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Contributors

Castleford (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1957

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BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1957

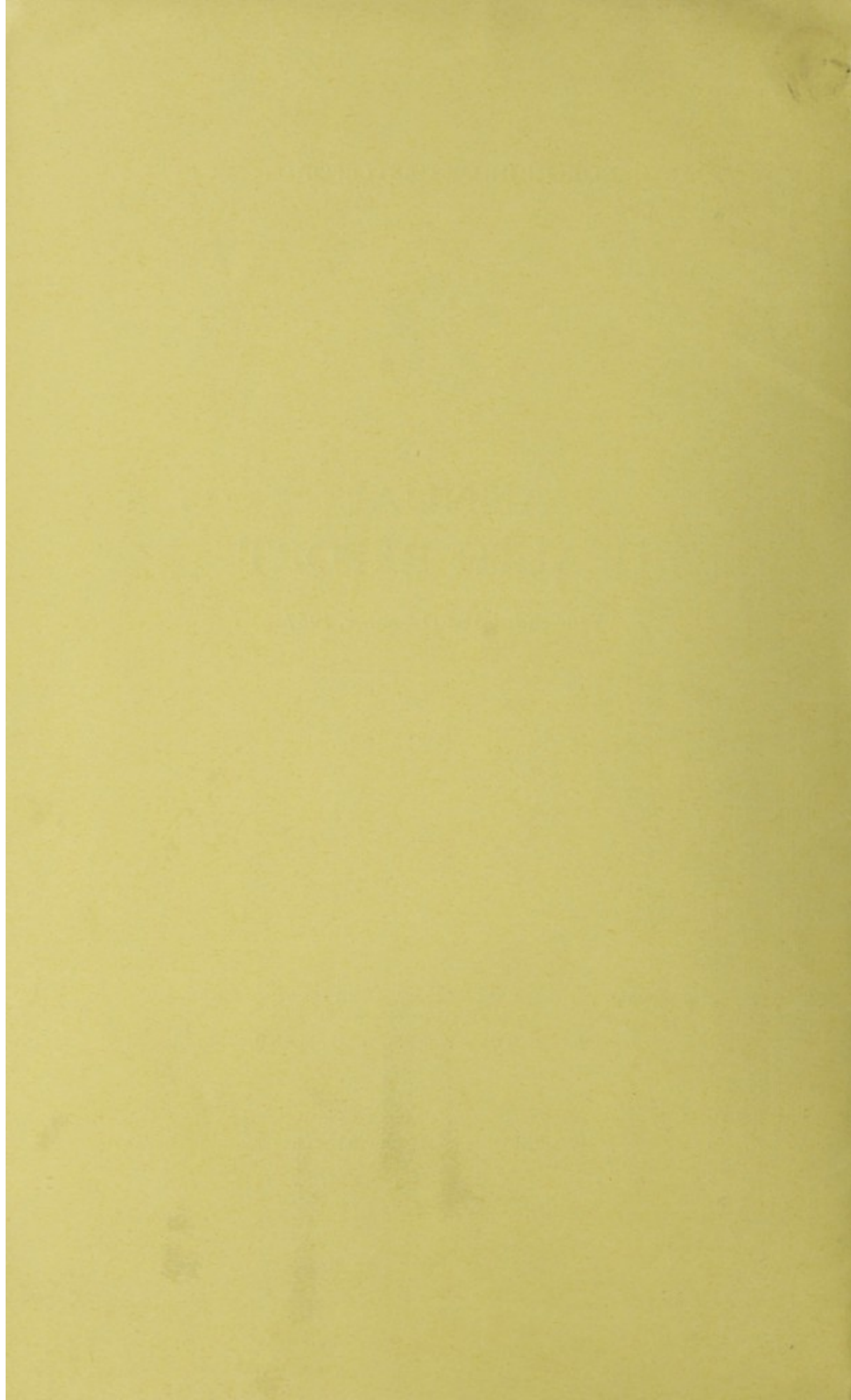


Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare and School Medical Services:

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.



THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1957.

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.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927

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

J. M. Robinson, M.D., D.P.H., D.I.H., M.A., F.R.C.

Public Health Officer and District Medical Officer

J. M. Robinson, M.D., D.P.H., D.I.H., M.A., F.R.C.



MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1957.

Chairman.

Cr. J. Smart

Vice-Chairman.

Alderman A. Pickersgill (Mayor)

Aldermen.

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

Councillors.

H.Astbury
A.Ball
Mrs.R.Belcher
W.E. Broxup (Resigned)
J.Budby
A.Hanson
D.Jennings
S.Limbert
Mrs.V.Lowe
Mrs.W.McLoughlin
N.Nelson
Mrs.A.Norton
F.I.Pennington
A.Poulter
P.H.Roberts, J.P.
Mrs.M.E.Taylor
J.F.Tumelty
A.H.Waites
J.Walsh
Mrs.B.M.Ward
E.Westmoreland

MINISTERS OF THE CROWN

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

as at 1st December, 1957.

Chairman.

Mr. J. L. ...

Vice-Chairman.

Mr. A. P. ...

Members.

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Secretary.

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

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Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

Mr. A. P. ...

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.

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

J.E.Fahy, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M. - Died 20th November, 1957.

PART TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - Maternity & Child Welfare.

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

E.A.Connell, M.B., B.S. - Medical Officer for Airedale Infant Welfare & Ante-Natal Clinics.

D.K.Shuttleworth, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Glass Houghton 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.

Telephone Numbers.

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

Featherstone 245

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

Pontefract 3583

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

Castleford 2005

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

" 2217

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

" 2689

J.M.Goodall, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. - Resigned 30th June, 1957.

B.M. Miles, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. - Appointed 8th July, 1957.

" 3216

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

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

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

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MIDWIVES.Telephone Numbers.

D. Tomlinson, S.C.M. 47 School St., Wheldon Rd., Castleford.	Castleford	2344
* 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., 47 Kendal Drive, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.	"	2334

* Relief Midwife.

HOME NURSES.

* E.Gothorp, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Flat No.2, West Villa, Hightown, C'ford.	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 - Resigned 10th December, 1957.	"	3295
N.C.Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M. 99, Sheepwalk Lane, Townville, Castleford - Resigned 31st October, 1957.	"	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. Resigned 30th April, 1957.		
I.Hibbert, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., Flat No.1, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford - Appointed 13th May, 1957.	"	3550

* Relief Home Nurse.

/ Part-time Home Nurse.

ASSISTANT HOME NURSES.

L.Ainsworth, S.E.A.N., 6, Victoria St., Whitwood Mere, Castleford. Retired 31st May, 1957.	Castleford	2470
J.Baxter, S.E.A.N., Cawood Villas, Barnes Road, Castleford.	"	2074

REVIEW

TELEPHONE RECORDS

1. Tolson, J. Edgar, 4100 ...
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THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour of presenting to you this, my seventeenth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1957.

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Area.

Area (Acres).....	4,394
Population (Estimated R.G. 1957).....	41,690
Population (Estimated R.G. 1938).....	43,090
Number of Inhabited houses(1957).....	13,045
Number of Inhabited houses(1938).....	11,026
Rateable Value.....	£324,805
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£1,220
Density of Population.....	9.5

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

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glass Houghton,
Half Acres, Redhill, Snawthorne, Wheldale-
Lock Lane, Whitwood and Whitwood Mere.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live. Legitimate.....	323	291	614
Illegitimate.....	12	9	21
	<u>335</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>635</u>
Still. Legitimate.....	11	7	18
Illegitimate.....	1	1	2
	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>
Total Births.....	<u>347</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>655</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 15.2 (Corrected - 14.7)
Still Borth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 0.48 (Corrected - 0.47)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Live Birth Rate for Castleford (Corrected)	17.5	15.91	15.2	13.98	14.19	14.77
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding) Administrative County)	15.4	15.7	15.1	15.4	16.4	16.7

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

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	30.6	29.5	24.6	30.21	25.3	30.5
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales	22.6	22.4	23.4	23.1	23.0	22.4

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

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	2	9
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>

Death Rates of infants under 4 Weeks of Age
per 1,000 live births.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Castleford	17.8	13.11	9.72	18.9
England and Wales	17.7	17.3	16.9	16.5

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

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	6	1	7

Death Rates of infants under 4 Weeks from
prematurity per 1,000 live births.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Castleford	2.97	6.56	3.2	11.0

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	10	6	16
Illegitimate	3	1	4
	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>

Castleford. England & Wales

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 related live births	-	32	23
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DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 live births.</u>						
Castleford.	41	38	28	26	16	32
England & Wales.	28	27	26	25	24	23
<u>Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.</u>						
Castleford.	40	35	26	27	17	26
<u>Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.</u>						
Castleford.	67	103	69	-	-	191

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>
1953	0.00	1.1
1954	1.5	0.8
1955	0.00	0.75
1956	0.00	0.51
1957	0.00	0.5

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	<u>Castleford</u>	
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
All causes (Corrected - 13.46)	10.33	10.2
Infective and parasitic diseases, excluding Tuberculosis	0.14	0.02
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.22	0.07
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis - all forms	0.22	0.07
Cancer	1.68	1.82
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.58	1.63
Heart and Circulatory	3.64	3.07
Respiratory Diseases	1.34	1.42

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Death Rates for Castleford (Corrected) (per 1,000 Home Population)	11.80	11.52	12.51	12.45	13.73	13.46
England and Wales	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1957

<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u> (per 1,000 live & still births)	<u>Castleford</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	0.00	0.11
Due to abortion	0.00	0.36
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.47</u>

<u>Death Rates per 1,000 Home Population.</u>		
All causes (Corrected - 13.46)	10.2	11.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.00	1.89
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.07	0.11
Influenza	0.10	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.11
Pneumonia	0.55	0.73

DEATHS

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
242	183	425

CAUSES OF DEATH.

(Deaths taken from the Registrar General's Tables)

