	1.67	1.73	1.91
1950	1.60	0.95	1.63	1.98
1949	not established		3.23	3.18
1948	"	"	3.79	3.37
1947	"	"	2.79	2.91
1946	"	"	2.51	2.19

ANNUAL SOOTY/IL II TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1926 TO 1956 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD
1926 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD.
1944 ON ARDS SITUATED AT CARLTON STREET, CASTLEFORD.

SCALE - 1" = 100 tons.



RIVERS AND WATERCOURSES.

During the year some difficulty was experienced with localised flooding following heavy rain but the town generally did not experience any difficulty.

As previously reported certain streets adjacent to the river are subject to nuisance from foam sweeping over from the river area. The combination of detergent in the river water, plus the presence of the dam, makes this an ever present problem and with the wind in the north or east pedestrians and premises alike are exposed to the nuisance.

Although everything possible has been done to prevent accumulation of foam it would seem that until such time as a remedial action can be taken with the detergents, the condition will persist.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Department continues to disinfect all premises after cases of notifiable disease and after deaths or removal of pulmonary cases. The treatment continues to be spraying and fumigation of the house with the bedding subject to steam treatment.

In this latter connection the plant at Cinder Lane continues to give excellent service and as in former years undertook work for adjacent authorities.

Complaints of vermin infestation continue to relate more to cockroaches, ants and beetles rather than bed bugs and as in former years such infestations were treated with proprietary solutions containing D.D.T. and Pyrethrum.

The policy of spraying all Council houses on first occupation and upon change of tenancy has been continued.

Certain industrial premises were again treated with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, the work being done by contractors. After treatment the usual confirmatory samples of foodstuff were taken by the Department.

The following table shows the work carried out during the year:-

Disinfection after Infectious Disease.....	65
Disinfestation of verminous premises:	
Privately owned.....	27
Local Authority owned.....	Nil
Council houses treated upon the creation of new tenancy.....	490

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS.

There is little change to report in this connection. Sewerage development has naturally lain in the area of the Ferry Fryston Estate, although the much needed alterations in the Chapel Street area were commenced towards the back end of the year.

I would again draw attention to the need for sewers in certain parts of the area, particularly in the area of Holywell Lane and Redhill Drive. Here the domestic premises are served by cesspools and the frequency of cleansing is becoming a costly item on the rate fund, whilst the lack of top water sewers produces serious surface ponding in times of rain. The affect of traffic passing through the flood water is an embarrassment to pedestrians on the footpath. Whilst appreciating that the installation of sewers would be both difficult and costly I feel their presence is long overdue.

A further area of development calling for sewerage facilities is the Hillcrest Estate, Townville. All the houses are forced to the use of cesspools and the increasing number of dwellings serves to accentuate the problem. Although the solution to this problem is a difficult one, serious consideration should be given to it.

The Department continues to supervise the construction of drainage by private enterprise and to deal with complaints covering existing drainage.

Here again underground movement would appear to have serious effect on both sewers and drains alike creating a constant source of complaint.

During the year alteration occurred to various forms of sanitary convenience and the following figures give an indication of the works carried out:-

Pail closets abolished.....	7
Privies abolished.....	-
Privies converted to water closets.....	Nil
Slop closets converted to water closets.....	2
Water closets abolished.....	53
Additional water closets provided to existing buildings.....	30
Water closets provided to new buildings.....	280
Drains and water closets reconstructed or repaired.....	207
Drains, water closets, etc., opened, cleansed, etc.....	108
Ashpits (wet) abolished.....	Nil
Ashbins abolished.....	53
Ashbins provided to new buildings.....	280

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

As in former years the inspection of factories was carried out and our activities were directed to cleanliness in non-mechanical factories and to sanitary accommodation and escape in case of fire in all factories. The following is a copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour regarding the work under this heading:-

