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Contributors

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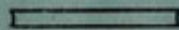
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Urban District of Castleford.



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended December 31st, 1937.



CASTLEFORD:
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1938



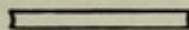
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Urban District of Castleford.



ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT

Year ended December 31st, 1937.



Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of
Maternity and Child Welfare Service:

WM. KEMP, M.B., C.M.Edin.

Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing & Transport Superintendent:
T. E. BIRTWISLE, M.B.E., F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A., M.I.P.C.

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Urban District of Castleford.



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended December 31st, 1937.

By

Medical Officer, J. Edmondson, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
and
Sanitary Inspector, J. H. H. H.

Printed and Published by the Castleford Urban District Council,
at the Town Hall, Castleford, West Yorkshire.

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Urban District Council of Castleford.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CASTLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have the honour of placing before you my twenty-fourth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your District for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area ...	564 acres.		
Population (estimated 1937. R.G.)	...	...	19,810
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937)	...	...	4,912
Rateable Value	...	...	£95,394
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	£356

The density of population yields the figure of 35 persons per acre. This figure is based on the Registrar General's estimate at mid-year 1937.

Arising from various causes, such as outward migration consequent upon building activity outside the District, fluctuation of trade and industry, and a reduced birth rate, we have been faced for some years past with a decline in population.

It is, however, the first time for many years that our population has been estimated to be below 20,000.

The area is closely built upon, and there is practically no land available for further extensive building operations.

The District is essentially of an industrial character, and is dependent chiefly upon coal-mining, the manufacture of glass bottles, chemicals, bricks, pottery, and confectionery.

It is pleasing to note that prospects are improving in the District in regard to unemployment.

A new industry on an extensive scale for the manufacture of clothing was commenced in the town during the year; this will doubtless prove of great benefit in that many of our young people who formerly had to travel to work outside the District may now find employment near home.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Births.

ths.		TOTAL	M.	F.
Live Births—Legitimate	... ..	313	156	157
Illegitimate	... ..	16	5	11
Total	... ..	329		

Birth Rate—16.61 per 1,000 of population Legitimate 15.8,
Illegitimate 0.81).

Still Births	...	...	...	...	13	7	6
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	13	7	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil		

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 38.01

Deaths

					TOTAL	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	253	141	112

Crude Death Rate 12.77 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

C.F. Adjusted Death Rate 14.94.

Deaths from puerperal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births
Puerperal sepsis ...	0	0
Other puerperal causes ...	0	0
	—	—
Total ...	0	0

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births 54.7

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 48.63

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 6.07

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	...	3

There was no unusual or excessive sickness or mortality in the District during the year, which required comment.

Notes on Births and Deaths.

In accordance with Circular 1561 of the Ministry of Health I have again used as the basis of calculations the figures supplied by the Registrar General.

BIRTHS.

Live births 329; of these, 161 were males and 168 females. The illegitimate births included in the above figures were 16, viz: 5 males and 11 females. This gives a birth rate of 16.61 per 1,000 and is slightly higher than last year's rate, viz: 16.33 per 1,000 of the population.

The Birth Rate of England and Wales for 1937 was 14.90 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of births (adjusted for outward and inward transfers) notified to me under the Notification of Births Acts was (live births 461, while there were also notified 12 still births. Total 473.

The disparity between these figures and those given to us by the Registrar General is due partly to the number of births occurring in our Maternity Home, which have to be outwardly transferred, and partly to the difference in time allowed under the relevant Acts for Notification and Registration.

DEATHS.

There have been 253 deaths registered at Somerset House, which includes 87 inwardly transferred deaths, and 14 deaths outwardly transferred.

These figures give a crude annual death rate of 12.77 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population for the year 1937; in 1936 the rate was 14.66.

The comparability factor, supplied by the Registrar General, for adjusting the local death rate, gives an adjusted rate of 14.94 in 1937, compared with 17.15 in 1936.

The general statistics on page 3 shew that the population according to the estimate of the Registrar General up to mid-year 1937, has been reduced during the year from 20,320 to 19,810, and our death rates are given on the basis of this reduced population.

It will be seen that both the general death rate and the infantile death rate are lower than the rates of the previous year.

As I have remarked in previous reports, the vital statistics of a comparatively small population are greatly affected by even small fluctuations from year to year.

General death rates are calculated per 1,000 of the population, and a decrease of 45 deaths on the figures of the previous year lowers our crude general death rate from 14.66 to 12.77.

Infantile death rates are, on the other hand, calculated per 1,000 births, and a decrease last year of seven deaths lowered our infantile death rate from 75.30 to 54.7.

In considering any increase or decrease in death rates or birth rates, the facts above mentioned should be borne in mind.

It may be noted that the general death rate for England and Wales in 1937 shewed a slight increase over 1936, while the infantile death rate shewed a slight decrease.

With reference to deaths from Tuberculosis, we had 15 deaths from tubercular diseases, as compared with 12 deaths under this heading in the previous year.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from Cancer, viz: 33, as compared with 29 in 1936.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were:—
Legitimate 16; Illegitimate 2. Total 18.

The infantile death rate for England and Wales in 1937 was 58 per 1,000 live births.

The general death rate for England and Wales was 12.4 per 1,000 of the population.

I am pleased to report that there were no deaths from puerperal sepsis during the year.

Causes of Death (1937).

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

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	5
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	11
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	4
Syphilis	...	...	1
Cancer—Malignant Disease	...	...	33
Diabetes	...	...	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	20
Heart Disease	...	...	71
Aneurysm	...	...	0
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	11
Bronchitis	...	...	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	11
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	2
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under two years of age)	...	...	3
Appendicitis	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	...	...	0

Other Diseases of the Liver	...	...	...	1
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	10
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	0
Congenital Debility—Premature Births	...			8
Senility	...	...	...	7
Suicide	...	...	...	2
Other Violence	...	...	...	13
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	15
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	0
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis				0
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	0

It may be worthy of note that of 253 deaths in the year, 28.06% were from heart disease; 13.04% were from cancer; and 5.92% were from tubercular diseases.

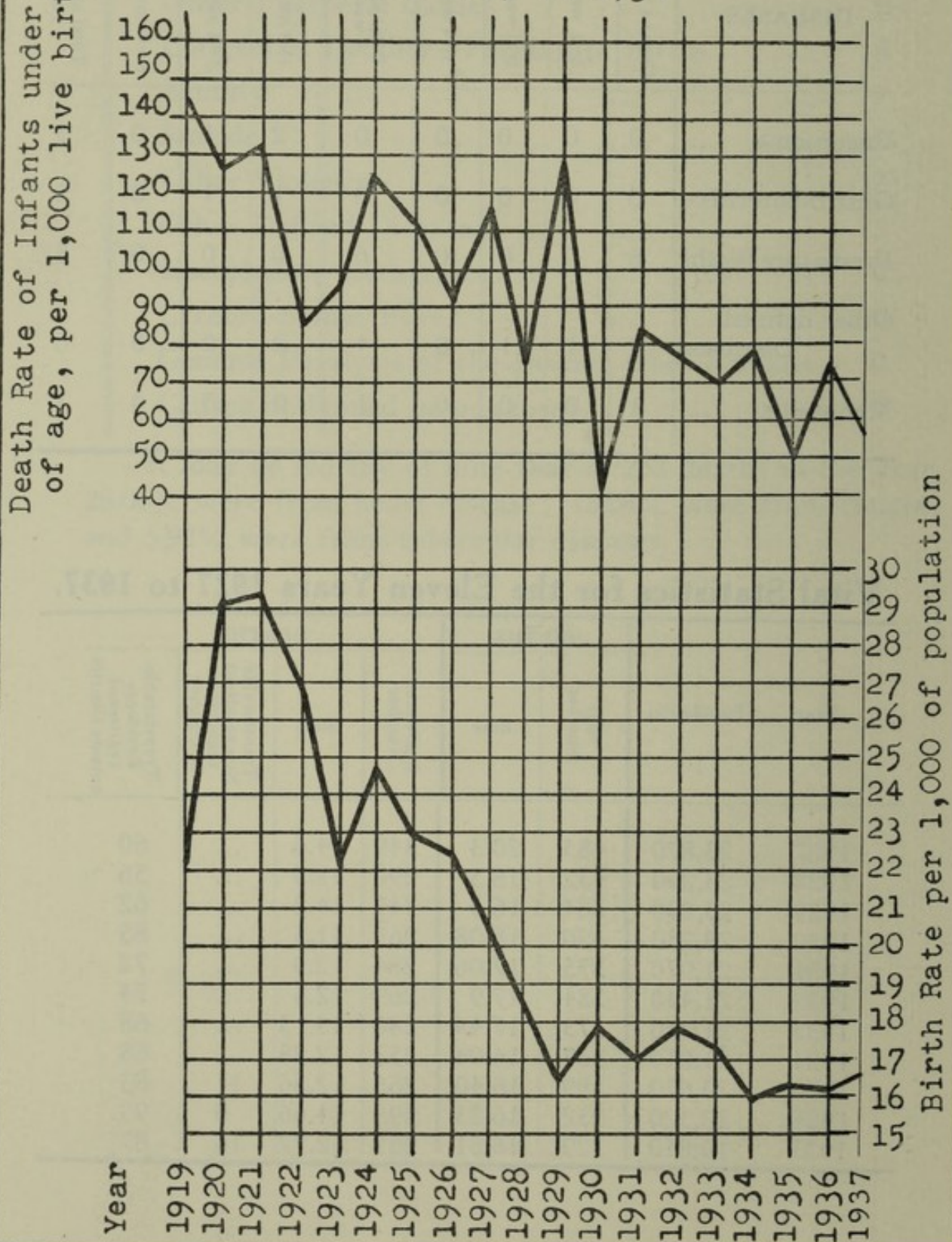
Deaths under One Year, shewing ages at Death. Year 1937

DISEASES	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Total under 1 year
Pneumonia ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Gastro-enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Premature Births	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Other defined Diseases	2	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	6
Meningitis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Vital Statistics for the Eleven Years 1927 to 1937.