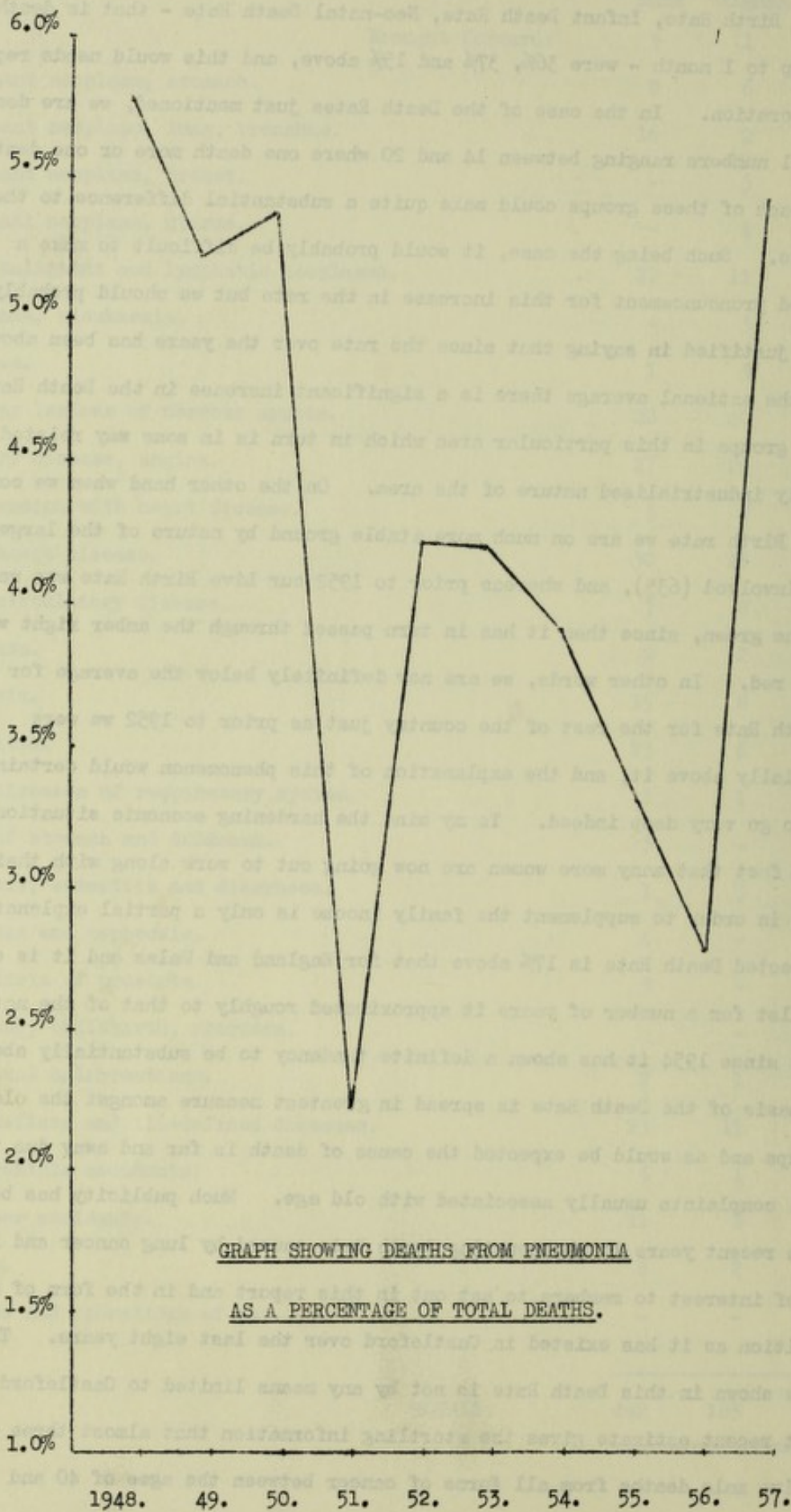
	<u>1957</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, Other forms.	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease.	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	-	1
Carried forward:	3	1	4

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brought forward:	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	8	6	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	16	2	18
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	21	11	32
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	3	3
Diabetes.	1	3	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	28	40	68
Coronary disease, angina.	27	20	47
Hypertension with heart disease.	3	7	10
Other heart disease.	30	26	56
Other circulatory disease.	7	8	15
Influenza.	2	2	4
Pneumonia.	15	8	23
Bronchitis.	23	6	29
Other diseases of respiratory system.	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	3	-	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	3	4
Nephritis and nephrosis.	4	-	4
Hyperplasia of prostate.	3	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	23	15	38
Motor vehicle accidents.	3	1	4
All other accidents.	11	8	19
Suicide.	6	2	8
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
TOTALS:	242	183	425

VITAL STATISTICS.

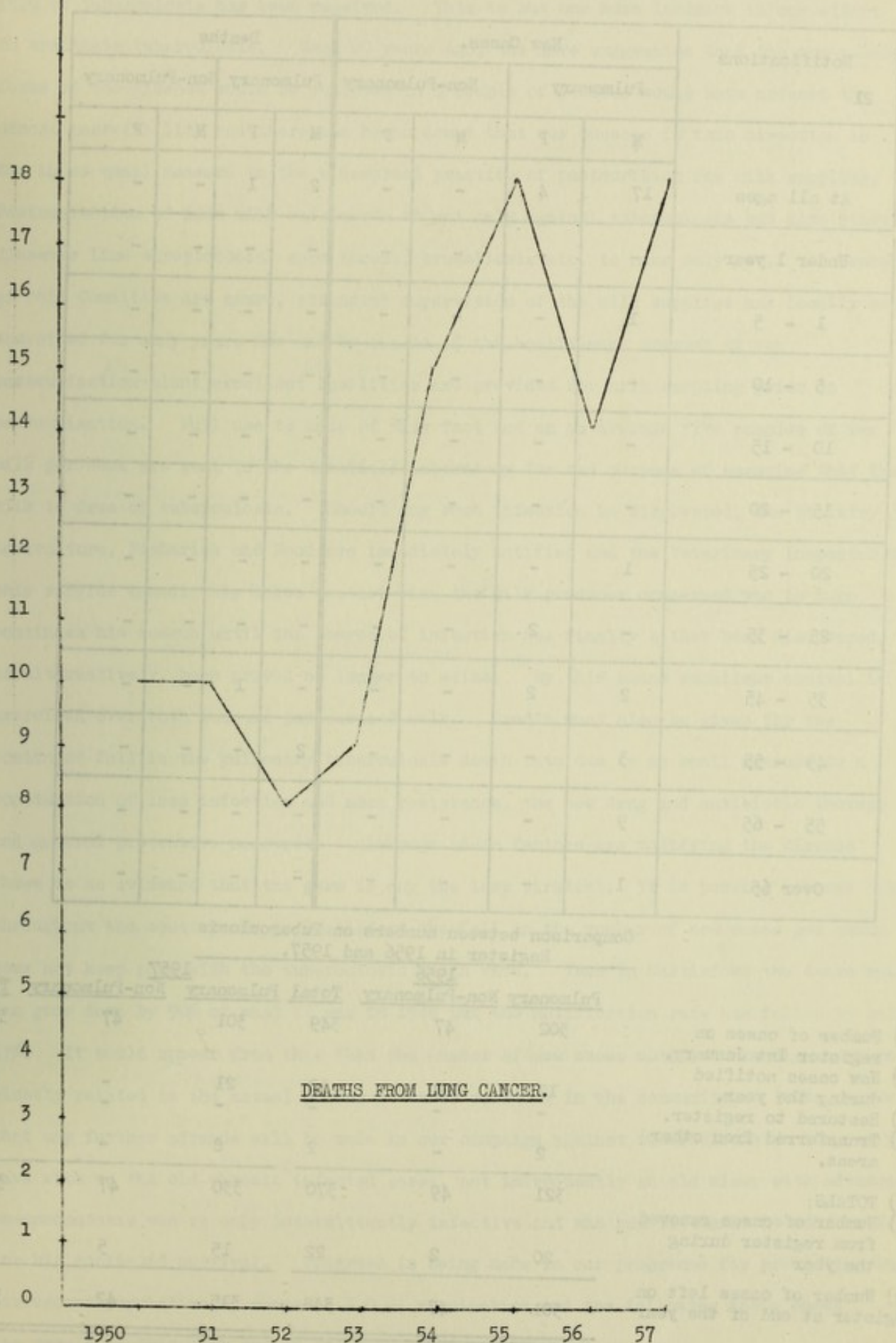
Whilst the local Birth Rate was almost 9 per cent below the national average, the Still Birth Rate, Infant Death Rate, Neo-natal Death Rate - that is deaths of infants up to 1 month - were 36%, 37% and 15% above, and this would needs require some elaboration. In the case of the Death Rates just mentioned, we are dealing with small numbers ranging between 14 and 20 where one death more or one death less in each of these groups could make quite a substantial difference to the final rate. Such being the case, it would probably be difficult to make a considered pronouncement for this increase in the rate but we should probably be amply justified in saying that since the rate over the years has been above that of the national average there is a significant increase in the Death Rate of these groups in this particular area which in turn is in some way related to the highly industrialised nature of the area. On the other hand when we consider the Live Birth rate we are on much more stable ground by nature of the larger numbers involved (635), and whereas prior to 1952 our Live Birth Rate was well inside the green, since then it has in turn passed through the amber right well into the red. In other words, we are now definitely below the average for the Live Birth Rate for the rest of the country just as prior to 1952 we were substantially above it, and the explanation of this phenomenon would certainly appear to go very deep indeed. To my mind the hardening economic situation plus the fact that many more women are now going out to work along with their husbands in order to supplement the family income is only a partial explanation. Our corrected Death Rate is 17% above that for England and Wales and it is curious that whilst for a number of years it approximated roughly to that of the national average, since 1954 it has shown a definite tendency to be substantially above it. The emphasis of the Death Rate is spread in greatest measure amongst the older age groups and as would be expected the cause of death is far and away due to internal complaints usually associated with old age. Much publicity has been given in recent years to the mounting Death Rate caused by lung cancer and it may be of interest to members to set out in this report and in the form of a graph the position as it has existed in Castleford over the last eight years. The increase shown in this Death Rate is not by any means limited to Castleford and the most recent estimate gives the startling information that almost three out of every five male deaths from all forms of cancer between the ages of 40 and 74 is due to cancer of the lung.

As will be seen from the following graph the Pneumonia Death Rate is the second highest since 1948 and probably is consequent upon the Influenza Epidemic during the second half of the year.



GRAPH SHOWING DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA

AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.



DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications 21	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	17	4	-	-	2	1	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 55	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
55 - 65	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis
Register in 1956 and 1957.

	1956			1957		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
(a) Number of cases on register 1st January.	302	47	349	301	47	348
(b) New cases notified during the year.	17	2	19	21	-	21
(c) Restored to register.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Transferred from other areas.	2	-	2	8	-	8
(e) TOTALS:	321	49	370	330	47	377
(f) Number of cases removed from register during the year	20	2	22	15	5	20
(g) Number of cases left on register at end of the year	301	47	348	315	42	357

TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis still continue to fall and for the first time in the history of the township not one notification or one death from the non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis has been received. This is but one more landmark in our effort to eradicate tuberculosis. Some 20 years ago, the mere suggestion that the non-pulmonary forms of the disease would be eclipsed in a couple of decades would have aroused the utmost incredibility and there can be no doubt that our success in this direction is due in no small measure to the widespread practice of pasteurising raw milk supplies. Pasteurisation of such milk safeguards it not only against tuberculosis but also other diseases like streptococcal sore throat, brucellosis etc. to name only two. As members of this Committee are aware, stringent supervision of the milk supplies has locally been exercised for many years now and by reason of the bottle-neck created at our pasteurisation plant excellent facilities are provided for milk sampling prior to pasteurisation. Full use is made of this fact and on an average five samples of raw milk per week are sent to the Wakefield Laboratory for the purpose of ensuring that the milk is free of tuberculosis. Should any such infection be discovered, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are immediately notified and the Veterinary Inspector of this service immediately makes contact with the milk producer concerned who in turn continues his search until the source of infection has finally either been discovered, or alternatively, been proved no longer to exist. By this means excellent control is exercised over both raw and pasteurised milk. Credit must also be given for the continued fall in the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate due in no small measure to a combination of less infection and more resistance, the new drug and antibiotic therapy and general preventive measures. Although these factors are modifying the disease there is no evidence that the germ is any the less virulent. It is passing strange that throughout the country and in Castleford the fall in the number of new cases per annum does not keep pace with the tuberculosis death rate. Thus in Castleford the death rate has gone down by 90% of what it was in 1948 but the notification rate has fallen by only 57%. It would appear from this that the number of new cases notified nowadays is more closely related to the actual number of cases existing in the community. It is unlikely that any further advance will be made in our campaign against tuberculosis so long as we have with us the old chronic infected cases, not infrequently an old miner with advanced pneumoconiosis who is only intermittently infective and who has to thank the antibiotics for his continued survival. Progress is being made in our programme for protecting the adolescent population by means of B.C.G. vaccination and the following table shows the result of this work during the years 1956 and 1957.