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of inspections.</u>	<u>Notices Served.</u>
Factories without mechanical power.	22	27	Nil
Factories with mechanical power.	137	132	Nil
Other premises.	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Nil</u>
Totals	<u>160</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>Nil</u>

Cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Defects</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Ref.to H.M.I.</u>	<u>Ref.by H.M.I.</u>	<u>Prosec- utions.</u>
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences.	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

No. of outworkers on register - 4.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

The town continues to be served by six cinemas all of which are well maintained.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Two common lodging houses are still in existence, both cater for men only. They have always been found to be extremely clean, well maintained and well managed.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Once again it has been necessary to exert constant vigilance over this form of dwelling. Despite the improvement in the housing position there still remain people who prefer a moveable van to a permanent structure. This desire usually arises from the economic circumstances but this in no way eases the problem. All possible effort was made to prevent an insidious growth of this type of dwelling and during the year one serious incident was encountered.

An individual who had earlier, had both his application for licence refused and his appeal dismissed, sited and occupied a van in complete defiance of the authority. Proceedings were taken and the offence having been proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrates a fine was imposed. An appeal against this was taken to Quarter Sessions, but was here dismissed. The van was then vacated.

Travelling hawkers give rise to some difficulty but co-operation by owners and members of the Police Force prevented overlong visitations.

As in previous years some travelling showmen used sites in the town as winter quarters in addition to visiting for the seasonal fairs. Following complaints during the previous year consultations were had with the van owners and the difficulty was overcome.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

There was no change in our system during the year, two rat catchers being employed full-time. The methods and materials employed are those prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and there is every indication that this routine work effectively controls the rat population.

Naturally, infestations do occur from time to time, and the vulnerable areas are still the river bank, the sewage works and agricultural lands. The town's sewerage system is affected to varying degrees, some areas appearing to offer greater attraction than others. The regular treatment and inspection of these is essential, although during the year only one treatment was possible due to shortage and difficulty of the outdoor staff.

The Council continues to retain its membership of the Local Advisory Group and your officers attend the meetings.

The following statistics detail the work done during the year:-

Sewer Treatment.

1956/57 Test Baiting.

No. of manholes baited.....	114
No. of clear takes.....	-
No. of part takes.....	-

1956/57 Maintenance Treatment.

No. of manholes baited.....	44
No. of clear takes.....	6
No. of part takes.....	15

Premises inspected and found infested during the 12 months ended 31st March, 1957:-

<u>Property</u>	<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>		
Corporation Property	-	18	3	21
Dwelling houses	-	116	37	153
Business Premises	-	22	49	71
Agricultural property	-	2	-	2

No. of treatments:-

Corporation Property.....	73
Dwelling houses.....	213
Business premises.....	88
Farms.....	2

376

	<u>No. of Properties Inspected</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Corporation Property	37	94
Dwelling houses	2888	3131
Business premises	755	764
Farms	12	15
	<u>3692</u>	<u>4004</u>

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

Sixty-two premises are licensed to store petroleum and petroleum mixtures, the licences authorising the storage of 123,270 gallons of petrol and 500 gallons of petroleum mixtures.

Inspection and supervision proceeded on a normal basis and it was noted that a number of licencees installed new pumps at their stations. These are all designed to meet modern requirements.

TOYS FOR RAGS.

The Department continues to be ever watchful for this type of activity and during the year one gatherer was found contravening the Act. Proceedings were authorised, successfully prosecuted and the offender fined.

Whilst this type of offence is now rarely seen it is appreciated that individuals do exist who are prepared to pay flying visits to different towns for the purpose of a quick trade with children moving to and from their homes at the Noon break. Their visits are not always known, but when occasion presents itself prosecution is most desirable, for it is only the inflicting of a penalty which deters this type of individual.

MARINE STORE DEALERS.

This trade is well established in the area, six premises being registered. In addition to the staff of the Department, several police officers are authorised to act as Officers under this Section of the Act. Consequently all premises are regularly visited.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These still comprise two gut scrapers, two tripe boilers, one fat melter and two rag and bone dealers. All premises were visited and found to be well maintained.