Year	Population	BIRTHS		DEATHS			
		Nett Number	Rate	Registered Number	Rate	Transferable Non-residents registered in District	Transferable Residents registered outside District
1927	23,870	485	20.3	349	14.6	...	60
1928	23,290	432	18.5	290	12.5	...	56
1929	23,230	384	16.5	347	14.8	...	62
1930	23,230	420	18.08	269	11.5	...	85
1931	21,970	375	17.06	284	12.9	...	72
1932	21,440	384	17.9	269	12.5	...	74
1933	21,320	373	17.49	280	13.13	...	68
1934	21,010	337	16.04	258	12.28	...	68
1935	20,670	339	16.40	266	12.86	11	83
1936	20,320	332	16.33	298	14.66	5	99
1937	19,810	329	16.61	253	12.77	14	87

Graph shewing fluctuation of
Infant Mortality and Birth Rates
Years 1919 to 1937



General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

1—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Part Time:

WM. KEMP, M.B., C.M.Edin.

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Whole Time:

T. E. BIRTWISLE, M.B.E.

Qualifications: Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Nuisances, and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Also Certificates of Victoria University, and Exam. Board of Sanitary Inspectors Association.

Appointments held: Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

Designated Officer under Housing Regulations.

Designated Officer under Public Health (Meat) Regul'ns.

Inspector under Factory and Workshop Acts.

Inspector under Shops Acts.

Inspector under Petroleum Acts.

Inspector under Celluloid and Cinematograph Film Act.

Inspector under Fabrics (Misdescription) Act.

Inspector under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

E. J. WINFIELD, Deputy Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

Inspector under Shops Acts.

Inspector under Petroleum Acts.

Qualifications: Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

F. EVANS, Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Qualifications: Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

F. E. ELSEY, General Assistant.

Qualifications: Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

D. J. LANE (Miss), Clerk Typist.

L. ROBINSON, Clerk.

H. CARTER (Miss), Senior Health Visitor.

Qualifications: C.M.B. Royal Sanitary Institute.
State Registered Nurse.

P. JOHNSON (Miss), Junior Health Visitor.

Qualifications: C.M.B. Royal Sanitary Institute.
State Registered Nurse.

Contribution is made under the Public Health Acts to salaries of Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Sanitary Inspector and Additional Sanitary Inspector, and by Exchequer Grants to salaries of Health Visitors.

2—NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL. The Castleford Nursing Association engages one Nurse for the District. A grant to the Association is made by the Urban District Council.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Nurse available if required.

3—MIDWIVES—None employed or subsidised by the Local Authority.

Number practising in the District: Four.

All hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

In addition to the above, there are on the Staff of the Castleford Maternity Home, the Matron, Sister, and four Nurses who are fully qualified in this branch of work.

4—LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens is undertaken by the West Riding County Council. The provision of this service is found to be very advantageous, and use is made of the facilities available by the medical men of the District.

5—HOSPITALS PROVIDED.

A. (1)—FEVER. The Council is a constituent authority of the Normanton and District Joint Isolation Hospital Committee; infectious cases, where removal is necessary, are received at the Committee's Hospital at Aketon.

(2)—SMALL-POX. The Joint Committee provided for reception of cases at their Glass Houghton Small-Pox Hospital.

B. (1)—TUBERCULOSIS. A Tuberculosis Centre is provided at Pontefract by the West Riding County Council.

(2)—MATERNITY. The Castleford War Memorial Maternity Home receives normal cases from the Town and District. Thirteen beds are provided, two of which are retained by the West Riding County Council. The accommodation above mentioned includes two private wards. At the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, arrangements have been made for the reception of complicated cases at the Wakefield Maternity Hospital and the Leeds Maternity Hospital.

Cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are treated at the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, and also, by arrangement with the Leeds Corporation, at the Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

(3)—CHILDREN. Special cases treated at Leeds General Infirmary, the Pontefract Infirmary, and the Castleford, Normanton and District Hospital.

(4)—OTHER. The Castleford, Normanton and District Hospital is available for the reception of surgical and accident cases and is a great boon to our people. In addition to the general wards there are two private wards provided.

The General Infirmary at Leeds, and the Pontefract Infirmary, are also available.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, etc.

Accommodation is provided, when required, by the Public Assistance Committee at Paradise Gardens, Pontefract.

With the exception of the Maternity Home, all the above mentioned Institutions are situate outside the Urban District.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) **INFECTIOUS CASES.** Ambulance provided by Joint Isolation Hospital Committee and the Castleford Urban District Council.

(b) **NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.** Two Motor Ambulances are maintained by the Castleford Urban District Council.

The local Collieries each maintain a Motor Ambulance.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Address	Accommodation	By whom provided
Sagar Street	Assembly Room, Weighing Room, Kitchen, Stock Room, Sales Room, and Medical Officer's Room.	Urban District Council of Castleford.

SCHOOL CLINIC at Wesley Street, provided by the West Riding County Council.

TUBERCULOSIS. Dispensary at Linden Terrace, Pontefract, provided by the West Riding County Council.

VENEREAL DISEASES. Treatment Centres at General Infirmary, Leeds, and General Infirmary, Wakefield, provided by the West Riding County Council.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Address	Accommodation	By whom provided
Castleford War Memorial Maternity Home, Barnes Rd.	Consulting Room, Waiting Hall, 2 Retiring Cubicles	Urban District Council of Castleford.
Sagar Street	Consulting Room, Waiting Room, 2 Retiring Cubicles	Urban District Council of Castleford.

Public Baths.

The plant installed in 1935 for the filtration, purification and chlorination of the water in the swimming pool continues to give satisfactory results.

The Baths were kept open during the winter season, and again the number of users quite justified this course.

I understand the number of persons using the Baths was as follows: Swimming Baths 58,734 (including 16,657 school children); Slipper Baths 5,450.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT AND OTHER SPECIAL BATHS.

The Sun Ray and other Special Baths provided at the Public Baths have been much used by our people. Following are the figures for the year:

Sun Baths	...	...	...	622
Foam Baths	...	...	...	244

These baths are believed to be very beneficial in many cases of rheumatism and other allied ailments.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The supply for the whole of the Town is taken in bulk direct from the mains of the Wakefield Corporation.

It is a soft moorland water derived from the Rishworth Moors, and is of excellent quality. Before delivery for domestic consumption it is subjected to treatment for the prevention of plumbo-solvent action, and removal of peaty matter.

The average daily consumption during the year ended 31st March, 1938, was 14.02 gallons per head, excluding supplies for trade purposes, which were at the rate of 3.207 gallons per head of population.

The total consumption was 128,339,000 gallons, which comprises 23,925,000 galls. for trade purposes, and 104,414,000 for domestic supplies.

We have still a few houses remaining which have not a water supply laid on inside, but this is being remedied by action under the Housing Acts.

Our supply remained ample and unrestricted throughout the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Aire forms the northern boundary of the Town, and shortly before reaching us receives the waters of the River Calder.

The West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board, through their officers, maintain continuous action for the prevention of pollution, and in this the officers of the Council actively co-operate.

Further details in respect of this section are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report attached hereto, under the headings of Drainage and Sewerage, pages 48-49, Sanitary Accommodation, page 49, Scavenging, pages 35-38, Smoke Abatement, page 49, Registered Premises, page 56, and Shops, etc., page 52.

Other Sanitary Conditions.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The Cemetery for the District is provided and controlled by the Castleford & Glass Houghton Joint Burial Committee.

I referred in my last report to the question of cremation as an alternative to earth-burial.

Consequent upon the extension of the District, which at the time of writing has taken place, and probable increased demands for burial space, I would again draw attention to the desirability of this matter being given serious consideration.