	1956	1957
No. of 13 year old children on school register at beginning of year.	855	865
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary.	475	350
No. of acceptances	247	201
No. tested.	223	183
No. found positive (i.e. had already had contact with T.B.)	53	39
No. negative	149	124
No. not ascertained	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>
No. vaccinated	149	124
Percentage of children who have been in contact with T.B. and discovered during the year.	24%	24%
Percentage of children who have never been in contact with T.B. and discovered during the year.	76%	76%

Thus we can assume that 76% of the school population have never been in direct contact with tuberculosis and are, therefore, in need of vaccination. This is an aspect of our programme which is continually being borne in mind.

Ratio of Contacts seen by the Chest Physician to number of cases notified.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of actual cases.</u>	<u>No. of contacts.</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
1955	40	103	1 to 2.57
1956	20	73	1 to 3.65
1957	29	68 *	1 to 2.34

* Of the 68 contacts who were examined, none required any further active investigation.

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

It was found advisable for one patient to be segregated from fellow workers; his employer was contacted and it was found possible for the patient to be given his own office. This arrangement continues.

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

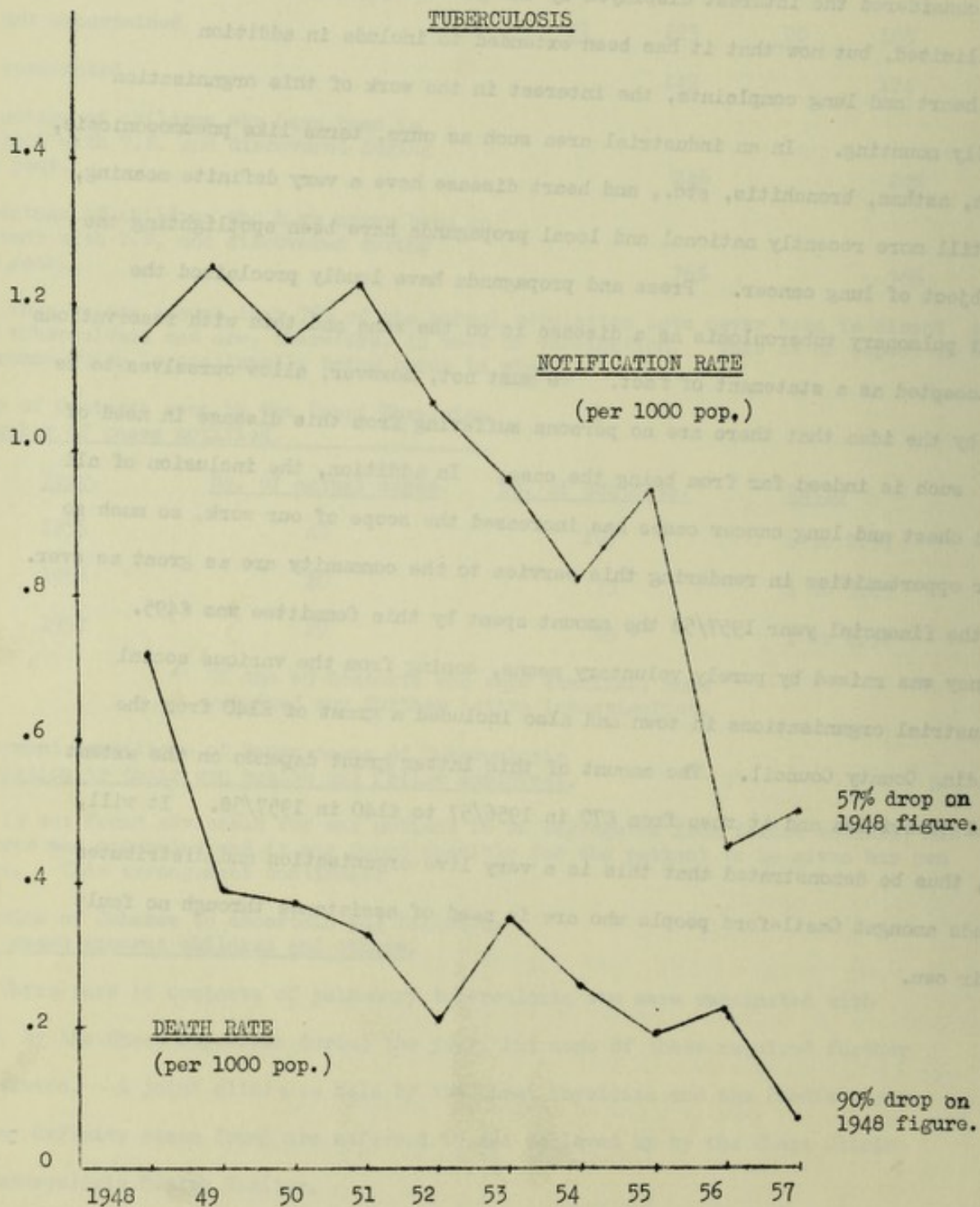
There were 16 contacts of pulmonary tuberculosis who were vaccinated with B.C.G. by the Chest Physician during the year, but none of these required further supervision. A joint clinic is held by the Chest Physician and the Paediatrician and any definite cases found are referred to and followed up by the Chest Clinic and Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Tuberculosis After-Care Committee.

During the year there has been a considerable increase in the volume of work carried out by the After-Care Committee and there can be no doubt that this is due largely to the recent spread of emphasis on the subject. So long as it was the declared policy of voluntary organisations that only sufferers from tuberculosis could be considered the interest displayed by the general public tended to be somewhat limited, but now that it has been extended to include in addition advanced heart and lung complaints, the interest in the work of this organisation is steadily mounting. In an industrial area such as ours, terms like pneumoconiosis, emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, etc., and heart disease have a very definite meaning, whilst still more recently national and local propaganda have been spotlighting the whole subject of lung cancer. Press and propaganda have loudly proclaimed the fact that pulmonary tuberculosis as a disease is on the wane and this with reservations can be accepted as a statement of fact. We must not, however, allow ourselves to be deluded by the idea that there are no persons suffering from this disease in need of help - such is indeed far from being the case. In addition, the inclusion of all advanced chest and lung cancer cases has increased the scope of our work, so much so that our opportunities in rendering this service to the community are as great as ever. During the financial year 1957/58 the amount spent by this Committee was £495. This money was raised by purely voluntary means, coming from the various social and industrial organisations in town and also included a grant of £140 from the West Riding County Council. The amount of this latter grant depends on the extent of local activities and it rose from £70 in 1956/57 to £140 in 1957/58. It will, I feel, thus be demonstrated that this is a very live organisation and distributes its funds amongst Castleford people who are in need of assistance through no fault of their own.

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM

TUBERCULOSIS



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR, 1957, 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	34	202	297	363	8	6	1	-	911	3
Whooping Cough	2	8	7	10	-	-	-	-	27	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	3	4	7	2	-	-	-	16	8
Poliomyelitis: (i) Non Paralytic (ii) Paralytic	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	1 3	1 3
Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases.	0 - 5	5 - 14	15 - 14	45 - 44	65 & Over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	4	-	8	10	4	-	26	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.Diphtheria Immunisation.

I am very pleased to report that there has not been one confirmed case of Diphtheria in Castleford for over eight years. At present 55% 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 1953 - 1957.

<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>
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
1957	5	144	50	3	5	-	207
	9	966	355	67	47	6	1450

Smallpox.

The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1953:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 year.</u>	<u>2 - 4 years.</u>	<u>5 - 14 years.</u>	<u>15 years or over.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1953 Vaccinated.	46	7	25	77	153	308
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	17	119	136
						444
1954 Vaccinated.	30	4	4	2	19	59
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	1	11	12
						71
1955 Vaccinated.	31	5	7	5	17	65
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	1	4	13	18
						83
1956 Vaccinated.	15	-	1	3	13	32
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	-	15	15
						47
1957 Vaccinated.	22	1	4	2	16	55
Re-Vaccinated.	-	-	4	-	12	16
						71

FOOD POISONING.

During the year two cases of Food Poisoning were notified in Castleford. One of the cases was a patient who was attending Hightown Hospital for treatment to an abscess of the neck which was found to be infected by salmonella typhimurium organisms. Laboratory investigations disclosed the presence of Salmonella organisms in the other case and also identified one carrier who was a food handler. Both cases were of a mild nature and unfortunately it was not possible to obtain samples of the food for analysis so the cause of the infection remains unknown.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There were four cases of Poliomyelitis in Castleford during the year, three of whom were paralytic (one markedly so) and the other non-paralytic. All were admitted to hospital for diagnosis and treatment.

It is unfortunate that our knowledge of the epidemiology of this disease is not so detailed as we could wish, but in view of the potential menace it can be to a community of people plus the untold misery and suffering it can cause, it is of the utmost importance that medical scientists should urgently elaborate a vaccine which is completely effective in preventing the disease and at the same time safe in use.

Unfortunately the preparation of such a vaccine has been complicated by the fact that not one but three germs (viruses) can be responsible for causing an attack of Poliomyelitis and any vaccine evolved must of necessity contain the protective elements against all three germs. Two successful vaccines which comply with these criteria have been evolved, one British, the other American, and both have proved safe in their use. It is yet somewhat too early to attempt to give a final assessment of their efficacy in preventing or minimising this disease but preliminary reports have been highly encouraging. Poliomyelitis or Infantile Paralysis, as its name implies, is a disease affecting the younger members of the community, and whilst this is not strictly true, since adults are by no means immune to the disease, it has been noted that during the last 30 years the emphasis of the disease among infants has shifted its age group. Thus in 1920 the emphasis of the disease was on the 6 year old, whereas in 1950 it was on the 9 year old, and this fact obviously determines the initial age groups to be protected. In view of this and the meagre supply of vaccine available, it was decided in the first instance to offer vaccination to the 2 to 9 year olds, but in July, 1957, as supplies became more readily available, this was extended to the 1 to 2 age group, in August 1957 to the 9/10 age group, and in December, 1957, to the 10/14 age group.

Castleford children who have had two injections:

<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>Total</u>
169	1,037	1,206

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 769,000 gallons per day were obtained from Wakefield, 467,000 from Pontefract and 11,000 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. 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 except for additional chlorination of water in the reservoirs.

Consumption.

In 1957, the average daily consumption for Castleford was 1,247,000 gallons of which 864,000 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 383,000 gallons industrially. There was a sufficiency of water for all uses.

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

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951.

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

I am pleased to report that during the year under review there was no necessity to invoke the powers granted under Section 47 of these Acts.

RELAXATION EXERCISES CLINIC.

During the year sessions were held at "Castledene" and 34 patients attended with a total of 224 attendances compared with 233 in 1956.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE	Days & times of Sessions.	No. of Sessions during year.	ATTENDANCES			Average per Session	Attending for first time
			0 - 1	Average per Session	1 - 5		0 - 1
Airedale Methodist Church.	Mondays. 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	49	3839	78	382	8	228
Glass Houghton St. Paul's Institute.	Tuesdays. 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	49	2357	48	678	14	91
Sagar Street, Castleford.	Mondays & Thursdays 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	96	3476	36	998	10	216
West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.	Mondays. 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.	49	1945	40	461	9	93
		243	11617	48	2519	10	628

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<u>CENTRE</u>	<u>No. of Sessions.</u>	<u>No. of Attendances.</u>	<u>Average per Sessions.</u>	<u>No. attending for first time.</u>
Airedale	32	339	11	73
Glass Houghton	20	75	4	13
Sagar Street	44	218	5	59
Whitwood	48	251	5	47
	144	881	6	197

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.

Cow & Gate Cereal
Baby Rice
Robrex
Farex
Trufood Cereal
Scott's Twin Park
Triple Pack

Weaning Foods.