NUISANCES FROM KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

Two serious cases of nuisance from the keeping of animals were reported towards the end of the year. The first from the keeping of dogs in unsatisfactory conditions and the second from the keeping of pigs. Notices were served in December and the nuisances fully abated early in the new year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Once again there is no change to report. Three premises are still registered under the Act and all are well maintained.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

The registration provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, are still applied and 51 premises are so registered.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no factories in the district preparing rag flock but one premises in the town is used for upholstering work and is registered accordingly.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 50.

I continue to be the authorised officer of the Local Authority for this Section of the Act. During the year enquiries were made concerning the interment of certain persons, and it was necessary for the Local Authority to undertake responsibility for the burial of one person.

MORTUARIES.

Our needs continue to be served by the two mortuaries at Cinder Lane and Glass Houghton. Whilst every endeavour is made to maintain these premises in a clean and satisfactory state it is regretted that complaints are received from time to time from pathologists and others. The fact remains that they are both extremely limited in capacity and devoid of those ancillaries which modern practice demands. In former reports I have stressed the need for a new central mortuary built to modern requirements and I would again urge the Council to take steps to this end.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND.

	<u>Informal</u>	<u>and Formal Action.</u>
Nuisances found in 1956.....	1033	304
Nuisances left over from 1955...	180	59
Total requiring abatement.....	1213	363
Abated during 1956.....	770	235
Outstanding at end of 1956.....	440	128

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This review covers refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing and public conveniences; the figures included relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1957.

The Department appreciates that an efficient cleansing service is a vital health service and every endeavour is made to give our town's people regular collection of refuse, hygienic disposal, and clean and tidy streets.

To maintain a high standard for this service is not always easy, for many difficulties are to be encountered. Not the least of these is the maintaining of an adequate and conscientious out door staff. Whilst the Council has in its service a nucleus of loyal employees of long standing, their numbers do not cover all needs and unfortunately the complement is brought to full by a minority of constantly changing individuals.

Earnings in this class of work do not appear to compare with wage rates in industry so that newcomers tend to assess the position and move on. Wage rate increase during the year did not stop this drift but more surprising was the declining by the men of an ashbin-collection bonus scheme. One can appreciate the unwillingness of the more elderly men to participate in a scheme which undoubtedly called for greater effort but one would have felt that younger men would have gladly accepted the chance to increase their earnings. Such however was not the case.

Sickness amongst men, particularly during the winter months is a further difficulty to overcome and again often forms a service problem.

During the year the work was also affected by the National Petrol Rationing requirement. By careful management and with the aid of a comparatively mild winter we were able to contribute our quota of fuel saving.

As in previous years increases were experienced in both water rates and material costs; creating in turn an increase in overall cost of the service.

Whilst every economy possible may be practised there is little we can do to counterbalance such increases to a service operating on so fixed a basis.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The Department continues to operate a five day week from March to October and a five and a half day week from November to April. The elimination of Saturday work during the summer months is appreciated by the workmen of the Department and also by housewives, for the activity of the ashbin collector is not particularly welcome to the house-wife who has completed her weekend cleaning on Friday afternoon or early Saturday morning. The service does not appear to suffer in any way from this arrangement.

Engaged on the work are two Dennis Paxit rear loaders, two Karrier C.K.3 and one Karrier Gamecock side loaders, two Karrier Bantam side loaders and one Morrison Electri-car. During the year an order was placed for a rear loader of the fore-and-aft type, but delivery was not secured in the year. Arrangements were also made to replace the Morrison Electri-car, but owing to the fuel situation this was not put into operation until after the year end. It will be appreciated that this latter vehicle is used solely on shop premises, bringing in paper and cardboard for baling and some refuse for incineration, and I regret to have to make adverse comment in this connection. Over the period the crew of this vehicle made repeated complaints of the conditions existing at shop premises, and a survey revealed that at many premises the storage facilities were completely inadequate, and all too frequently ignored by the staff of these premises.