General Sanitary Matters.

I have observed with satisfaction the continued efforts of your Council to have all private streets in the District properly made up and paved. I regard this as an important item in your administration.

I understand that the sewage pumping scheme and the sewage disposal works continue to give every satisfaction.

The public cleansing of the District is carried out in a very satisfactory manner in its various branches. The cleansing of street gullies on the vacuum system, now in operation, has been proved to be a great advance on the hand method formerly used.

Schools.

The schools of the Town are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Routine cleansing is done by the school caretakers, and general disinfection by the Council's staff when necessity arises.

Housing of the People.

I note with pleasure that your Redhill Housing Scheme has been completed and the houses occupied chiefly by families displaced from unfit houses. The new houses are well arranged and situated, and the people occupying them should benefit by their change of residence.

The erection of the flats in Oxford St. for aged persons will, I am sure, prove to be a great boon to those for whom they are intended.

For further particulars under this heading, I would refer you to the report of the Sanitary Inspector, pages 28-32.

Inspection and Supervision of Foods.

See Sanitary Inspector's report, page 32.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

There was again a comparatively low incidence of infectious disease throughout the year.

The occurrence of these diseases is shown in the following tables, together with their distribution throughout the various Wards.

A stock of Diphtheria Anti-toxin is always kept at the Town Hall, and is available for the use of medical men in the District on application.

**Table shewing the Occurrence of Infectious Diseases
during the years 1933 to 1937 inclusive.**

DISEASE	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Scarlet Fever ..	102	55	21	31	29
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	67	72	37	40	37
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	0	0	0	2
Erysipelas ..	6	7	7	8	7
Pneumonia ..	27	17	15	8	13
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	2	0	0
Puerperal Fever ..	2	2	0	0	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	1	2	1	
Smallpox ..	1	0	0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	11	1	1	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0	0	1

Cases notified from the various Wards, Year 1937

Notified Diseases	Carlton	Half Acres	Hightown	Redhill	Welbeck	Wheldale	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	4	3	0	5	16	1	29
Diphtheria ..	2	3	3	4	17	8	37
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia ..	2	0	2	3	3	3	13
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ..	0	0	2	3	1	1	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ..	8	6	8	16	40	13	91

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1937,
SHEWN IN AGE GROUPS.**

NOTIFIED DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED														Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years														
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65			
Scarlet Fever ..	29	0	1	0	0	2	9	5	2	0	0	0	26	0		
Diphtheria ..	37	1	1	0	1	11	8	7	6	1	0	0	37	1		
Erysipelas ..	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	1	0	0		
Pneumonia ..	13	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	3	0	0	0		
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0		
Ophthalmia																
Neonatorum ..	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Acute																
Poliomyelitis ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total ..	91	4	2	0	1	4	22	18	15	12	4	8	65	3		

Deaths due to Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Enteric Fever	...	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	0
Small-Pox	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	<u>2</u>

The death rate from the seven principal Zymotic diseases was 0.101 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the previous year was 0.44 per 1,000.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were two cases notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Notifi- cations	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40								
At all Ages	15	17	4	4	5	6	1	0
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 5 years	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
5 to 10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10 to 15	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
15 to 20	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	0
20 to 25	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
25 to 35	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
35 to 45	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 55	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
55 to 65	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Over 65 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cases were notified from the various Wards as follows:

Ward	Number of Cases
Carlton	11
Half Acres	3
Hightown	4
Redhill	5
Welbeck	8
Wheldale	9
Total	40

The following table shews the incidence of Tuberculosis during the last five years, from which yearly fluctuations can be seen:—

Year	No. of Cases notified	No. on Register at end of Year
1933	41	212
1934	31	227
1935	31	239
1936	23	243
1937	40	250

It will be seen from the table above that we had 40 notifications of tuberculosis during the year.

There were 12 deaths from this disease during the year.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, nor Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Number of Cases Removed from the District	15
Number of Cases Recovered	6

Maternity and Child Welfare.

This important service was carried on throughout the year with the enthusiasm by which it has always been characterised. Again I would express my thanks to the staff and voluntary helpers for their willing assistance.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid during the year 7,327
comprising the following:

To expectant mothers 7

To infants under one year:

First Visits 310 Total Visits 3,027

To children one to five years ... 4,191

Other Visits:—

Chicken Pox 32

Ophthalmia Neonatorum 4

Tuberculosis 429

Miscellaneous 41

WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

At our Centre in Sagar Street sessions are held three times per week, viz: Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3-0 p.m.

The attendances during the year 1937 were as follows:—

Infants under one year 5,217

Children one to five years 3,354

There were 141 sessions held, and the average attendances were:—

Infants under one year 37

Children one to five years 23.7

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

The present arrangements for ante-natal clinics are as follows:—

Maternity Home—1 session per week and 1 additional session per month.

Sagar Street Centre—2 sessions per month.

Particulars of the work are given below:—

- (i) Number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year—Maternity Home 1,421; Sagar Street 271.
- (ii) Average number of expectant mothers per session at all Clinics during the year—Maternity Home 28.4; Sagar Street 8.7.
- (iii) Number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year—Maternity Home 314; Sagar Street 130.
- (iv) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total number in (iii)—93.86

PROVISION OF DRIED MILK, etc.

The distribution of dried milk, etc., to mothers and children attending the Clinics was continued as in previous years.

In necessitous cases the milk was supplied free of charge and in others at cost price.

The value of milk so distributed from 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938, is shewn below:—

In respect of milk supplied free ...	£279	5s.	10½d.
In respect of milk sold at cost price	£440	12s.	6½d.
Total	£719	18s.	5d.

The Maternity Home.

Full use was made of the Maternity Home throughout the year by residents in Castleford and the surrounding district.

We had again to refuse a large number of applications owing to shortage of accommodation.

The number so refused was 110.

It is regrettable that for lack of available beds we are unable to give the full service which our people evidently desire. I hope that before long the projected extension of the Home will be carried out.

It cannot be considered right and proper for members of the resident staff at the Home to be compelled at times to sleep elsewhere.

The admissions during the year were as follows:—

Castleford cases	94
Pontefract cases	13
West Riding County Council cases ...	169
Total ...	276

The County Council cases came from the following districts, viz:—

Airedale	15
Allerton Bywater	19
Altofts	7
Fryston	2
Glass Houghton	42
Kippax	6
Methley	8
Normanton	30
Swillington	3
Whitwood	21
Woodlesford	4
Burton Salmon	2
East Hardwick	1
Fitzwilliam	2
East Garforth	1
South Milford	1
Loscoe	1
Featherstone	1
Purston	1
Barnsley	1
Ledston	1

It will be seen from the above list that the Home is serving the needs of a much wider area than our own.

Medical aid was summoned in respect of 94 births, of which 12 were complicated cases requiring removal to hospital for special treatment.

The scale of charges in operation at the Home is as follows:

Where total family income, after deducting 5/- for each child under 14 years of age and not working:—		Amount payable by Head of Household
Does not exceed 40/- per week	...	Amount of Maternity Benefit received
Exceeds 40/- and does not exceed 50/- per week	... ..	£1 11s. 6d. per week
Exceeds 50/- and does not exceed 60/- per week	... ..	£3 3s. 0d. per week
Exceeds 60/- per week	... ..	£4 4s. 0d. per week

Playing Fields, etc.

It is pleasing to note that the various playing fields and gardens in the Town are well used and apparently greatly appreciated by our people, both old and young.

I would congratulate your Council on the policy they have adopted in providing in various places these very necessary amenities.

Conclusion.

I would again say how much I appreciate the confidence and support which the Council continue to give me; and would also thank Mr. Birtwisle and the members of his staff for the very great help they have given me in dealing with the various matters which have arisen throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM KEMP,

TOWN HALL,

CASTLEFORD.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

29th June, 1938.

Urban District of Castleford.

Year ended 31st December, 1937.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to place before you my twenty-fifth Annual Report, in which is given a brief review of the work of my Department, and the sanitary conditions obtaining in your District during the year 1937.

Housing.

The homes of the people, their condition and sufficiency, must bulk large in a review of the sanitary circumstances of the District.

Good progress has been made during the year under our five year programme of clearance and re-housing. The housing scheme at Redhill has provided a steady supply of dwellings for displaced persons, and 122 families, comprising 484 persons, were transferred from houses scheduled for demolition to this estate during the year.

Representation was made during the year of 55 unfit houses and 26 demolition orders were made. Undertakings to repair and make fit were accepted to the number of 21, and undertakings accepted to use for other purposes numbered eight.

Application having been made to the Minister for confirmation of two Clearance Orders and one Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Order, an enquiry was held on behalf of the Minister on May 4th, 1937. The application related to the Darling's Yard Clearance Area, which comprised 0.216 acres and included eight houses occupied by nine families of 28 persons; the Wade's Yard Clearance Area, comprising 0.52

acres, including 18 houses occupied by 19 families of 65 persons; and the Jackson's Yard Area of 0.218 acres, including 17 houses occupied by 18 families of 72 persons.