Colact
Lactagol
I.C.D. Tablets
Ambrosia Tablets
Persolate Tablets
Ovaltine
Horlicks

To increase lactation in nursing mothers.

Glucose	}	Baby tonics and Vitamin Concentrates.
Maltoline & Iron		
Virol		
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>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total number of deliveries - as Midwife	202	226
Total number of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse	25	4
Total number of patients ante-natally examined	302	235
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia	190	177
Percentage of domiciliary confinements in Castleford where Gas & Air Analgesia was used.	83.70	76.95

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

	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Died during first 28 days.</u>
Number born at home and nursed at home	13	5	1
Number born at home and nursed in hospital	2	-	1
Number born and nursed in hospital	<u>31</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
	46	12	7
Number of premature babies who died in the neo-natal period, including 7 who died directly as a result of prematurity.	} - 7.		

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>
39	105	469	1610

HOME HELP SERVICE.

During the year the equivalent of 36 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 359, made up as follows:-

<u>Type of Case.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours.</u>	<u>%</u>
Maternity	12	1088	2
Tuberculosis	9	1464	3
Chronic	316	46821	91
Others	22	2061	4
	<u>359</u>	<u>51434</u>	<u>100</u>

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Total Number of Visits.</u>
1956	882	25,212
1957	630	20,998
Average case load in Castleford per Home Nurse		- 4,199
Average accepted case load per Home Nurse		- 3,000

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

<u>Number of Schools.</u>	<u>Number of Schools inspected.</u>	
	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1957.</u>
32	31	27
<u>Number of pupils on roll as at 31st December, 1957.</u>		<u>Number of children inspected.</u>
	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1957.</u>
8684	3074	2915

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, Fryston, Hightown, Glass Houghton, Airedale, Whitwood Mere and Wheldon Lane Nursery Schools.

<u>Defects treated.</u>	<u>Total number of attendances.</u>
742	3057

MENTAL HEALTH OCCUPATION CENTRE.

Some very successful work has been and for aught I know is still being done in the more remote, sparsely populated rural areas by teachers who by reason of limited accommodation and a minimal population have been compelled to run concurrently four and even five classes of children, each being taught a different subject, in one and the same classroom. It would appear at first sight that such an unorthodox method of approach in an effort to satisfy the educational needs of such an extreme range of pupils could only lead to chaos and the essence of success of a system like this calls for a high degree of patience on the part of the teacher as well as foresight and perseverance and the possessor of a cast iron temperament which will withstand any onslaught. When, however, we are dealing not with normal children, but with those whose innate abilities are of a lower order and whose rate of progress must of necessity be very retarded, any attempt to teach them under similar environmental conditions would of necessity impose a most unequal strain and an uphill task on both pupils and teacher alike. Frustration can be the daily bread of the teacher and added to this is the greatly increased tendency on the part of such children to be more prone to everyday infections, thus increasing the irregularity of their attendances and still more slowing down their progress.

The Castleford Occupation Centre, the first in the Riding and opened in 1949, has over all the years of its existence operated under such primitive conditions. In a church hall up to 45 children and teenagers have been divided into three groups separated only by flimsy portable partitions. Here they have had inculcated into them the elementary habits of cleanliness and good manners and been made to realise the basic features of our social and moral code. Successful though the results have been, there can be no doubt whatsoever that they would have been more so what with more wholesome and congenial conditions and facilities for better co-ordinated progress previously undreamed of. It is most gratifying to learn that provision has been made, even under the pressure of economic restrictions, to provide a new commodious centre on the Airedale housing estate and in my next report I hope to be able to give details of the new centre and also of progress made.

Attendances during the year have for the most part been anything but satisfactory and in the influenza epidemic in September they were exceptionally low. It was some weeks before there was any improvement and the average weekly attendance for the year was 156.

The curriculum at an Occupation Centre is based on the teaching of four basic subjects; these taken in the aggregate are the very essence of a structure on which lies the foundation conducive to a more balanced outlook on the part of these children towards their environment. These are speech training, activity lessons, sense and habit training. Thus some who previously were unable to utter more than simple words have by dint of speech training been induced to use simple sentences quite clearly and distinctly; others by reason of habit training have become transformed into respectable members of the community. It is not readily appreciated by the lay public that these children by reason of their innate disability experience no little difficulty in evaluating shape, size or form, in appreciating colours, in threading a needle or engaging in play, and this fact makes it doubly important that considerable stress should be laid in any curriculum that it should involve an intense course of sense training. Until this has been mastered the art of joining in co-ordinated games, or exercises, is a closed book to them.

Although progress by means of the three R's cannot satisfactorily be employed in their education, it is nevertheless desirable that they should be conversant with numerals if any progress is to be made in such subjects as handwork, and it is encouraging to note that several of the elder children by the aid of counters have been enabled to perform arithmetic sums dealing with simple addition and subtraction. Owing to their educational immaturity, they very readily respond to such activities as those involved in handwork, P.T., Percussion Band and Eurythmics, and it is one sure method of retaining their interest.

Open Days were held during the year including a "Sports Day" which was a new venture, but one which was enjoyed by both parents and children and again showed how these children can develop a team spirit and a will to compete. Prizes were given by the Parent Teachers Association and were distributed by Mrs. Bromley, J.P. The annual "Open Day" arranged for September had, owing to the influenza epidemic, to be postponed and was eventually held on December 3rd. Although it was very foggy, a good proportion of the parents contrary to expectations turned up and items given by the children included Physical Training, Percussion Band, Miming, Country Dancing and Ball exercises and Dances.

The staff relinquished voluntarily a great deal of their spare time in decorating the Hall for the Xmas Party with very pleasing results indeed. This year a Fancy Dress Parade was organised and the mothers co-operated very well in its organisation. Prizes provided by the Parent Teachers Association were given for the best costume and County Alderman Whittock once again acted the role of Santa Claus distributing gifts provided by the Parent Teachers Association at an average cost of 10/0d a head. This was voted the best party ever held at the Centre.

The annual outing financed by the Mental Health Sub-Committee and the Parent Teachers Association was again to Filey. The older children were taken on July 2nd and the younger on July 9th.

Frequent visits have been made to the Centre by the Pontefract Social Workers and this is indeed much appreciated as these visits establish a link with those parents who never visit the Centre since current problems can be ventilated.

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 Inspectoral staff and to the other departments of the Borough Council.

To my own staff, both professional and clerical, my thanks go out for the able and willing way they have carried out their respective duties.

Yours faithfully,

J.M. PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Inspector and Chemist Department

E. J. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

Year ended 31st December, 1925.

B O R O U G H O F C A S T L E F O R D .

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, 1957.

REPORT OF THE

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Inspector and Chemist, Department

E. J. WILKINSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.M.S., F.R.S.D.

Year ended 31st December, 1937.

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1957, BEING A REPORT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to place before you my fourteenth Annual Report in which is given a brief review of both the working of my Department and of the sanitary conditions obtaining in the district during the year 1957.

In studying the work of the Department it is essential that its activities be considered in relation to its staff and I would wish at the outset to draw attention to the shortage of qualified inspectors which existed throughout the year. In my last annual report I referred to the departure of two additional inspectors thus reducing our own compliment from five to three. This shortage was not made good at any part of the year for although Mr. K. Whitley joined the staff in August, Mr. B. Schofield left at virtually the same time.

It will be appreciated that such a situation has had serious effect on the Department, for although the number of students in training was increased from two to three, there is so much of our work that can only be undertaken by qualified inspectors.

The Report will, however, show that despite the shortage the Slum Clearance Programme was pursued with vigour and the Department was so organised as to make possible the inspection of all animal carcasses killed for human consumption.

It is without question that such circumstances must produce some repercussions within the Department and this in fact took place within the sphere of routine duties.

The regular and routine inspection of registered premises could not be sustained, delays occurred in following up complaints, no other special duties could be undertaken and despite high pressure working some things had to be left to take care of themselves.

Such conditions cannot continue indefinitely without effect and I cannot stress too strongly the need for more Public Health Inspectors; at the same time I realise there is but little hope of securing them.

At the time of writing this Report the position has improved by virtue of one student assistant successfully sitting the qualifying examination but as repeated advertisements in 1957 produced but one application there seems no prospect of securing staff from outside during the year 1958.

The knowledge that we are not alone in suffering staff shortage is of no particular comfort and as a Sanitarian I cannot but look with some apprehension to the future. Our work is of vital importance to the community, it grows in extent in each year and this continuing expansion calls in turn for expansion of establishment. Many local authorities still base the number of inspectors to be employed as one to each 10,000 of population ---- a figure determined somewhere in the region of 1914 and therefore completely out of date and out of keeping with modern needs. With the growth of public opinion in favour of higher standards of hygiene in food production, in cleaner and more wholesome atmosphere and in better housing conditions one inspector to each 6,000 of population would not be an extravagance, but if the present figures cannot be secured there is little hope for increasing establishment.

The obvious result must be that much that is desired will not be secured and much that is necessary will be delayed. If the position nationally is to be improved then the post of Public Health Inspector must be made more attractive to junior entrants, a situation not at all difficult to achieve. Improved status with salary scales on a par with other Officers would alone be sufficient and could be secured with but little effort ---if, the spirit were right!

But alas, it is not and so it would seem that the present situation must continue, possibly indefinitely.

Having drawn attention to this very serious situation of staff I would now proceed to more general matters.

As in former years new legislation was enacted dealing with our work. Outstanding in importance were the Rent Act, 1957 and the Housing Act, 1957. The former dealing with terms and conditions of tenancy is fundamentally an enactment for landlord and tenant but local authorities are brought in for the purpose of arbitration on the question of state of repair. The Housing Act, 1957 on the other hand is a consolidating Act taking in and combining all existing housing legislation.

HOUSING

Each annual report stresses the importance of housing conditions as part of sanitary administration. In the past report has been made on the development of new housing, the clearance of slums and the repair and improvement of property generally. The Report for 1957 shows a general continuance of policy previously inaugurated.

New Housing.

The Ferry Fryston Estate continues to dominate new building in the district and the sustained availability of new houses there has permitted the Slum Clearance Programme to proceed without hitch.

During the year the Local Authority completed 269 houses at Ferry Fryston whilst private enterprise was responsible for a further 10 houses built elsewhere.

Slum Clearance.

In the report for the year 1956 the progress of this work was reviewed at some length and the situation existing at the year end shown in statistical form. I do not propose to repeat this information but rather to report the continuance in 1957.

From 1956 there was awaited a decision on the Gillatt's Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 Areas. The Enquiry was held in December, 1956 and the Order confirmed (with modifications) in April, 1957. Similar confirmation was received in 1957 of Clearance Orders made in 1956 at Wheldon Road and Templar Street and of a Compulsory Purchase Order made in 1956 on the Half Acres (No.3) Area.

During 1957 action was taken on several areas and the results are as follows:-

<u>Whitwood No.1.</u>	Clearance Order made May, 1957.	
	Enquiry held September, 1957.	
	Order confirmed November, 1957.	9 houses.

<u>Leeds Road(Glass Houghton) No.1 Area.</u>		
	Order made October, 1957.	
	No Enquiry.	
	Order confirmed 1958.	4 houses.