It is hoped that improvement will be secured during the coming year.

No report of this nature can be complete without reference to the weight of material to be removed from domestic premises. This is typical of all mining areas, but the presence of heavy material in ashbins often constitutes a serious threat to the men lifting the bins. On the other hand the depositing of dross and stone in the gutters or on the verges of our highways is a most untidy practise. One would wish that some system could be adopted for preventing this material reaching the consumers' premises.

In my last report I made mention of the deterioration of ashbins and drew attention to the merit of Municipal ownership. During the year a systematic effort was made against the defective or missing ashbin, and during this campaign I was instructed to set out for the Health Committee a full report on Municipal ownership. This report was presented to the Committee at its November meeting but after careful consideration The Committee decided to take no action upon it. At the turn of the year considerable progress had been made with the campaign which has continued into the current year. The provision of a properly covered ashbin is essential in both the interests of hygiene and refuse collection.

CONTROLLED TIPPING

This naturally remains our main means of disposal. During the year tipping was carried on at three sites.

(a)Redhill Drive Here the former limestone quarry has received the refuse from Airedale, Ferry Fryston and Glasshoughton. Of the original area some 80% has been brought up to road level and work is now confined to the north east corner. During the year we were fortunate to secure large quantities of clean earth which have been used to cover the finished area. This has now given rise to vegetable growth and during the season the Park's Department have ploughed and harrowed the surface on several occasions. In addition trees have been planted around the whole perimeter, together with a small shrubbery in a corner adjacent to a bus halt. The appearance is now quite transformed and residents in the area are beginning to appreciate the improved condition. One noteworthy feature is the degree of subsidence occurring; the lower layers of tipping are settling noticeably and in very uneven pattern, consequently the surface offers undulations which will prevent final development for several years.

(b)The Healdfield Quarry Rapid progress has been made at this former clay quarry. During the summer and early winter tipping took a normal course and the level of the quarry floor was raised between six and eight feet, but in the late winter and early spring vast quantities of material were received from the Coke Ovens, where reconstruction of the plant had commenced. This influx very quickly produced a raising of level, but despite this the normal water level was not overcome. Undoubtedly this excavation will fill to fixed level, and any water showing above tipping level will follow the old, well known pattern, namely the giving off of Sulphuretted Hydrogen. This condition calls for utmost vigilance and must be regarded as the greatest hazard of this venture.

(c)Wheldale Sewage Works The tipping commenced in the previous year was brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and as a result an adequate support bank constructed to the sludge lagoons.

The needs and siting of these tips prevented works being undertaken at Three Lane Ends, and the two small areas referred to in my last report still remain to be filled off.

DESTRUCTOR

With the plant at Wheldon Road still out of commission, incineration has had to be continued at the small temporary plant installed at Cinder Lane.

Despite its primitive construction this has given excellent results and the prolonged experiment has convinced me of the high efficiency of the existing brick chimney and indicates without question that this is a very suitable site for a destructor plant.

During the year a sub-committee considered the transfer of the existing plant from Wheldon Road to Cinder Lane, but difficulty was experienced in securing positive information. These enquiries are, however, being continued.

SALVAGE

The collection, baling and sale of waste paper, continues to form an integral part of the service.

During the year the market for this material suffered a reverse and we were restricted in our consignments to the mills, a quota system being brought into being. In addition the price range was reduced and as a result of these two factors both our output and our income suffered a decline. Nevertheless, the net result was a profit of £.564 to be offset against cleansing costs.

It should also be appreciated that the separation and sale of this material eliminates the cost of incineration or alternatively its embarrassing presence in our tips and is thus more than justified.

The sale and collection of scrap metal was also continued and produced an income of £.105.

The following statistical information will be found of interest.