As a result of the Inquiry, the Minister confirmed the Orders, with minor amendments. Transference of the tenants took place at the earliest opportunity, and the clearance of these areas is now in progress.

It is interesting to note that as a result of action under the five year scheme, 54 houses were demolished during the year, 11 were closed, and 9 were rendered fit for human habitation.

There were five new houses built within the District during the year, and these were all by private enterprise. The erection of eight flats for aged persons was commenced during the year and by the 31st December, 1937, were fast nearing completion.

Particulars of housing work are given below in tabular form.

Housing Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	232
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose					731
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	185
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose					673
(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	...	...	...	...	137

Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	55
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	82
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action of Local Authority or their officers	87
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—</i>	
(a).—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	nil
(a) By owners	nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(b).—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	30
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	66
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil

(c).—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	55
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	26
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	54
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners	29
(a) To render houses fit for human habitation	21
(b) As to usage other than human habitation	3

(d).—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Overcrowding:—*

(a).—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	223
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	288
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	1,702
(b).—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	17
(c).—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	27

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	170
(d).—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... nil

Milk Supply.

Nearly the whole of our milk supply is produced outside the District, and attention is therefore confined mainly to distribution by retailers.

Distribution is chiefly from door to door, by means of hand can, replenished from time to time from churns conveyed in motor or horse vehicle. It is pleasing to note, however, that the use of closed bottles is gradually extending to "ordinary" milk in addition to that sold under special designations.

Our retailers are, on the whole, careful in their methods of purveying milk to the public.

We have only one cowshed in the District; four cows are kept.

There are 44 retailers of milk on the register, of which number 20 are producers and retailers, and 24 retailers only.

There is one wholesale dealer registered.

There were two licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, to sell milk as Pasteurised, one of which is a supplementary licence.

Other bottled milk is sold in a number of shops, described under various names, for which no licence is required.

Under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, in addition to the samples of milk taken by the officers of the West Riding County Council, 37 samples were taken on behalf of the Urban District Council and submitted for analysis. Of these one was found not to be genuine.

For the purpose of bacteriological examination, 4 samples were taken, and submitted to the County Bacteriologist at County Hall, Wakefield. The report on the samples shewed that while all were free from tuberculosis, the bacterial count was such as to call for increased care in methods of production in certain cases.

There is one dairy in the District where pasteurisation of milk is carried on.

Public acceptance of pasteurisation is evidenced by the fact that the plant is being worked to its fullest capacity; an entirely new plant, capable of a greatly increased output, is now in course of erection.

Meat and other Foods.

The inspection of meat and other foods received constant attention throughout the year.

A great number of visits were paid to slaughterhouses, warehouses, and shops for this purpose, and from the nature of the work, much of it was necessarily done outside the usual office hours.

It has now become a regular practice with certain butchers to slaughter on Sundays so as to leave them free to attend to their sales shops on all week-days; it may be noted that the practice involves the Council's officers in making Sunday inspections.

At the end of the year there were 12 private slaughterhouses in the District, all subject to annual licence.

In accordance with the decision of the Council, meat surrendered as being unfit for human consumption is, after treatment so as to render it inedible, removed to a manufactory, where it is converted for use in industrial processes.

There were no prosecutions.

While the butchers' shops are mostly kept in a clean condition, constant vigilance has to be kept in respect of

ready killed meat brought into the Town as regards both its soundness and the manner in which it is conveyed. There is still room for improvement in the cleanliness of vehicles and meat wrappers.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, provides for the mechanical stunning of certain classes of animals before slaughter, and for the licensing of slaughtermen.

The number of slaughtermen we have registered and licensed is 31.

The Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, passed a resolution in July, 1937, applying Section 1 to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, and to come into force on 1st August, 1937.

There is a considerable wholesale fish trade done in the town. Four firms have wholesale warehouses, to which fish is brought daily from the ports, and supplied to a large number of retailers in the Town and in the surrounding district.

During the course of the year one of the established firms transferred their business to more central premises. In the course of this transfer every endeavour was made to obtain the best possible conditions at the new premises, and every assistance to this end was given by the firm concerned.

Supplies in general are of excellent quality.

Foodstuffs surrendered as being unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

Beef, 15 carcasses and organs	...	962 stones
Beef, part carcasses and organs	...	115 stones
Pork, 6 carcasses and organs	...	67 stones
Pork, part carcasses and organs	...	8 stones
Mutton, 2 carcasses and organs	...	6 stones
Fish Fillets (137 boxes)	...	68 stones 7 lbs.
Haddocks (1 box)	...	10 stones
Prawns	...	3 tins
Mussels	...	4 bags
Whelks	...	1 bag

Tongue	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Pressed Beef	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Tomatoes (15 boxes)	...	...	...	...	11 stones 7 lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	147 couples

Information as to the number of animals killed and inspected is not available in the form suggested in Circular 1660, but steps have been taken for the keeping of records so as to allow of the necessary particulars being included in the next report.

Bakehouses.

We have 20 bakehouses on the register, of which number three are domestic bakehouses.

They are generally kept in a fair state of repair and cleanliness.

There is one underground bakehouse.

Fish Frying.

The trade or business of a fish fryer was declared an offensive trade by your Council in 1927.

There are 34 fish frying establishments on the register, the same number as last year.

The majority of the shops and premises are maintained in a cleanly condition, and the modern practice of buying fish ready gutted and filleted has obviated much of the former liability to creat nuisance by the retention of decomposing fish offal on the premises.

All frying pans are of the closed type.

The officials of the local Fish Friers' Organization keep in close touch with the Department, and frequently discuss with us matters affecting their trade and commodities supplied to the community. The spirit of co-operation shewn here is very helpful.

Public Cleansing and Transport.

All the figures given under this heading refer to the year ended 31st March, 1938.

These services were carried on as usual during the year, and it is believed were appreciated by the public at large. The number of complaints received was practically negligible, and this may perhaps be taken as an indication of the efficiency of the service given.

The vacuum gulley-emptier and other mechanical appliances acquired in recent years again proved their utility in the work of Public Cleansing.

During the year certain of the old type of street sweepers' carts became worn out and were withdrawn; their place was taken by modern street orderly appliances of attractive and clean appearance. This is in keeping with the new and prevailing idea that Public Cleansing can be done in a cleanly fashion and without offence to the public.

We are still in need of renewal of certain vehicles; I am glad to note that some provision has been made in this regard in the new annual estimates.

For the purpose of facilitating the disinfection of bedding and miscellaneous duties, a second-hand "Dodge" Van was purchased during the year, and it has proved to be exceedingly useful.

Towards the close of the year a scheme of paper salvage was instituted. A steady market has been found for baled paper, and it is hoped that the collection and sale of this will prove a useful adjunct to the service. It was necessary to purchase a wooden building and certain appliances in order to commence this scheme, and as this was done in the last three months of the year, before a return could be obtained, it shows a fairly heavy charge in our costs.

Public Cleansing Costings.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:—

	Tons	Cwts.
Ashbins	8,212	7
Ashpits	144	0
Shop Refuse	781	6
Total	9,137	13

The cost of this was £2910 11s. 7d.

Market refuse removed during the year was 451 tons 18 cwts., the cost of which was borne by the Markets Committee. In addition to this, tradespeople and others conveyed to the Destructor some 1,392 tons of trade refuse. Destructor ash removed to the tips was 103 tons 19 cwts., and the cost of this was charged against the Destructor.

The refuse was disposed of as follows:—

At the various tips:	Tons	Cwts.
Ashbin refuse	8,212	7
Ashpit refuse	144	0
Destructor Ash	103	19
Street Sweepings	776	6
	9,236	12
Add soil for covering	515	13
Total	9,752	5

At a cost of £445 6s. 5d.

At the Destructor:	Tons	Cwts.
Shop refuse	781	6
Market refuse	451	18
General trade waste	1,392	7
Total	2,625	11

At a cost of £427 7s. 7d.

The gross cost of installing the Paper Salvage scheme was £170 2s. 4d.; in the short period of operation the income was £19 0s. 6d., leaving a nett cost of £151 1s. 10d.

The total costs charged to the Refuse Collection and Disposal Account was £3,934 7s. 5d., of which £2,609 5s. 8d. was in respect of wages. The comparative figures for the previous year were £3,575 18s. 6d. and £2,490 1s. 11d.

The cost of transport for this purpose was £1,037 11s. 9d., as compared with the previous year's cost of £851 17s. 10d.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE.