<u>Wood Street No.1 Area.</u>	Order made October, 1957. Enquiry held 1958. Result awaited.	4 houses.
<u>Lock Lane No.1 Area.</u>	Order made October, 1957. No Enquiry. Order confirmed 1958.	5 houses.
<u>Ryebread No.1 Area.</u>	Order made November, 1957. No Enquiry. Order confirmed 1958.	3 houses.
<u>Arundel Terrace Area.</u>	Order made November, 1957. Enquiry held & Order confirmed in 1958.	15 houses.
<u>Savile Road No.1 Area.</u>	Order made November, 1957. No Enquiry. Order confirmed in 1958.	3 houses.
<u>Church Street No.1 Area.</u>	Order made November, 1957. No Enquiry. Order confirmed in 1958.	6 houses.

Action was not confined to areas alone. Demolition or Closing Orders being made on individual houses as follows:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>No. of Persons Rehoused.</u>
Demolition Orders made in 1956 but houses demolished in 1957.	55	
Demolition Orders made in 1957 and tenants rehoused but houses not demolished in year.	10	34
Demolition Orders made in 1957 but tenants not rehoused in year.	4	9
Closing Orders made in 1956 but tenants rehoused and premises closed in 1957.	2	2
Closing Orders made in 1957, tenants rehoused and premises closed in 1957.	2	12
Closing Orders made in 1957, tenants rehoused and premises closed in 1958.	1	4

It will thus be seen that the Council's Five Year Programme is proceeding apace and well in advance of time scheduling.

The Department's efforts were not confined to clearance only, much being done to secure repair and improvement of existing properties.

General Repair.

In the post war years much has been written of the repair situation, of the difficulties encountered and of the relationship of rentals to repair cost.

The Rent Act, 1957 is undoubtedly intended to overcome these difficulties - increases in rent being conditional to good maintenance. Whether the intention will be fully realised is hardly forecastable but certainly the Autumn of 1957 witnessed a rush of repair work. Owners and Agents alike undertook schemes of renovation in order to secure the higher rent available and the activity produced was indeed most heartening. That the provisions of the Act were not completely popular with the rent paying tenant goes without saying, but the repair works were certainly welcomed. Even the serious nature of the situation could not stifle one's sense of humour on seeing houses blossoming under gay paint when they had not previously seen paint brushes for a decade!

One can only hope that the work of repair will continue to flourish and in fact to expand.

Improvement to Properties.

Interest in "The Improvement Grants Scheme" grew steadily throughout the year; the interest lying fundamentally with owner/occupiers. The schemes submitted invariably tend to the provision of baths and internal W.Cs., hot water and modern firegrates. Some schemes require the construction of additional room, but many call only for conversion or adaption of existing accommodation.

During the year 66 applications were received of which 63 were approved, with a grant value of £10,231.

Eight schemes approved in 1956 were completed in 1957 and the grants paid amounted to £1273. Of the 63 schemes approved in 1957 eight were completed in the year and grants paid amounting to £913.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

No. of dwelling houses in the district.....13,045
No. of back-to-back houses included in above..... 124

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).....1,378

(b) No. of inspections for that purpose..... 4,056

(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..... 360

(b) No. (excluding above) found not to be
in all respects fit for human habitation..... 817

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..... 166

(b) No. of defective dwelling houses
(excluding (a) above) in which defects
were remedied as a result of informal action..... 472

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..... 7

(2) No. rendered fit:- (a) By L.A..... -
(b) By owners..... -

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices
were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 320

(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were
remedied after service of formal notices:- (a) By L.A.. 6
(b) By owners 345

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..... 12

(2) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which
Demolition Orders were made..... 14

- (3) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....55
- (4) No. of houses closed under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.. 7
- (5) No. of houses closed by undertaking of owner..... -

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.....-
- (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..... 9
- (2) No. of houses included in these areas.....69
- (3) No. of persons to be displaced.....171
- (4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas.
- (a) by Clearance Orders. No.made 4. (22 houses)
- (b) by Compulsory Purchase Orders. No.made 2. (122 houses)
- (5) No. of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year.....134
- (6) No. of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year.....394 persons from 140 houses.

NEW HOUSES.

No. of new houses provided during the year.

By the Local Authority: Permanent type.....269

Temporary type..... -

By private enterprise..... 10

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

Section	Informal Notices	Complied with without stat'y Notice	Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices complied with	Outstanding
Housing Act, 1936					
Section 9.	22	2	7	-	23
Public Health Act, 1936.					
Sections 92/3	130	78	98	130	44
Section 75	178	394	157	153	16
Section 47	-	-	-	-	-
Section 45	78	61	24	40	22
Section 39	105	67	43	52	29
Others	7	25	2	10	2

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 without 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.....Nil

No. revoked..... 7

The Rent Act, 1957.

As previously stated the function of the local authority is to arbitrate between tenant and landlord on the question of state of repair. The procedure is now well known.

When the Act came into force (1st September, 1957) it was felt that many applications would follow the service of notices of increased rents, but the number received to the end of the year was not as high as expected, moreover, the majority, when pursued, produced owners undertakings so that the number of certificates actually issued was comparatively low. Nevertheless the inspections created by applications served to add to the strain on the Department.

The following is a summary of the work in the year under review:-

Rent Act, 1957. Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1) No. of applications for Certificates.....	46
(2) No. of decisions not to issue Certificates.....	Nil
(3) No. of decisions to issue Certificates:	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects.....	20
(b) in respect of all defects.....	26
(4) No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	24
(5) No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	Nil
(6) No. of Certificates issued.....	8

Housing Act, 1957. - Improvement of Existing Houses.

Reference has already been made to this work but the following summarises the work:-

No. of applications received.....	66
No. granted.....	63
Value of grants approved during the year.....	£10231
No. completed during year.....	16
Value of grants paid in 1957.....	£2186

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The work of the Department in this sphere had perforce to be strictly limited. Animals slaughtered for human consumption were inspected after killing; unsound foods were inspected on request; samples for various purposes were taken on a reduced basis and no special efforts or campaigns were initiated.

One cannot but say that there is much that we would like to undertake but which must be reserved "for another day."

In the meantime the following figures show what work has been accomplished.

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, 1955:-

For the manufacture of Ice-cream....	4.
For the sale of Ice-cream.....	130.
For the manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Foods, including the preparation of Shell Fish.....	26.
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.....	57.
Food preparing premises.....	62.
Dairies.....	86.
Food Shops.....	745.
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.....	48.
Slaughterhouses.....	1329.
Market Shops and Stalls.....	299.
Street Vendors.....	5.

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 persons registered.	No. of premises registered.	No. of persons registered.
Ice-cream	-	-	8
Greengrocers	14	12	-
Grocers	6	5	1
Butchers	4	2	-
Confectioners	9	5	3
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 continue to be derived partly from animals killed within the town and partly by the purchase of carcasses of animals killed outside the Borough.

Killing within the Borough takes place in the local authority operated slaughterhouse and at three privately owned slaughterhouses. Of these latter two are in regular weekly use, the third used only occasionally. A full report on the Municipal slaughterhouse is given at a later stage.

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

It will be noted that the overall killings were greater than in 1956, whilst the number of animals affected by disease was low in proportion - a most satisfactory state of affairs.

	Cattle Excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.	1983	827	17	9167	2967
Number inspected.	1983	827	17	9167	2967
<u>All diseases except T.B.&C.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	4
Parts or organs condemned	177	85	-	6	21
% Affected	8.9	10.3	-	0.09	0.7
<u>Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses	3	1	1	-	-
Parts of organs	73	27	-	-	26
% Affected	3.8	3.4	5.9	-	0.9
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Parts or organs	5	1	-	-	-
% Affected	0.25	0.12	-	-	-

Carcases, Parts and Organs Condemed.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Carcases	4	1	2	4	11
Hindquarters	2	-	-	-	2
Heads & Tongues	81	-	-	20	101
Lungs	49	-	-	2	51
Plucks	-	-	4	19	23
Hearts	9	-	-	2	11
Livers	258	-	-	2	260
Kidneys	-	-	-	3	3
Legs	-	-	1	1	2
Udders	1	-	-	-	1
Skirt	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Diseases</u>					
Cirrhosis	166	-	1	-	167
Abscesses	73	-	1	1	75
Cysticercus Bovis	6	-	-	-	6
Moribund	-	-	2	-	2
Euphysema	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	104	1	-	26	131
Parasitic	3	-	2	3	8
Fibrositis	1	-	-	-	1
Bruising	1	-	-	1	2
Nephritis	-	-	-	1	1
Fatty Infiltration	1	-	-	-	1
Tumour	1	-	-	-	1
Angioma	2	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1
Inflammation	-	-	-	1	1
Pleurisy	1	-	-	1	2
Actinomycosis	1	-	-	-	1
Actinobacillosis	1	-	-	-	1
Cysts	1	-	-	-	1
Congestion	-	-	-	2	2
Peritonitis	2	-	-	2	4
Necrosis	-	-	-	3	3
Pericarditis	2	-	-	9	11

In the reports of recent years I have compared the figures under review with those of the previous year and I would again do so.

In 1957 the number of cattle (other than cows) show a decided increase over 1956 - 1983 as against 1613; cows fell slightly, 827 as against 908 whilst calves fell markedly from 127 to only 17. Sheep and lambs rose in number to 9167 from 6794 and pigs from 2808 to 2967.

Of the cows slaughtered only one was affected with Generalised Tuberculosis and condemned in entirety, whilst 27 were found to be affected in part only. These combined figures show that 3.4% of cows slaughtered were affected in some measure by tuberculosis as against 5.3% in 1956.

These figures show great improvement over the figures of 14.1% in 1955, 35.6% in 1954 and 40.6% in 1953.

Cattle other than cows showed an increase over the previous year; three full carcasses were condemned on the grounds of Generalised Tuberculosis whilst 73 were found to be affected in part only. The combined figures give 3.8% for 1957 as against 4.7% for 1956, 5.2% for 1955, 6.4% for 1954 and 9.4% for 1953.

One calf was found to be affected with Generalised Tuberculosis giving a percentage figure of 5.9.

In the case of other animals the figures were even higher, only 0.09% of sheep slaughtered were affected with disease, none being tubercular.

Of pigs slaughtered 0.9% were affected with tuberculosis and 0.7% with other diseases. The comparative figures for 1956 were 0.6% and 0.2%.

Careful inspection was again made for cysticercosis, one cow and five other cattle were found to be affected in some degree.

The Public Abattoir.

The management of the abattoir remains vested in my Department and continues to serve a most useful purpose to the meat trade. The number of animals killed during 1957 exceeded the number killed in 1956 and whilst the bulk of the killings is undertaken by one wholesaler, the supplies of many of our local retailers are provided here. As in former years the demands of the trade made Sunday slaughter imperative, but in point of fact, the increase in killing caused the premises to be used almost every day. It is generally found that Thursday is the only light or clear day of the week.

The system of operation was re-organised during the year, in the month of October. Prior to that date the authority not only provided the premises and equipment for slaughtering, but also the men to undertake the work.

Difficulties being experienced with staff, the system was reviewed and as a result the provision of slaughtermen was withdrawn. From October the premises and equipment were maintained but persons desirous of slaughtering animals were called upon to provide their own slaughtermen, the Authority providing, of course, one man to act as yardman and cleaner.

By the end of the financial year the change was showing itself beneficial and the report for 1958 will, I believe, confirm the early opinion.

The regular and increased use of the slaughterhouse, added to the problem of staff shortage; meat inspection was shared by all the inspectors working on rota, Sunday duty occurring once in each three weeks. Every endeavour was made to deal with management problems at the time of meat inspection but despite this, general administration increased the "added hours" of the staff, particularly of my Deputy and myself.

The following table sets out the throughput of the abattoir.