COLLECTION

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins (estimated weight)	21,647	9
Ashpits " "	364	15
Shop Refuse and salvage " "	1,045	4
	<u>23,057</u>	<u>8</u>

The gross cost of this service was £.23,857.

In addition the Department removed 197 tons 18 cwts of refuse from the Market premises, the cost of which was borne by the Markets Committee.

As in previous years tradespeople and others conveyed material to the destructor and to the tips.

The emptying of cesspools was carried out as required and it is estimated that 4229 tons 15 cwts of sewage was so removed at a cost of £.998.

TIPS

Materials disposed of at the tips were as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	21,647	9
Ashpits	364	15
Destructor Waste	124	11
Street Sweepings	1,313	14
Gully Cleansing	2,328	10
Total	<u>25,778</u>	<u>19</u>

DESTRUCTOR

Shop Refuse	286	11
Market	197	18
Total	<u>484</u>	<u>9</u>

Materials salvaged during the year were as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts	£
Waste Paper	619	-	4,747
Scrap Metal	36	-	105

The gross expenditure on disposal was £.8573, but with the income from salvage and trade refuse of £.4852 this was reduced to a net figure of £.3721.

STREET CLEANSING

As the Ferry Fryston Estate develops new streets are added to the cleansing service and we now cover approximately 50 miles of road and cleanse some 5,100 gullies.

Street sweeping continues to be partly mechanical and partly manual. Two sweeper collectors are employed mainly on open traffic roads. Towards the end of the year the older of the two machines was replaced by a new machine of modern design. This type of appliance is undoubtedly most economical when employed on main traffic routes, but is not suitable for use in the town centre amongst daily traffic.

The staff of manual sweepers now numbers 16, some operating on the gang system some on the beat. The two pedestrian controlled electrically propelled orderly carts, continue to give excellent results, one - operated by a gang of four is responsible for the Ferry Fryston Estate and part of the Airedale District, whilst the second - operated by a gang of three is located in the town centre. Between the hours of 7.0a.m and 9.0a.m this gang with some, augmentation, deals with the shopping centre, after which the sweepers move out to their individual areas.

Once again the quantity of litter proved a noticeable feature and one is forced to the conclusion that no amount of publicity will affect an improvement. It would seem that more drastic measures, such as are employed abroad, might well be tried. An on-the-spot penalty might well prove the answer to the problem.

Gully cleansing is by vacuum machines. Three are now employed, but not solely on this work. They take as part of the duties cesspool cleansing, sewer flushing, sewer and drain blockage removal, emptying of cellars in time of flood and many other duties. They are an invaluable asset to any cleansing or health service.

Of the winter season there is little to say, as for once comparatively mild weather was experienced. Occasional frost called for road gritting, and two light falls of snow required attention. The usual treatment of salt with grit was followed, with the added use of ploughs for the snowfall - once again the whole resources of the Department being employed and again showing the value of a mobile Department.

The English winter is well known for its vagaries, and probably the most difficult part of the work is estimating the needs of the weather. A mild winter such as the last experienced is accepted with relief - but with apprehension for the next.

Cost Statement 1956/57.

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£	%
1.	<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE</u>				
	(i) Labour	14410	6752	21162	65.25
	(ii) Transport	9425	1101	10526	32.45
	(iii) Plant, etc.	22	720	742	2.30
	(iv) Other Items	-	-	-	-
	(v) Total Gross expenditure	23857	8573	32430	100
2.	GROSS INCOME (including £.....received from other local authorities.	-	4852	4852	-
3.	NET COST	23857	3721	27578	-
4.	Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s d	s d	s d	
5.	Gross cost per ton, labour only.	12 6	5 6	18 0	
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only.	8 2	11	9 1	
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton.	20 8	3 0	23 8	
		£	£	£	
8.	Net cost per 1000 population.	571	89	660	
9.	Net cost per 1000 premises.	1677	261	1938	