				Gross Expend- iture.		Income		Nett Expendi- ture		
				£	s d	£	s d	£	s d	
Collection—										
Wages—Fillers	...	...	...	1304	4 9			1304	4 9	
Drivers	...	...	...	665	1 9			665	1 9	
Tools, etc. ...	...	...	...	0	0 0			0	0 0	
Powder, Oil, etc.	...	...	...	3	2 6	3	1 1	0	1 5	
Transport ...	...	...	...	941	3 8			941	3 8	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	0	0 0			0	0 0	
				2913 12 8		3 1 1		2910 11 7		
Disposal—										
Destructor:										
Wages	...	...	...	202	4 2			202	4 2	
Repairs	...	...	...	19	2 2			19	2 2	
Fuel	...	...	...	11	10 10			11	10 10	
Tools	...	...	...	0	0 0			0	0 0	
Transport ...	...	...	...	12	10 5			12	10 5	
Loan Charges	...	...	...	182	0 0			182	0 0	
				427 7 7		0 0 0		427 7 7		
Tips:										
Wages	...	...	...	389	11 3			389	11 3	
Tools	...	...	...	0	0 0			0	0 0	
Transport ...	...	...	...	45	2 8			45	2 8	
Repairs, Etc.	...	...	...	10	12 6			10	12 6	
				445 6 5		0 0 0		445 6 5		
Paper Salvage:										
Wages	...	...	...	48	3 9			48	3 9	
Materials	...	...	...	83	3 7	19	0 6	64	3 1	
Transport ...	...	...	...	38	15 0			38	15 0	
				170 2 4		19 0 6		151 1 10		
Totals ...				£3956 9 0		£22 1 7		£3934 7 5		

STANDARD COSTS.

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Nett Expenditure:									
A.—Cost as rate in the pound	0	0	8.60	0	0	2.45	0	0	11.05
B.—(i) Cost per ton	0	6	8.4	0	1	4.9	0	8	1.3
(ii) Cost per 1,000 popu-									
lation	153	17	0	43	17	0	197	14	0
(estimated at 19,900)									
(iii) Cost per 1,000 premises	556	13	3	158	13	5	715	6	8
(estimated at 5,500)									
C.—Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day ...									25.1 cwts.

CLEANSING COSTS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year	Total Cost			Wages only			As rate in
	£	s	d	£	s	d	the pound
1933	3977	19	3	2762	19	10	0 0 11.90
1934	4138	3	9	2644	7	7	0 0 10.39
1935	3577	10	10	2490	15	0	0 0 10.22
1936	3575	18	6	2490	1	11	0 0 10.04
1937	3934	7	5	2609	5	8	0 0 11.05

Street Cleansing.

The service includes:—

- (a) Street Cleansing.
- (b) Gulley Cleansing.
- (c) Street Gritting.
- (d) Snow Removal.

For the information of the Council, the methods adopted are described below.

(A) STREET SWEEPING.

As before, the work was done under a combination of gang and beat systems.

Nine sweepers were engaged full time, and one sweeper part time, each having his own allotted beat.

On each week-day the principal shopping streets were wept prior to business hours, and for this purpose all the

sweepers were employed in two gangs for one and a half hours approximately. The sweepings were at once collected by means of a motor vehicle.

On the completion of this work the gangs broke up and each man attended to his own beat or district.

The sweepers were each furnished with a hand bin cart, carrying two bins, and their sweepings were picked up twice daily by the motor vehicles engaged on house refuse collection.

The principal streets of the Town are also swept during the early hours of Sunday morning.

Every effort is made to keep the Town in a clean and tidy condition, but a little more consideration on the part of the general public would greatly facilitate the work, enhance the appearance of the streets, and at the same time reduce the charge on the rates which they must pay.

In reporting on this service, it should be remembered that it is of necessity a growing one. The making up and taking over of private streets as public highways must create more work and the cost of the service will therefore increase in proportion to activity under the Private Street Works Act.

Work done under this head during the present year was as follows:—

Total length swept ... 6,990,399 lineal yards

Total area (excluding footpaths) 57,386,391 sq. yards

The total cost of this was:

	£	s	d
Wages ...	1235	1	2
Tools, etc. ...	47	16	5
Carts and Repairs ...	63	9	10
Transport ...	114	4	10
Miscellaneous ...	0	7	0
	1460	19	3
Less Income ...	34	9	5
	1426	9	10
Add loss on County Roads ...	341	13	0
	£1768	2	10

The nett cost for the previous year was £1,675 19s. 1d.

The West Riding County Council now pay in respect of county roads a lump sum figure of £50 per mile for that part of street cleansing coming under the heading of maintenance. This is, of course, quite irrespective of the gross cost, and involves a nett charge to the accounts of the Local Authority. The charge involved this year is shewn above, viz: nett loss on County Roads £341 13s. 0d.

(B) GULLEY CLEANSING.

The cost of gulley emptying for the year was as follows:

District Roads.						£	s	d
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	127	11	9
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	121	5	11
Tools, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	9
Total ...						£251	2	5

The total number of gullies emptied was 11,023.

(C) STREET GRITTING.

Frost made gritting imperative on many occasions, and once again the mechanical gritters proved their worth.

Expenditure:						£	s	d
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	7
Materials	...	...	...	...	...	46	0	8
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	11
						£65	3	2

As in previous years, a considerable quantity of material remained in stock at the year end.

The cost is for district roads only. All expenditure on county roads was fully recovered.

(D) SNOW REMOVAL.

Only one fall of snow was experienced during the winter, and this occurred during a spell of severe weather in December, 1937. The regular staff was immediately augmented by casual labour, and every effort made to clean up the Town in the least possible time in the interests of everybody. The cost of this work was as follows:—

	£	s	d
Wages	43	2	3
Transport	4	18	9
	£48	1	0

Table shewing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

	Street Sweeping			Gulley Cleansing			Snow Removal		
Revenue Account.	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Gross Expenditure ...	1802	12	3	251	2	5	48	1	0
Gross Income	34	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nett Cost	£1768	2	10	£251	2	5	£48	1	0
Unit Costs.	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Nett costs, per 10,000 square yards cleansed	0	6	1	—			—		
Nett cost, per 1,000 gullies cleansed ...	—			22	15	7	—		
Nett cost, per 1,000 of population ...	88	8	2	21	11	1	2	8	0½
Rate Poundage, nett cost, equivalent rate in the pound ...	0	0	4.9	0	0	0.70	0	0	0.13

1. Square yards of street cleansed, exclusive
of footpaths 57,386,391

2. Total number of gullies cleansed 11,023

Transport Work.

This service is now fully mechanised.

The fleet comprises:

- 6 Manchester 30-35 cwt. vehicles.
- 1 Bedford 30 cwt. vehicle.
- 1 Karrier "Falcon" 3 tonner.
- 1 Karrier Gulley Emptier, 400 gallons capacity.
- 1 Dodge Van.

The ambulance is, of course, in addition to the above.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

MOTORS.

General. Shifts worked: 2,023.

Loads Hauled: 15,559, giving estimated tonnage of 19,141.

Mileage (estimated): 49,226.

During the period 9,588 gallons of petrol and 1,146 pints of oil were consumed by the vehicles.

GULLEY EMPTIER.

Shifts worked 156; Gullies emptied 11,023, Mileage 1,844.
Petrol consumed: 584 gallons. Oil consumed: 108 pints.

THE HAULAGE DONE FOR THE VARIOUS SERVICES WAS AS FOLLOWS:—

						Tons	Cwts.
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	9510	1
Market Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	451	18
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
Baths	...	...	...	...	...	226	0
Tips-soiling	...	...	...	...	...	515	13
Sanitary Department, General	...	...	...	...	...	98	16
Street Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	776	60
Snow Removal	...	...	...	...	...	97	5
Street Works	...	...	...	...	...	2827	13
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	133	13
Waterworks	...	...	...	...	...	181	4
Surveyor's Department, General	...	...	...	...	...	176	3

Queen's Park	61	14
Recreation Grounds	1462	10
Housing	2344	10
I.D.P.	365	12

19239 5

The **Analysis of Expenditure** was as follows:—

				1936			1937		
				£	s	d	£	s	d
Wages				418	9	11	438	5	5
Rates and Insurances				143	4	2	129	11	3
Licences				267	0	0	293	2	6
Petrol and Oil				647	5	1	766	17	1
Repairs—Buildings				23	14	8	22	12	1
Motors				195	12	1	185	15	7
Carts				0	0	0	0	0	0
Tools, etc.				22	0	3	23	19	10
Fodder, etc.				0	0	0	0	0	0
Light and Heat				50	10	0	60	15	10
New Motors				0	0	0	55	0	0
Miscellaneous				5	14	5	2	18	2
Property Tax				0	0	0	22	1	3
Aketon Road Widening				0	0	0	13	3	4
Gulley Emptier (Loan Charges)				92	0	0	89	12	11
				1865	10	7	2103	15	3
Less Income				91	0	5	135	16	4
				1774	10	2	1967	18	11

The figure shewn for wages is in respect of administration and repairs; it does not include drivers' wages.