Public Slaughterhouse

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Boars & Sows
January	-	135	4	67	5	705	235	5
February	-	126	1	63	-	583	200	2
March	-	137	6	73	-	638	216	-
April	-	120	7	91	4	426	200	1
May	-	121	3	73	-	400	177	2
June	-	123	4	69	-	678	126	1
July	-	123	-	54	2	659	132	1
August	-	129	7	52	-	664	138	1
September	-	164	6	68	1	723	215	2
October	-	163	23	64	1	914	256	3
November	-	143	18	70	1	1193	293	3
December	-	150	3	83	3	950	458	6
Total for 1957	-	1634	82	827	17	8533	2646	27
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, 1958, the Abattoir Account is as follows:-

<u>Expenditure</u>				<u>Income</u>			
	£	s	d		£	s	d
Wages	2188	3	2	Sale of Waste	185	18	10
Grant to P.H.I's.	50	0	0	Charges	3457	4	6
Repairs & Alterations	79	5	11				
Gas & Electricity	159	1	0				
Coke	107	10	11				
Cleaning Materials	6	2	2				
Rates	106	9	5				
Rent & Compensation	416	11	0				
Protective Clothing	8	8	3				
Equipment	458	4	6				
Bedding & Fodder	7	15	10				
Transport	91	2	0				
Adverts & Stationery	18	19	3				
Postages & Telephone	2	0	0				
Insurance	35	5	10				
	£3734.	19.	3d.		£3643.	3.	4d.

It will be noted that a slight loss occurred over the year.

Private Slaughterhouses.

As previously stated regular slaughtering occurs at two of the private slaughterhouses with occasional killing at the third. The figures for these premises are as follows.

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows
January	-	10	2	-	-	26	30	-
February	-	20	3	-	-	55	33	-
March	-	18	1	-	-	31	23	-
April	-	22	3	-	-	44	27	-
May	-	20	3	-	-	35	24	-
June	-	20	-	-	-	46	6	-
July	-	21	-	-	-	92	22	-
August	-	12	1	-	-	45	10	-
September	-	22	1	-	-	81	22	-
October	-	24	5	-	-	73	26	-
November	-	25	5	-	-	47	33	-
December	-	25	4	-	-	59	38	-
	-	239	28	-	-	634	294	-

Milk.

There was little change in the town's milk supply during 1957. Certain distributors, particularly of the "shop" type did not seek re-registration and at the year end there were 135 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 Co-operative Retail Society continues to be our largest single supplier, operating from its own plant at Ashton Road. The Manorcroft Dairies and the Associate Company, Express Dairies, Sheffield, continue to supply both pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised) milk to many small retailers, whilst many shop-keepers are retailers of "sterilized" milk.

I can once again report that 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 and put forward a plea for some other form of container, preferably one that could be discarded after once using. It is interesting to record therefore that an experiment was undertaken by a producer-retailer using a waxed carton with metal clipped top as the milk container. From the consumers' angle, the carton was adequate for delivery purposes, could be emptied on receipt and then either burned or consigned to the ashbin. These containers were not used continuously but only from time to time so that it would appear that cost entered into the matter. As the container is a practical proposition, it would be a pity if the economic aspect prevented its general use. It is to be hoped that production costs can be so reduced as to ensure its widespread use.

Throughout the year the Department has continued to sample regularly by bacteriological, biological and chemical examinations and the results are appended in tabular form.

It will be seen that of the 313 samples submitted for biological examination only four gave a positive result as compared with ten positive results from 380 samples in 1956.

During the year 52 samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis and five were found not to comply with legal standards. As these were all informal samples, follow up action was taken by means of formal samples and in each case were reported as genuine.

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.....	64

Distribution.

No. of Distributors on register.....	135
No. selling Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk.....	1
No. selling Pasteurised Milk.....	31
No. selling T.T. Pasteurised Milk.....	23
No. selling Sterilized Milk.....	117

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination.

Raw Milk.

No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test.....	112
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test.....	72
No. which did not satisfy the above Test.....	40

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

No. of samples submitted for the prescribed test.....	49
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test.....	43

(Two samples broken in transit)

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	51
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	51
No. satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	51

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	52
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	52
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	52

Sterilized Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	3
No. satisfying Turbidity Test.....	3

Milk - Biological Examination for Tuberculosis.

No. of samples submitted for above test..... 313

No. giving negative result..... 309

No. giving positive result..... 4

The result of the investigation of these positive samples of milk are shown in the following table.

Sample No.	Date of Sample	Type of Supply	Result of Investigation
29	15.1.57.	Raw milk to Pasteurising Plant.	Infection not traced . (N.B. previous sample taken on 2.10.56. was positive & one cow from that herd had been sold for slaughter) certified clear - further samples were negative
35	15.1.57.	-do-	One cow slaughtered under T.B.Order. Rest certified clear.
135	12.3.57.	-do-	Infection traced to two cows but were sold for slaughter. Rest certified clear.
569	31.12.57.	-do-	One cow slaughtered under T.B. Order. Rest certified clear.

Milk - Chemical Analysis.

No. of samples taken: Informal - 49.
Formal - 3.

No. of samples adulterated Informal - 5.
Formal - 0.

Details of Adulterated Samples.

Sample No.	Date	Analysis	Action taken
49 (A)	14.5.57.	2.73% Fat. 8.91% Solids not Fat.	Followed up by Formal Sample No.55. Reported as Genuine.
49 (C)	14.5.57.	2.43% Fat. 8.47% Solids not Fat.	Followed up by Formal Sample No.56. Reported as Genuine.
50 (B)	14.5.57.	2.69% Fat. 8.65% Solids not Fat.	Followed up by Formal Sample No.64(C) Reported as Genuine.
51 (C)	14.5.57.	2.66% Fat. 8.74% Solids not Fat.	Followed up by Formal Sample No.51. Reported as Genuine.
61 (B)	3.12.57.	2.96% Fat. 8.48% Solids not Fat.	Followed up by Samples Nos.69(A), (B) and (C) and Nos. 70(A) and (B). Reported as Genuine.

Ice-Cream.

The sale of ice-cream is now mainly of the pre-packed brands, retailed from shop premises, although certain itinerant vendors still tour the district, this latter trade being mainly confined to the summer months. Although there are four premises registered for manufacture, very little ice-cream is actually produced in the district.

Sampling was undertaken during the year but again on a reduced basis.

The following table summarises 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 1957.

No. of premises registered for sale of ice cream.....133
No. of premises registered for manufacture of ice cream 4

Sampling for Bacteriological Examination.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
No. of Samples taken.....	28	48	100	192	297	277
No. of samples classified Grade I....	23	41	87	144	252	199
No. of samples classified Grade II...	5	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..... 13
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 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.

A survey of these premises is desirable but its deferment is a typical example of the delays created by the staff shortage.

Other Foods.

Throughout the year the Department exercised all possible supervision over food premises and shops, but once again it must be admitted that was "possible" in the light of staff, was far below what is desirable in the light of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Food and Drugs Act.

Excellent co-operation was secured from traders in dealing with unsound food, particularly of the canned variety and the following table indicates the extent of inspections to be made under this heading alone.

243 tins meat.	56 tins & 20 pkts peas.
24 lbs sausage.	16 tins beans.
10 tins fish.	13 pkts pearl barley
13 tins crab.	5 tins rice
4 tins lobster.	1 tin spaghetti
1 tin shrimps.	9 tins soup
330 tins tomatoes.	50 $\frac{3}{4}$ pints evaporated milk.
185 tins, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs & 3 jars fruit.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs margarine.

Sampling was also undertaken under the provisions of the Act and the following table covers this work.

	No. of Samples taken		No. of samples adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Potted Spread	1	-	-	-
Brawn	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausage	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausage	1	-	-	-
Danish Butter	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream	-	13	-	-
	6	13	-	-

Merchandise Marks Acts 1887/1926.

During the year a contravention of the above Acts was observed.

A shopkeeper was found to be selling and labelling Swedish butter as "Danish". The price charged for the article was less than the normal price for Danish butter but was greater than the usual price for Swedish, so that housewives were buying butter from that shop thinking they were getting a "cut-price" article when, in fact, they could have obtained the same type of butter more cheaply in other shops.

Proceedings were instituted in this case and the shopkeeper was fined £10.

Water Supply.

The year under review saw a noteworthy change in the town's water supply. For the past twenty years our supplies have been drawn from the Wakefield and Pontefract Corporation and with some assistance from the Leeds Corporation, but during the year the new supply main from Wakefield was brought into commission and the Pontefract supply discontinued.

The town is virtually on one source of supply although the two problem areas of Water Fryston and Carr Wood still remain.

At Water Fryston the public supply is fed to an iron storage tank to reduce pressure and then distributed by service pipes to the few remaining cottages.

At Carr Wood the communal stand pipe is still available to the residents, but there still exists the natural spring and being nearer to the area of dwellings is probably a tempting course of supply in that it eliminates walking and carrying of supplies.

As in former years a regular check was maintained on supplies and the details of sampling are as follows.

No. of samples taken from reservoirs.....102
 No. showing coliform organisms.....Nil
 No. of samples taken from consumers' taps.....177
 No. showing coliform organisms.....Nil

Chemical Analysis

Date of Sample	Total Solids	Parts per Million		
		Chlorides	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia
(1) 21.5.57.	100	12	0.01	0.01
(2) 21.5.57.	340	28	0.02	0.01

Sample (1) - From Kinder Lane.
 Sample (2) - From Redhill.

Sample No.1 was of good organic purity but was slightly acid in reaction.

Sample No.2 was of good organic purity but contained an excessive amount of iron (Figure...1-6 parts per million).

Swimming Baths.

The Public Baths still remains the sole swimming facility of the district. The pool is open from April to October and the water is sampled regularly for bacterial count - with most satisfactory results. In addition samples are taken each month for chemical analysis. This sampling revealed a steady build up of total solids and chlorides and as a result the pool water was changed mid-way through the season.

The pool was at all times in excellent condition and once again the Baths Superintendent and his staff are to be congratulated on the excellence of their work.

Pool Water Sampling.

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of Samples taken.....20
 No. showing coliform bacilli.....Nil

Chemical Analysis

Date of Sample	Total Solids	Parts per Million			
		Chlorides	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed
14.5.57.	500	126	0.05	0.25	4.6
1.7.57.	800	355	0.15	0.6	5.6
1.8.57.	840	360	0.10	0.65	7.2
2.9.57.	720	347	0.04	0.68	5.4

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

No Annual Report would be complete without special reference to the condition of the "Town's air."

The mind of the nation has now accepted that a smoke polluted atmosphere is detrimental to the health of the people but public opinion is slow to accept "cause and remedy."

In previous reports I have referred to the prominence of the domestic chimney and I would again stress that this is now our most vital problem. Whilst it is true to say that the use of gas and electrical appliances for cooking and washing is becoming increasingly popular, the open fire (with coal as its fuel) is still the general method of space heating.

In an area where concessionary coal is available to such a high proportion of households, there can be little hope of any change of method until some acceptable alternative is available for bituminous coal. We must therefore be prepared to face realities and accept the fact that smoke control zones are not yet practicable and in consequence the sootfall figure will remain more or less constant.

It will be seen in later tables that the figures for 1957 are very little different to those of 1956 - the only consolation is the obvious decline from ten years ago.

This reduction is, I feel, due to the improvements and alterations made by industry during those years. Whilst one must concede that outbursts of dark smoke do occur from time to time and that some chimneys give a noticeable emission, the position is much improved and is now, in fact, little more than a minor problem.