(b) Street Cleansing.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and watering	Street gully Cleansing	Total	% of total gross expend- iture
	1	2	3	4	5
	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£	%
1.	<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE</u>				
	(i) Labour	7717	618	8335	62.13
	(ii) Transport	3267	1579	4846	36.12
	(iii) Plant, etc.	235	-	235	1.75
	(iv) Other Items.	-	-	-	-
	(v) Total gross expenditure	11219	2197	13416	100
2.	GROSS INCOME (excluding reimburse ments from Ministry of Transport and the County Council.	-	-	-	-
3.	NET COST	11219	2197	13416	-
4.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
5.	GROSS EXPENDITURE on snow clearance not included previously.	944	-	-	-
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	2 d			
6.	Net Cost (per street mile cleansed).	29. 7			
		£	£	£	
7.	Net cost per 1000 gullies cleansed.		113		
8.	Net cost per 1000 population.	269	52	321	

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There has been no change in the accommodation during the year.

Attendance is only provided in connection with the womens accommodation at Bradley Street, where the duties consist of attendant and cleaner.

The mens section and all urinal accommodation are all served by part-time attendance and cleaning.

I would again draw attention to the urgent need for additional accommodation in various parts of the town. This need has existed for several years but the provision of new conveniences would appear to have been lost in the spate of other development.

STAFF

Deputy Public Health Inspector	- Mr.J.Rooke.
Additional Public Health Inspectors.	- Mr.J.F.Ellison (to 1st Nov. 1956)
	Mr.J.H.Cooper (to 31st Nov 1956)
	Mr.B.Schofield (from 1st June 1956)
Technical Assistants	- Mr.J.D.Hill.
	Mr.H.Burton.
Clerks	- Miss D.J.Lane.
	- Mrs J.Chappell.
	- Miss V.A.Davison.

It will be seen that a vacancy occurred amongst the additional inspectors from the commencement of the year to the 18th June, and recurred on the 1st November; this was followed by a further resignation and at the commencement of 1957 two vacancies did in fact exist.

I cannot but comment on this, a most serious matter for the Department. The shortage is not confined to this Authority but does in fact extend throughout the country, and in an era when our duties and responsibilities are growing its existence is disquieting. If all the schemes for slum clearance, food hygiene and clean air are to be carried forward, adequate staffs must be available. Shortage inevitably causes curtailment of schemes, and in Castleford this will be more apparant in the report for 1957. The future is not encouraging, for recruitment to the profession is much below requirement and much investigation is being made into this; some measures are being taken to overcome it, one notable feature being the change of title. The old title may have been a contributory cause but a much more obvious one is the scale of salaries awarded to Public Health Inspectors by the National Joint Council, plus the denial of proper status to the profession.

A more intelligent approach to these features by 'National Bodies' would quickly produce results beneficial to both Local Authorities and the country as a whole.

One hopes that, in the interest of the Community, such action will be taken.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I would again express to the Council my appreciation for the confidence shown me and would again thank my colleagues in all Departments for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

To the staff of the Department, both indoor and outdoor, I would express thanks for the loyal assistance given at all times, and particularly would I thank my Deputy Mr. Rooke for his help throughout the year and in the preparation of this report, and Miss D.J. Lane, senior member of the clerical staff, for the lead given in the routine work of this Department.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E.J. WINFIELD.

Senior Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Public Health Inspector's Department,
Cinder Lane,
Castleford.
23rd October, 1957.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I would again express to the Council my appreciation for the confidence shown me and would again thank my colleagues in all departments for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

To the staff of the Department, both indoor and outdoor, I would express thanks for the loyal assistance given at all times, and particularly would I thank my Deputy Mr. McKee for his help throughout the year and in the preparation of this report, and Miss D. E. Jones, senior member of the clerical staff, for the work given in the preparation of this Department.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. L. WINTER.

Senior Public Health Inspector
and Consulting Hygienist.

Public Health Inspector's Department,

City Hall,

Wellington.

1st October, 1937.