The cost of haulage on the foregoing figures was at the rate of 2s. 0.5 d. per ton in 1937, as compared with 1s. 11.1d. per ton in 1936, an increase of 1d. per ton.

The nett expenditure was charged out proportionately to the various services of the Council.

Motor Ambulance Service.

During the course of the year the Rolls Royce motor ambulance became unfit for use, and as the cost involved in rendering it road-worthy was prohibitive, the vehicle was taken out of commission; we are therefore left with the Austin ambulance only to meet the requirements of the service.

The service is greatly appreciated by our people; this is evidenced by its increased use, and the thanks received from time to time from grateful patients conveyed to and from hospital.

The costs last year were as follows:—

	£	s	d
Wages	140	19	1
Insurances and Telephones	10	10	10
Petrol and Oil	52	12	3
Repairs	22	8	11
Miscellaneous	2	0	9
Loan Charges	89	0	0
	317	11	10
Income. Fees	39	15	0
	277	16	10
Add for standing charges, proportion of rates and taxes, light, etc. ...	40	0	0
Nett Total	£317	16	10

Gross cost per mile ... 4.88d.

Figures for the last three years are as follows:—

	1935	1936	1937
Number of Calls ...	647	708	757
Hours of Driving ...	1,176	1,360	1,976½
Mileage	7,923	10,198	17,559
Petrol Consumption ...	639	702	808
Miles per gallon ...	12.4	14.5	21.73

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

The steam disinfector installed some years ago continued in service throughout the year. It is of a type which is now obsolete, and should be replaced by one of modern design at the first opportunity.

House disinfection was done by means of spraying, and fumigation with formalin vapour.

Disinfection of schools by spraying was done from time to time as deemed desirable.

In connection with re-housing at the Redhill Estate, the scheme of disinfestation inaugurated in 1936 is still proceeding.

The use of the three compartment hut and the converted motor vehicle was continued.

It has been found possible to disinfest the effects of two to three families per day, the goods being restored to their owners ready for use on the evening of the day of removal.

The treatment consists of spraying and fumigation by the use of proprietary insecticides, and the passing of bedding through the steam disinfector.

The furniture and effects of 122 families were so treated and with good results.

In addition to the work done in respect of families transferred to Council-owned houses, attention was given to other occupied dwellings. In this connection one Council-owned house and 14 privately owned houses were found to be infested with bed-bugs and were subjected to a process of disinfestation.

The whole of the work, whether in occupied houses or in course of removal, was carried out by the Department through its regular staff of employees, close supervision of the work being maintained.

At the Health Exhibition held in January, special instruction and advice were given on the life and habits of the bed-bug, and on methods of eradication.

Considerable interest was taken in the subject, and it is hoped that the information given will yield beneficial results.

Public Conveniences.

At Bradley Street, the existing accommodation was extended by the erection of outdoor urinals. This very necessary additional provision was completed in December.

The premises in general are open daily from 8-0 a.m. to 11-0 p.m., when attendants are on duty in both the men's and women's sections.

The new urinal accommodation is erected outside the main building and is open at all times.

In the construction of the new Fish and Meat Market, provision was made for public sanitary accommodation, consisting of w.c.'s, urinals, and personal toilet and washing facilities for both men and women. The premises are in daily use, with an attendant in the women's section.

The expenditure and income as compared with the previous year are given below:—

		1936			1937		
		£	s	d	£	s	d
Wages	... ..	317	8	11	309	4	10
Tools, Requisites, etc.		16	13	5	18	5	0
Repairs	... ..	7	5	4	14	4	2
Heat and Light	... ..	31	19	5	28	15	6
Miscellaneous	... ..	0	4	6	0	14	2
Loan Charges	... ..	86	0	0	82	0	0
Weighing Machine	... ..	2	2	0	2	2	0
Bradley St. Extension		0	0	0	101	7	7
		461	13	7	556	13	3
Less Income	... ..	151	1	8	158	7	3
Net Expenditure	... ..	£310	11	11	£398	6	0

All the other public urinals in the town, four in number, were cleansed twice daily.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sanitary Alterations.

The sewerage of the Town is partly on the separate and partly on the combined systems. Improvements and repairs are carried out from time to time as required, and particularly in connection with the making up of private streets.

Drainage to both new and old buildings was carefully supervised during the year.

Your Officers endeavour to secure that the plumbing work executed during the erection of, and alterations to buildings, shall be of a good standard.

Works carried out during the year 1937 are summarised below :—

Privies abolished (redundant)	1
Privies converted into water-closets ...	3
Slop-closets converted into water-closets	0
Pail closets converted	0
Water-closets abolished	23
Water-closets (additional) provided to existing buildings	11
Water-closets provided to new buildings	49
Drains and water-closets re-constructed or repaired	34
Drains, water-closets, etc., opened or cleansed	122
Drains provided to new buildings ...	7
Ashpits (wet) abolished	3
Ashpits (dry) abolished	2
Ashbins provided in substituiton for ashpits	3
Number of "chemical" closets (new) ...	0
Ashbins provided to new buildings ...	9
Ashbins abolished	23

The types of sanitary conveniences existing at the close of the year are estimated as follows:—

Privies in connection with ashpits	...	6
Water-closets	... ..	5,032
Slop-closets	... ..	148
Ashpits (wet)	... ..	4
Ashpits (dry)	... ..	3
Ashbins	... ..	5,163
Chemical Closets	... ..	12

It is the rule to require the provision of a separate water closet to each house, where structural alterations are carried out.

Air Pollution.

SOOTFALL.

The total sootfall for the year as shewn by analysis of the deposit passing through our soot gauge, was found to be at the rate of 377.5 tons per square mile; that is to say, that over 330.4 tons of soot fell upon the $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of a square mile which is occupied by the town of Castleford.

The amount of tar deposited to the square mile was 11.4 tons, and that of sulphur compounds was 48.1 tons.

The old idea that prosperity and smoke go hand-in-hand is still deeply rooted in many quarters; many people still welcome the sight of smoking chimneys as an indication of activity and employment of men.

On the contrary, smoke does not always mean prosperity; indeed, there is available conclusive proof that it does always mean waste. Loss in terms of money can easily be shewn, and what is not less certain is loss to the health of the people, the amount of sunlight available, and the amenity and beauty of the countryside.

While, to a community such as ours, the production and marketing of coal is a vital question, it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise a means whereby it could be used

in an entirely beneficial manner, and unaccompanied by the evils which arise to-day from the combustion of raw coal.

Our very sincere thanks are due to the Directors of the Castleford and Whitwood Gas Co. and Mr. C. Mountain for their kindness in carrying out our monthly analysis entirely free of charge.

We are also indebted again to Mr. Schofield, of "Hadleigh," Cambridge Street, for allowing us to use his garden in which to place the soot gauge.

The following graphs and tables shew the monthly soot-fall during 1937, and the amount deposited during recent years.

SOOTFALL FOR 1937.

Monthly Analyses.