I have frequently mentioned the individual processes and their problems but on this occasion I propose to limit my comment to one particular industry which has for so long given rise to complaint - namely the Coke Oven Plant at Glass Houghton. In my last report I was able to state that tangible results of consultation were becoming visible - now I am able to say that real progress has been made. Early in 1957 work of site clearance was commenced, a chimney was felled, excavation began; throughout the summer and winter, building operations were pushed forward and at the year end one could see a new plant rising - phoenix like - from the site of the old. Much remains to be done but we can now look forward to the day when the whole of the old plant with its defects and evils will cease to exist and the new and up-to-date plant will have taken over.

As in former years no opportunity has been lost in making known the aims and objects of "Clean Air." Talks have been given at a number of schools and considerable interest aroused in the minds of many schoolchildren. Undoubtedly the education of the child mind is one of the most important aspects of this work.

The Borough Council continues its membership of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, being represented on the Executive Committee and of the National Society for Clean Air, where it is represented on both the Yorkshire Divisional Council and the Executive Council.

Sootfall - Tons per square mile

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	37.85	20.41	8.54	14.62
February	-	10.60	5.13	11.62
March	15.67	20.11	13.47	15.43
April	8.91	9.94	6.94	8.66
May	22.84	14.46	11.7	16.37
June	20.11	11.13	8.07	8.02
July	13.31	32.56	14.47	23.85
August	13.44	17.80	8.54	25.27
September	18.00	17.20	14.64	14.69
October	12.97	20.74	8.67	13.98
November	14.94	10.60	7.67	8.19
December	21.58	22.39	13.01	19.81
Totals	199.62	207.94	120.85	180.51

Sulphur Trioxide Estimations - Milligrammes per Day

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	1.25	2.41	1.72	2.19
February	4.66	4.09	4.26	4.51
March	4.27	2.93	3.68	4.43
April	4.47	1.78	2.36	2.25
May	1.90	1.01	1.16	1.08
June	3.93	1.61	1.49	1.81
July	3.28	1.98	1.70	2.08
August	2.26	2.04	1.18	2.61
September	2.87	1.74	2.07	1.34
October	3.78	3.40	3.09	3.01
November	4.96	2.19	3.67	3.44
December	5.88	3.96	3.97	4.47
Averages	3.64	2.49	2.53	2.77

Sootfall - Shown in tons per square mile per annum

Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1957	199.62	207.94	120.85	180.51
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	198.12
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

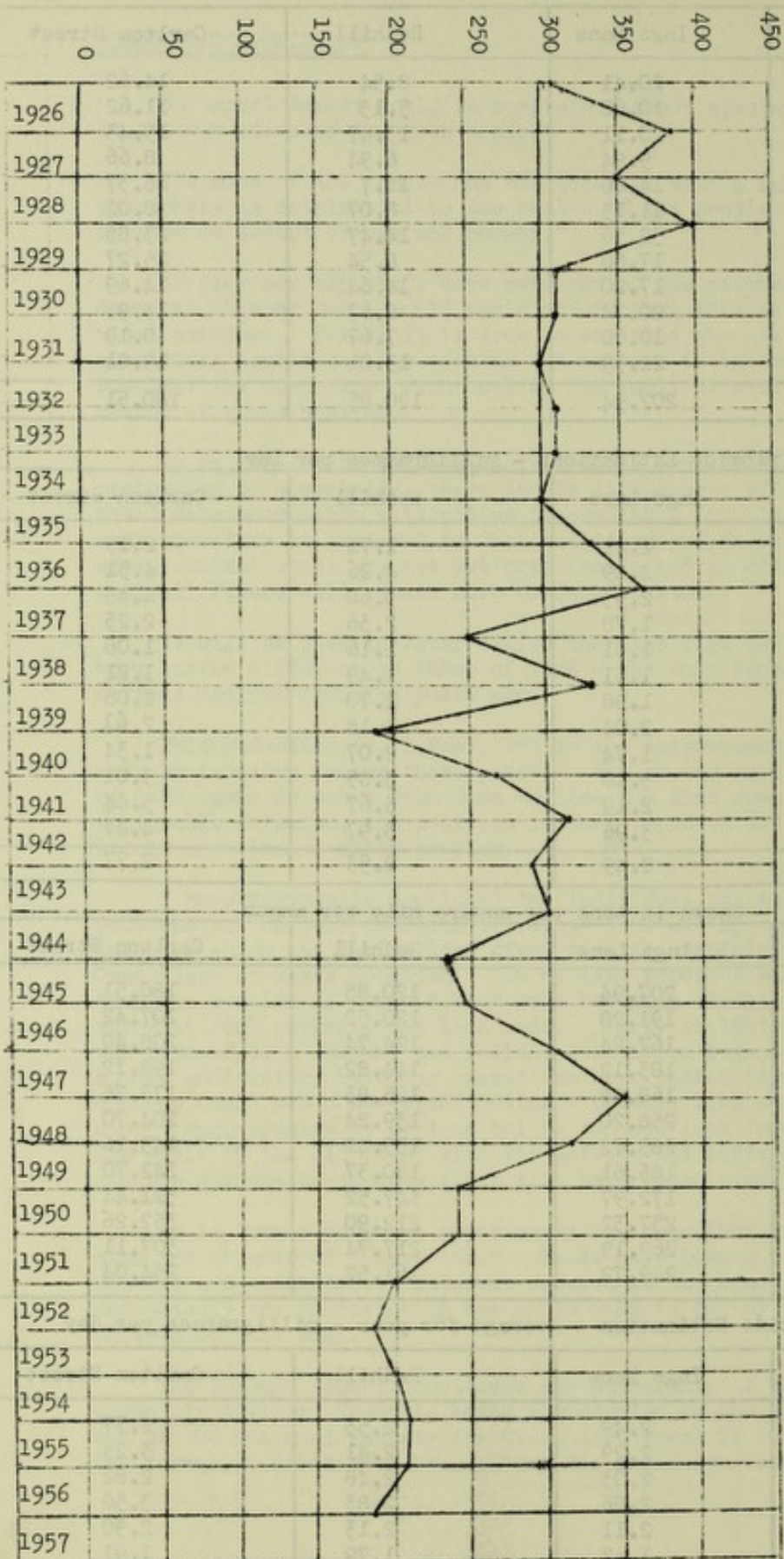
Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Average for year - milligrammes per day

Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1957	3.64	2.49	2.53	2.77
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 SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1926 TO 1957 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD

1926 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD
1944 ONWARDS SITUATED AT CARLTON STREET, CASTLEFORD

SCALE - 1" = 100 tons.



RIVERS AND WATERCOURSES.

The position of our river and watercourses is much the same as in previous years. Some local flooding was experienced in times of storm but the town generally experienced no difficulty.

The nuisance of foam sweeping over from the river into various streets of the town still occurs when wind is in the north or east. It would appear there is little hope of improvement whilst the detergent content of the water remains so high.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Department continues to disinfect all premises after cases of notifiable disease and after deaths or removal of pulmonary cases. The standard method of spraying and fumigation of the premises is employed whilst articles of bedding are subject to steam treatment.

The plant at Cinder Lane continues to give excellent service and remains in good condition. It is only subject to periodic inspection by the Insurance Company's Inspector and any necessary adjustments are made following their inspections.

Vermin infestations are reported from time to time; these are 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.

As in former years, certain industrial premises were 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.....	37
Disinfestation of cerminous premises:	
Privately owned.....	11
Local Authority owned.....	2
Council houses treated upon the creation of new tenancy.....	337

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS.

The main development in the town's sewerage system still continues to lie in the area of the Ferry Fryston Housing Estate where the ever increasing number of houses calls in turn for an increasing number of sewers.

Of the existing sewers, many are still subject to underground movement and blockages are frequently caused which in turn affect private household drains. The release of these sewers is secured by means of the vacuum gully machines or by the Engineers Sewerage Staff.

The alterations made in the Chapel Street area of Wheldon Road have eliminated a perpetual source of nuisance. The new line of sewer now enables all the area to drain freely and the regular use of the machines is no longer necessary.

I would again emphasise the need for sewers in certain parts of the town, particularly in the area of Redhill Drive, Holywell Lane and Hillcrest where the lack of facilities causes the existence of many cesspools which in turn call for very constant attention at no mean cost.

The substitution of public sewers for these individual arrangements would be in the interests of both health and economy.

During the year some alteration did occur to the various forms of sanitary convenience and the following are the details:-

Pail closets abolished.....	4
Slop closets converted to water closets.....	4
Water closets abolished.....	183
Additional water closets provided to existing buildings.....	15
Water closets provided to new buildings.....	287
Ashbins abolished.....	140
Ashbins provided to new buildings.....	279

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

As in former years the inspection of factories was carried out and our activities were directed to cleanliness....non-mechanical factories and 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 under this heading.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections.</u>	<u>Notices Served.</u>
Factories without mechanical power.	19	16	Nil
Factories with mechanical power.	134	92	Nil
Other premises.	8	5	Nil
Totals	161	113	Nil

Cases in which defects were found:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Ref. to H.M.I.</u>	<u>Ref. by H.M.I.</u>
Want of Cleanliness	1	-	-	1
Sanitary Conveniences:-				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable & Defective	3	3	-	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	3	-	4

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

During the year the town's six cinemas all remained open, although it is understood their popularity has lessened with the advent of television.

The local theatre, after a period of closure, re-opened for the pantomime season but closed again in the spring of 1958.

All the premises were found to be well maintained.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Two common lodging houses still serve the needs of some of our population. They have always been found to be extremely clean, well maintained and well managed.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Again constant vigilance has been maintained over this form of dwelling. There was not, apparently, the enthusiasm of previous years to use vans as permanent dwellings; two applications were received for licences, both for short period occupation only. Both were granted and at the year end one van was already vacated.

Travelling hawkers still give rise to some difficulty but co-operation by owners and members of the Police Force prevent over-long visitations.

As in previous years some travelling showmen used sites in the town as winter quarters. One particular site which previously had been a source of complaint, was again used in an amended form and it is regrettable to have to record here a serious fire which not only burnt out a van completely, but caused a loss of child life.

It would seem that whilst all possible precautions are taken accidents of this nature do occur with tragic results.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

There was again no change in our system during the year. Two rat catchers are employed full time and the methods and materials employed are those prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Infestations naturally occur from time to time but the routine work appears to deal with these most effectively.

The town's sewerage system is always liable to infestation and the regular treatment given is an essential. It is by constant attention that these vulnerable places are prevented from becoming a breeding ground for the rat population.

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

1957/58	Test Baiting.
No. of manholes baited.....	128
No. of clear takes.....	8
No. of part takes.....	-
1957/58	Maintenance Treatment.
No. of manholes baited.....	44
No. of clear takes.....	18
No. of part takes.....	13

Premises inspected and found infested during the 12 months ended 31.3.58.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>		
Corporation Property	-	16	1	17
Dwelling houses	-	133	17	150
Business Premises	-	33	29	62
Agricultural property	-	2	-	2
No. of treatments:-				
Corporation Property.....				70
Dwelling houses.....				265
Business Premises.....				89
Farms.....				2
				<u>426</u>

Rats and Mice Destruction (Continued)

	<u>No. of Properties inspected.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections.</u>
Corporation Property	38	116
Dwelling houses	2698	3748
Business Premises	926	1431
Farms	<u>12</u>	<u>45</u>
	<u>3636</u>	<u>5340</u>

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

Sixty-seven premises are licensed to store petroleum and petroleum mixtures, the licences authorising the storage of 111,040 gallons of petrol and 25,600 gallons of petroleum mixtures.

Inspection and supervision was carried out as well as possible under the circumstances. All new installations were studied prior to approval and apparatus inspected during construction.

MARINE STORE DEALERS.

This trade continues to be well catered for in the district, six premises being registered. In addition to the staff of the Department, several police officers are authorised to act as officers under the Section; consequently all premises are subject to regular inspection.

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.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three premises are still registered under the Act and all are well maintained.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

The powers of registration granted by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, are still applied and 49 premises are so registered.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There is one premises in the town used for upholstery work and this is registered accordingly.

There are no premises actually preparing rag flock.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 50.

I continue to be the authorised officer of the Local Authority for this Section of the Act but during the year under review it was not necessary at any time for the local authority to undertake responsibility for the burial of any person.

TOYS FOR RAGS.

This type of offence now rarely occurs but the Department is ever watchful. The difficulty is invariably to secure from offending persons their correct name and address but once again we offer our thanks to the Police authority for assistance given.

MORTUARIES.

The town continues to be served by the two mortuaries at Cinder Lane and Glass Houghton. Both are small and with very restricted facilities and despite the care taken in both cleansing and maintenance are frequently the subject of criticism.

I have in the past stressed the need for a new central mortuary of modern design and I would again urge the Council to include this project in an early programme of capital works.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND.

	<u>Informal</u>	and	<u>Formal Action.</u>
Nuisances found in 1957.....	520		320
Nuisances left over from 1956.....	443		128
Total requiring abatement.....	963		448
Abated during 1957.....	827		351
Outstanding at end of 1957.....	136		97

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This section of the report covers refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing and public conveniences. The figures included relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1958.

The outstanding feature for report is undoubtedly the severity of the weather from December to March, which had tremendous effect on the operations of the Department.

Early indications of the wintry conditions were the ground frosts of December but the early hours of 1958 ushered in a ten week period of snowfalls and frosts unequalled over the past eleven years.

The recurring need for gritting and snow removal naturally produced delays in refuse collection but these in turn were made good. For some three months the outdoor staff maintained a high standard of service to the public, covering long hours of duty; late evening, early morning, through the night and at weekends. That we were able to cope successfully with one of the severest winters for many years indicates the value of a comprehensive cleansing service whose resources can be rapidly deployed to meet extreme conditions.

A further feature of note was the excellent results obtained from mechanical appliances on snow removal. The men of the Department worked long hours but on several occasions their numbers would have proved insufficient and their efforts unavailing but for the support of mechanical equipment.

Throughout the country similar experiences have been reported and undoubtedly the future demands that the cleansing service be mechanised to the full.

This requirement is supported by the difficulties of securing adequate manual labour for cleansing work. I noted in my last report that the earnings in this class of employment do not appear to compare with industry generally, consequently replacements for sickness, injury and holiday periods are not easily procured.

However, despite all difficulties, regular and consistent service has been given to our townspeople who have been kind enough to express words of appreciation on many occasions.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The expansion of Ferry Fryston and the demolition of certain areas has called for adjustments in the collection service. During the year the collection fleet received its first "Fore and Aft" type body - a "Sheflex" mounted on a Bennis chassis, whilst the Morrison Electricar was replaced by a Diesel operated

vehicle of similar capacity. We continue to operate two Dennis Paxit rear loaders, one Karrier CK3 side loader, one Karrier Gamecock side loader and two Karrier Bantam side loaders. During the greater part of the year collection was secured on a once-per-week basis, the system of working being again a five day week from March to October and a five and a half day week from November to March.

In my last report I noted the difficulties obtaining at some commercial premises and also in the supply of domestic ashbins and I am happy to report an improvement in both instances. As against this, we are still faced with the removal of dross and waste from mineworkers' home coal. Our streets are rendered unsightly by the numerous heaps of this material which both delay collections and add considerably to the weight.

SALVAGE COLLECTION.

The collection and sale of waste paper and cardboard still continues. All refuse collection vehicles are provided with sacks whilst the side loaders each have their own trailers for holding the filled sacks and large articles. The separation of material at the point of collection is not only an asset to the scheme, but further reduces the quantity of "difficult" material on our tips.

During the year we were controlled in our output to the Mills by a 'quota' system - nevertheless, the scheme worked most successfully.

At the various tips tins and general metals were extracted and subsequently sold but at the beginning of 1958 difficulties were experienced in disposing of stocks.

No other forms of salvage are undertaken or for that matter seem necessary for our town is more than well served by itinerant "rag gatherers."

DISPOSAL.

Tips.

We will maintain three refuse tips in the area details of which are as follows:-

(a) Redhill Drive.

Here the former limestone quarry continues to serve the Airedale, Ferry Fryston, and Glass Houghton areas. From April to December, work of reclamation proceeded steadily but at that stage all vehicles had to be diverted to Eastfield Lane to meet circumstances there so that the Redhill site was left with some 12 to 18 months life. Again, we were successful in having good covering material laid from building sites, etc., and the raised surface was well covered and grass grown. Despite constant action we are still troubled by crickets during the summer months but modern spraying methods appear to control these pests.

(b) Healdfield Quarry.

Throughout the spring and summer of 1957 large quantities of excavating material were received at this tip and the tipped level rose rapidly. This was indeed necessary for the inlets and springs brought a constant flow of water into the quarry. Pumping was resumed after temporary suspension but the great trouble was the release of hydrogen sulphide gas. Here the pattern followed that which we have seen so often - with the water completely covered by material no trouble is experienced but immediately water rises over tipped material the gas release commences, even from comparatively shallow pools.

Once the release commences there seems no method of neutralising or controlling it chemically and one is faced with two alternatives - either to pump out the water or to cover the water areas. During the year both methods were employed but the pumping of polluted water into the town's sewers once again proved unpopular as the gas escaped at various points setting up local nuisance.

The alternative of water covering by dozing material from the quarry sides proved more successful and served to tide over the summer months.

At the year end (31st March, 1958) the tipping had risen above water line over practically the whole of the area and one can look to "Water-free" years of tipping.

The site should provide a disposal point for the town centre for a number of years to come.

(c) Three Lane Ends.

This site had been re-opened shortly before March, 1957 and tipping operations continued to December, when again the vehicles had to be diverted to Healdfield Road. There is less than twelve months capacity left in this present area but a review will be called for during 1958.

DESTRUCTOR.

The plant at Wheldon Road has not been made good and incineration continues in the small "makeshift" at Cinder Lane. Whilst we are able to meet most demands here it must be remembered that the furnace is most primitive in character and can only be regarded as temporary.

One looks to the day when a new and up-to-date plant can be installed.

The following statistical information will be found to be of interest.

COLLECTION.

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins (estimated weight)	20,781	0
Ashpits " "	334	10
Shop Refuse & Salvage	822	17
	<u>21,938</u>	<u>7</u>

The gross cost of this service was £25,577.

In addition the Department removed 228 tons 8 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 4343 tons 10 cwts of sewage was so removed at a cost of £1083.

TIPS

Materials disposed of at the tips was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	20,781	0
Ashpits	334	10
Destructor Waste	143	18
Street Sweepings	1599	13
Gully Cleansing	2284	5
Market Refuse	228	8
Total	<u>25,371</u>	<u>14</u>

DESTRUCTOR

Shop Refuse and Market	462	19
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Materials salvaged during the year were as follows:-

	Tons	£
Waste Paper	587	4749
Scrap Metal	21	120

The gross expenditure on disposal was £8787 but with the income from salvage and trade refuse of £4869 this was reduced to a net figure of £3918.

STREET CLEANSING.

The Ferry Fryston Estate continues to add to the length of road to be swept to the number of gullies to be cleansed, but the increase of work has been absorbed by the organisation.

Street sweeping is partly manual and partly mechanised. The two sweeper collectors are still employed mainly on open traffic roads and give excellent service, whilst the pedestrian controlled electrically operated orderly carts serve the Ferry Fryston Estate on the one hand and the town centre on the other.

The town centre machine operating with an augmented gang, between 7.0 a.m. and 9.0 a.m. deal with the shopping streets, after which it moves to a central residential area to operate with a three man team.

The Ferry Fryston machine now operates with a three man team which deals firstly with the Airedale shopping centre and then moves out to the housing estate.

The remaining sweepers, eleven in number, are each responsible for their own beats, the streets being swept at varying frequencies.

Our greatest problem continues to be the quantity of litter deposited on the footpaths and in the gutters, particularly at weekends and action is most certainly necessary in this connection, not only from the point of view of unsightliness but also from cost.

Gully cleansing is still by vacuum machines, three being employed but not solely on this work. They take as part of their duties cesspool cleansing, sewer flushing and sewer and drain blockage removal. They continue to be invaluable to the service.

I have already commented at some length on the winter conditions but would here offer thanks to those others who assist us in periods of emergency. These include the Highways Department, the Parks Department, the Building Direct Works Department and local contractors from the building trades, highway construction engineers and road transport services. The ready response at all times is invaluable and greatly appreciated.

(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	15159	7348	22507	65.50
	(ii) Transport	10391	593	10984	31.96
	(iii) Plant, etc.	27	750	777	2.26
	(iv) Other items	-	96	96	.28
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure	25577	8787	34364	100.
2.	GROSS INCOME (including £...received from other local authorities.	25	4869	4894	-
3.	NETT COST	25552	3915	29470	-
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	13 10	6 8	20 6	
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only	9 6	6	10 0	
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	23 4	3 6	26 10	
8.	Net cost per 1000 population.	£ 613	£ 94	£ 707	
9.	Net cost per 1000 premises.	1783	273	2056	

(b) Street Cleansing.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping & Watering	Street gully cleansing	Total	% of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£	%
1.	<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE</u>				
	(i) Labour	7683	757	8440	59.32
	(ii) Transport	3446	1831	5277	37.09
	(iii) Plant, etc.	419	1	420	2.95
	(iv) Other items	91	-	91	.64
	(v) Total gross expenditure	11639	2589	14228	100
2.	GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport & the County Council)	-	-	-	-
3.	NETT COST	11639	2589	14228	-
4.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
5.	GROSS EXPENDITURE on snow clearance gritting not included previously.	7466	-	-	-
6.	<u>UNIT COSTS</u> Net Cost per street mile.	231	-	-	
7.	Net Cost per 1000 gullies cleansed	-	85	-	
8.	Net Cost per 1000 population.	279	62	341	

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The accommodation remained the same throughout the year.

At Bradley Street attendance is provided for the women's section but the men's section and all urinal accommodation are served by part-time attendance and cleaning.

I would once again draw attention to the need for additional accommodation in the town.

STAFF.

Deputy Public Health Inspector	-	Mr.J.Rooke.
Additional Public Health		
Inspectors	-	Mr.B.Schofield (to August, 1957)
	-	Mr.K.Whitley (from August, 1957)
Technical Assistants	-	Mr.J.D.Hill
	-	Mr.H.Burton.
Clerks	-	Miss.D.J.Lane (to May, 1957)
	-	Mrs.J.Chappell
	-	Mrs.V.A.Stansill (nee Davison)
	-	Mrs.J.Muscroft (from June, 1957)

CONCLUSION.

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

To the outdoor staff of the Department I would tender my thanks for their efforts, particularly in the difficult days of the winter - our organisation and administration would be in vain were it not implemented on the ground at all seasons of the year.

I would also pay tribute to the indoor staff - particularly to my Deputy, Mr.Rooke, whose help and support throughout an extremely difficult year cannot be measured in terms of words; without him the position would have been well nigh impossible, and again to Mrs.J.Chappell for so quickly accepting the responsibilities of Chief Clerk on the resignation of Miss.D.J.Lane.

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.

28th October, 1958.