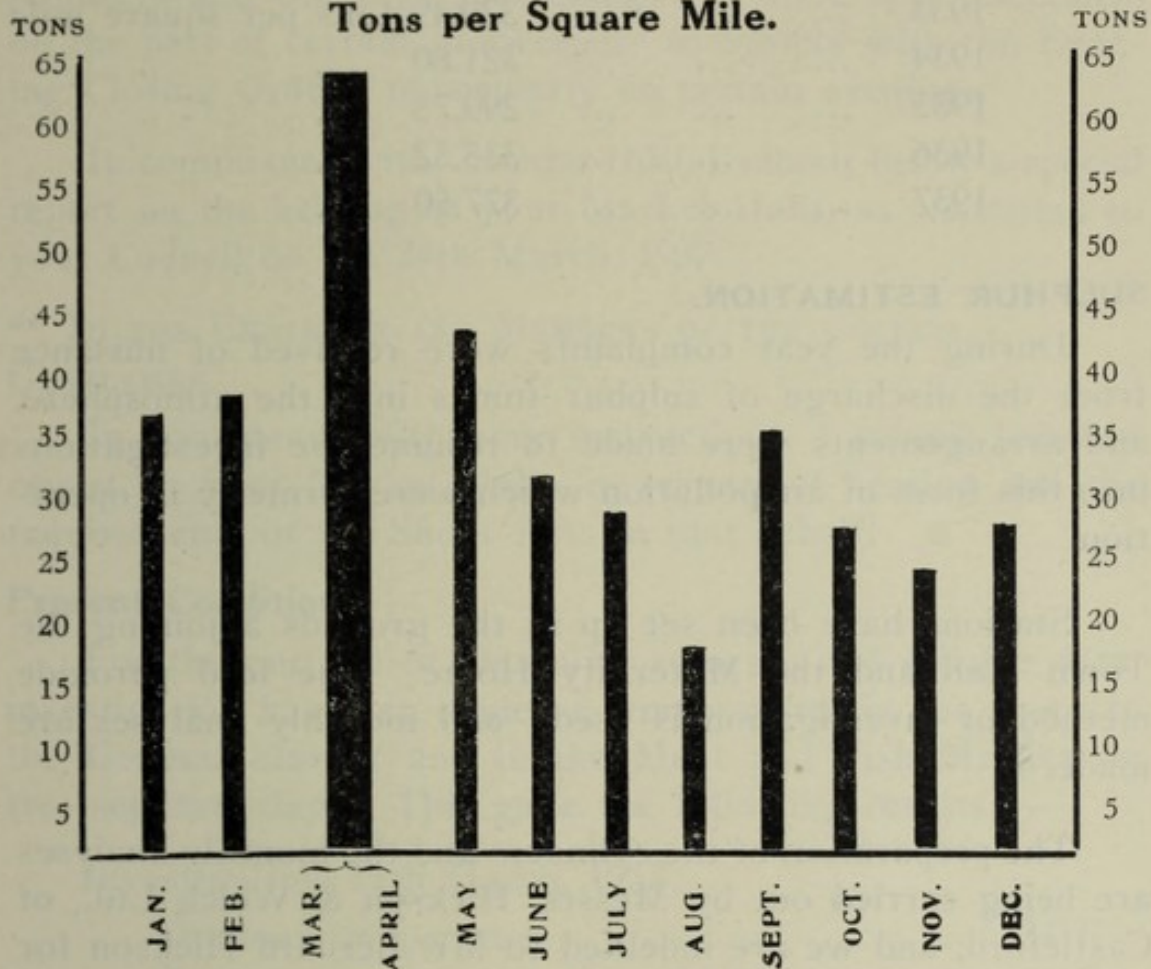
Month	Rainfall in Millimetres	Tons per Square Mile						
		Total Solids	Undissolved Matter	Dissolved Matter	Tar	Sulphate as SO ₃	Chlorine as Cl	Ammonia as NH ₃
January ..	63.46	36.39	23.04	13.35	0.88	4.25	1.89	0.10
February ..	61.47	39.46	24.62	14.84	0.80	4.92	1.91	0.22
March } ..	76.8	64.62	55.22	9.40	2.70	9.40	2.088	0.488
April }								
May ..	31.86	43.43	34.83	8.60	0.77	5.0	1.08	0.10
June ..	2.64	32.51	28.61	3.90	1.42	2.89	0.33	0.20
July ..	43.58	25.98	18.98	7.0	0.81	1.99	0.5	0.23
August ..	19.44	17.96	14.38	3.58	1.04	2.02	0.57	0.16
September ..	31.18	36.82	28.03	8.79	1.04	4.649	1.077	0.067
*October ..	40.398	26.78	18.72	8.06	0.619	7.19	1.63	0.09
November ..	34.56	24.66	18.23	6.43	0.84	3.54	0.71	0.10
December ..	34.88	28.89	22.50	6.39	0.528	2.22	2.12	0.153
Totals ..	460.268	377.50	287.16	90.34	11.447	48.069	13.905	1.908

Rainfall 460.268 millimetres or 18.1 inches.

* Bottle broken. 5 years average.

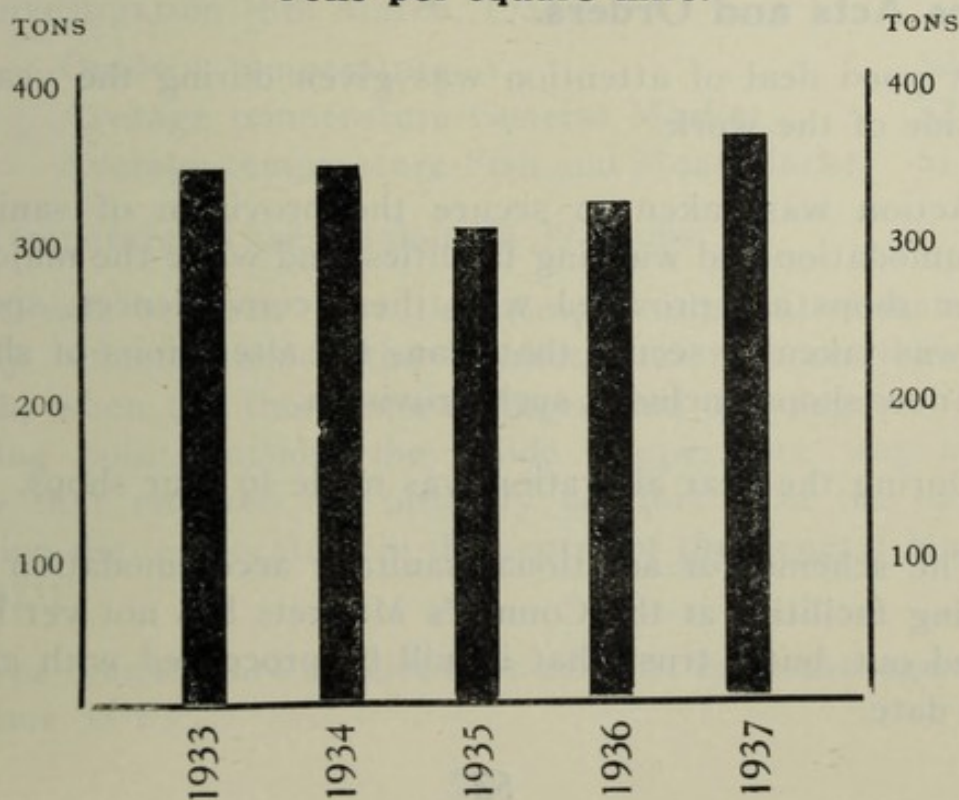
MONTHLY SOOTFALL IN 1937.

Tons per Square Mile.



ANNUAL SOOTFALL FOR LAST FIVE YEARS.

Tons per square mile.



Annual Sootfall during last five years:—

1933	...	...	...	320.49	tons per square mile
1934	...	...	...	321.80	" "
1935	...	...	...	299.75	" "
1936	...	...	...	335.32	" "
1937	...	...	...	377.50	" "

SULPHUR ESTIMATION.

During the year complaints were received of nuisance from the discharge of sulphur fumes into the atmosphere, and arrangements were made to resume the investigations into this form of air pollution which were formerly in operation.

Stations have been set up in the grounds adjoining the Town Hall and the Maternity Home. The lead peroxide method of investigation is used; and monthly analyses are made.

The preparation of the cylinders and the monthly analyses are being carried out by Messrs. Hickson & Welch Ltd., of Castleford, and we are indebted to Mr. Bernard Hickson for his kindly interest in this work.

Shops Acts and Orders.

A good deal of attention was given during the year to this side of the work.

Action was taken to secure the provision of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, and while the majority of our shops are provided with these conveniences, special care was taken to secure that plans for alterations of shops, or of new shops, included such provision.

During the year alteration was made to four shops.

The scheme for additional sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at the Council's Markets has not yet been carried out, but I trust that it will be proceeded with at an early date.

There is a general readiness to close shops on Bank Holidays and the days succeeding, but there is a reluctance on the part of certain shopkeepers to comply with the Evening Closing Orders, particularly on certain evenings.

In compliance with Circular 1650, I submit below a special report on the heating of your Market Halls, as submitted to your Council on the 24th March, 1937.

“ TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.
GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions, I submit below a report on your Market Halls, in respect of heating and the requirements of the Shops Acts in that behalf.

Present Conditions.

For the purpose of obtaining accurate and reliable data, investigation has been made of temperatures in the shops in the General Market and in the Meat and Fish Market on two separate days. This gave the following results:—

Investigation, 11th March, 1937:

Outdoor temperature	...	...	...	...	31°F
Average temperature General Market	...				40°F
Average temperature Fish and Meat Market					35°F

Investigation 18th March, 1937:

Outdoor temperature	...	...	...	...	52°F
Average temperature General Market	...				52°F
Average temperature Fish and Meat Market					51°F

Temperatures were taken in 39 shops.

It will be seen that the temperature out-of-doors is readily reflected inside the Market, and that on the 11th March, when the thermometer registered one degree below freezing point outside, the inside temperature was much below that required for ordinary comfort. On the day in question the temperature in the centre of the General Market was 37°F.

The temperature required for comfort in an average shop is about 55°F.

Attempts are made by some of the tenants to provide heat by means of gas, electric or paraffin heaters, but unless the premises have closed fronts and doors are kept closed, the results are not very satisfactory, in that there is serious interference with ventilation.

There is no provision made for general heating of the premises.

Requirements of the Shops Acts.

It is required by Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, that in every part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop, suitable and sufficient means shall be provided to maintain a reasonable temperature, and a reasonable temperature shall be maintained.

The shops, kiosks and stalls used for the purpose of retail trade in the Markets may be regarded as shops within the purview of the Shops Acts.

It should be noted that by Section 15 (4) of the Act of 1934, any employment in the service of the occupier of a shop upon any work, whether within the shop or outside it, which is ancillary to the business carried on at the shop, shall be deemed to be employment about the business of the shop.

There would appear to be little doubt that strictly, the liability for the heating of a shop in every part in which persons are employed falls upon the occupier, and that this liability extends to employment outside the shop.

Having regard to the considerable amount of business done in front of many of the shops (the employee having to stand in the avenue outside the shop), the difficulty of suitably heating the open-fronted kiosks, and the interference with ventilation when shops are completely enclosed, it does not seem practicable for the Market tenants to provide, individually, forms of heating which would entirely fulfil the requirements of the Shops Acts.

Practice in others Towns.

I have made inquiries as to what is being done in the matter of Market heating in several other towns, and the information I have received is briefly stated as follows:—

Huddersfield. Heating by low pressure hot water system pipes being carried over tops of shops; also by wall radiators.

Bradford. General Market heated by low pressure hot water system to temperature of 50° F to 52°F. Provision dealers do not object to a temperature of 50°F. The Meat and Fish Market is not heated, but the butchers' shops have fireplaces provided, and these are used regularly.

Halifax. No general heating at present, but several systems are being tried out. They strongly recommend low pressure hot water.

Leeds. No general heating, but this is not practicable owing to Market being for wholesale and retail trade, with open entrances and carriage ways. Open coke braziers permitted. They recommend heating system for retail market.

Blackburn. General heating provided in 1935 by low pressure hot water unit heater system, giving a temperature of 55°F with thermostatic control. Coke-fired boiler, with electric fans delivering air to heating batteries.

General.

I have ascertained the views of the Northern Assurance Company, with whom I understand the Market Halls are insured, as to the use of gas and electric heaters by individual tenants, and while they do not prohibit such appliances under our present terms of insurance, they are strongly in favour of low pressure heating with an outside boiler.

I am informed by various market authorities who have installed heating arrangements that such provision has been greatly appreciated by the shopping public; and in view of the attention paid to this point by the multiple stores firms in the Town, I suggest that it is worthy of consideration.

Having regard to the practical difficulty of securing adequate heating of the Market Halls by the provision of appliances by individual tenants, already outlined, together with the experience and example of other towns, I recommend that a suitable system of general heating be installed, and would suggest that special consideration be given to that adopted in the County Borough of Blackburn as mentioned above."

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

Efforts were made during Rat Week to impress upon the public, by means of pictorial posters, the need to combat the rat menace by individual and collective action.

Advice was given by your officers on methods of destruction, and special attention was given to the Council's sewers and tips.

Petroleum Storage.

There were issued, during the year, 35 licences for the storage of petroleum spirit; the quantity allowed to be stored under licence was 430,200 gallons.

There were 6 licences to store carbide of calcium issued, covering the storage of 3,218 lbs.

The petrol storage installations are now all bulk stores.

Celluloid and Cinematograph Film Act, 1922.

There appears to be no storage of films in the various Picture Houses, in contravention of the above mentioned Act.

Theatres and Cinemas.

These have been inspected from time to time and found to be maintained in good condition.

Ventilation of the premises during and between performances could, in some cases, be improved.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 4 Common Lodging Houses in the Town, with a total accommodation for 190 persons.

They have usually been found in clean condition.

They appear to offer much more accommodation than is needed to meet the demand.

Offensive Trades.

Premises registered for the carrying on of Offensive Trades number 37.

These consist of 1 Gut Scraper; 2 Tripe Dressers; and 34 Fish Fryers.

They are generally maintained in fair condition.

Factories and Workshops.

There are on the register 111 factories and workshops. Of these, 40 are factories and 71 are workshops. There are 20 bakehouses.

Premises are generally found to be kept in good order.

The following matters were dealt with:—

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	5
Water-closets insufficient	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6

Propaganda.

Health and Safety-First Week and Exhibition.

This was held during the week 18th to 23rd January, 1937.

The Exhibition was formally opened by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., former Minister of Health, who gave the week's effort an excellent send-off in his address and general interest.

The Exhibition was held in the Methodist Schoolroom, Wesley Street (by kind permission of the Trustees), and comprised many exhibits, giving a wide range of educative illustrations. In spite of adverse climatic conditions, great numbers of people visited the Exhibition and from the many questions asked of the attendants it was clear that much interest was aroused.

Lectures were held each evening, and which were fairly well attended.

Assistance in the matter of exhibits and advertising materials was very kindly given by the following: Castleford and Whitwood Gas Co.; Allinson's Flour Mills; Yorkshire Electric Power Co.; British Commercial Gas Association; The Yorkshire Coking and Chemical Co.; Messrs. Hartley and Sugden, Halifax; Messrs. Milne & Needham, Leeds; Messrs. Adams Hydraulics, York; The Royal Sanitary Institute; The National Milk Publicity Council; The Leeds Co-operative Society; National Smoke Abatement Society; The Health and Cleanliness Council; The National Baby Week Council; The Public Health Department, Leeds (per Dr. J. J. Jervis); The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; and The National Safety-First Association.

The series of Lectures was as follows:—

<i>Day</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
Monday ...	Milk ...	Mr. Bransby, of the National Milk Publicity Council.
Tuesday ...	Maternity and Child Welfare	Dr. Jessie Eells, Wakefield Maternity Hospital.

Wednesday	Diphtheria Immunization	Dr. J. Wood Wilson, of the West Riding County Council.
Thursday...	Water Supply	Mr. C. R. Smith, Engineer and Surveyor, Castleford U.D.C.
Friday ...	Sanitary Evolution ...	Mr. T. E. Birtwisle, Sanitary Inspector, Castleford U.D.C.

The cinema proprietors of the Town also very kindly shewed short films dealing with Safety-First and Health.

On the Sunday preceding the effort, the clergy and ministers of the Town also very kindly introduced the subject into their sermons and addresses.

It is desired to tender sincere thanks to all who kindly gave their help.

The staff of the Department, together with the Health Visitors, gave invaluable help during the necessary preparations and throughout the whole of the week; without their ready and willing assistance the effort could not have been carried through.

Classified Statement of Inspections.

Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	731
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	535
Offensive Trades (excluding fried fish shops)							5
Dairies, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Common Lodging Houses				...	...	...	16
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Works in Progress			...	...	...	...	172
Refuse Removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	490
Water Courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Keeping of Animals			...	...	...	...	4
Smoke, Fumes, etc.			...	...	...	...	40
Petrol Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

Van Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	89
Factories & Workhops (including Bakehouses)						93
Fish Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	44
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	85
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	50
Flooding of Cellars		...	...	...	...	12
Rat Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	25

Statement of Defects or Nuisances found
and results of action.

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated or Remedied</i>
Defective roofs, eavesgutters, fall-pipes, etc. ...	62	35
Damp walls, defective floors, etc. ...	111	57
Defective drains, water-closets, etc. ...	34	14
Defective ashbins	233	124
Drain blockages	122	120
Sink waste pipes defective	11	3
Yard paving defective	21	5
Cellar flooding	6	6
Houses dirty	5	5
Refuse accumulations	11	10
Defective chimneys (house) & firegrates	42	32
Water-closets filthy	1	1
Fish offal accumulations	2	2
Factory chimneys	4	4
Insufficient water supply to houses ...	2	1
Want of proper sinks to houses ...	18	7
Water course, pollution of	0	0
Keeping of animals	2	2
Rat infestation	1	1
Miscellaneous	38	24
Defective windows and doors	46	28

Common Lodging Houses—

Want of limewashing	...	...	2	2
Want of towels	...	...	1	1
Dirty floors, etc.	...	...	2	2
Dirty utensils	...	...	1	1

Slaughterhouses—

Want of limewashing	...	...	4	4
Defective floors	...	...	2	1
Defective roofs	...	...	1	1
Defective walls	...	...	2	1
Defective yard paving	...	...	2	1
Offal not removed	...	...	8	8

Factories and Workshops—

Want of cleanliness	...	...	5	5
Lack of water-closets	...	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	6	6
			809	515

Summary.

Defects or Nuisances Found.

Number found during year	...	...	809
Number carried over from 1936	...	...	227
Number abated or remedied during year	...	...	515
Number carried forward to 1938	...	...	521

Notices Issued.

Informal Notices issued	...	...	250
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	222
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	30
Statutory Notices complied with by owner	...	...	66

In conclusion, I again desire to express my appreciation of the continued confidence the Council repose in me. I also wish to thank Mr. E. J. Winfield and my other assistants for their consistently good work during the year, and for their valued help in the preparation of this report.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. E. BIRTWISLE,

SANITARY INSPECTOR,
CLEANSING AND TRANSPORT
SUPERINTENDENT.

TOWN HALL,
CASTLEFORD.

29th June, 1938.



