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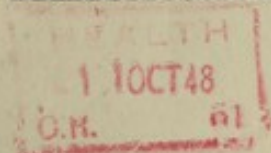
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THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CASTLEFORD.



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

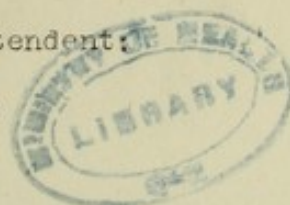
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

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

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent;

E. J. Winfield, M.R.San.I. M.S.I.A.



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

as at 31st December, 1947.

Chairman.

Cr. A. Pickersgill, J.P., C.C.

Vice Chairman.

Cr. H. Sissons, J.P., C.C.

Councillors.

Crs. Beedle, Budby, Carter, Cartwright,
Close, Mrs. Dodsworth J.P., Donnelly,
Dowding, J.P., East, C.C., Fielding,
Grainger, Holmes, Howard, Hurdus,
Hutchinson, Limbert, Lowe, Malkin,
Ollerton, Poulter, Pudney, Schofield,
Shirley, Taylor, J.P. C.C., Whittock. C.C.,
Woodall, Walsh, Yates.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

Cr. Mrs. A. Dodsworth J.P.

Vice Chairman.

Cr. A. Pickersgill, J.P. C.C.

Councillors.

Crs. Carter, Cartwright, Close, Howard,
Holmes, Lowe, Poulter, Schofield,
Whittock, C.C., Woodall, Yates.

Co-opted Members.

Mesdames Cartwright, Parker,
Taylor and Spedding.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

Dr. E.W.L. White.
Dr. J.F. Fraser (Appointed 1st October, 1947)

Dr. C.M. Hawick. Dr. D.K. Shuttleworth.
Dr. T. Gilfillan. Dr. E.W.L. White.
Dr. E.A. James.

B.L. Jeaffreson, M.D. B.S. F.R.C.S. M.R.C.O.G. - Consultant
Obstetrician.
C.W. Vining, M.D. B.S. F.R.C.P. - Consultant Paediatrician.
J. Wall, M.B. B.Ch. B.A.O. D.P.M. D.M.R.E. - Consultant X-rays.

Miss E. Cooke, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V.
Mrs. F. Wrightson, S.R.N. S.C.M.N. H.V.
Miss J. Brooks, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.

Mrs. G.M. Smith, C.S.M.M.G. M.E. (Resigned May 1947)

Miss S.A. Eaglen, S.R.N. S.C.M.

Matron - Miss Petty, S.R.N. S.C.M.
Sister - Miss Donoghue, S.C.M.
Midwives - G. Robinson, S.C.M., M.L. Pollitt S.C.M.,
N. Brear S.C.M.
Assistant Nurses - N. Evans, M. Livesley,
P. Hoier (app. November 1947)
Probationers - M. Hunt, A. Limbert, H. Harding.

Mr. C.R. Pickering.
Miss J.H. Shepherd.
Miss F.M. Bedford.
Miss M. Calvert.
Miss A. Prudhoe.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

1947.

To the Chairman and members of the Castleford Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you, this my seventh Annual Report, being a report of the health of your district for the year 1947.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (Acres).....	4,394
Population (Estimated R.G. 1947).....	41,740
Population (Estimated R.G. 1938).....	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses 1947.....	11,240
Number of Inhabited Houses 1938.....	11,026
Rateable Value.....	£187,321
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£728
Density of Population.....	9.5 persons per acre.

The Urban District is divided into 10 wards, namely:-
Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glass Houghton, Half Acres,
Red Hill, Smawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood
and Whitwood Mere.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live. Legitimate.....	473	406	879
Illegitimate.....	28	23	51
	<u>501</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>930</u>
Still, Legitimate.....	14	6	20
Illegitimate.....	2	-	2
	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>22</u>
Total Births.....	<u>517</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>952</u>

BIRTH RATES.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946.</u>
Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population).	22.3	22.0
Still Births (per 1,000 estimated population).	0.53	0.65
Live and Still Births (per 1,000 estimated population).	22.8	22.7

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 estimated population).

	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
All Causes (Crude)	12.0	11.4
Zymotic Diseases	0.34	0.19
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.60	0.58
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.07	0.17
Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.)	1.37	1.41
Cancer	1.53	1.36
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3.95	3.84
Puerperal Causes (per 1,000 live and still births):-		
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	1.07
Other Puerperal Causes	0.00	0.00
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-		
All infants per 1,000 live births	56.0	56.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.	52.0	56.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	118.0	55.0
Death rate of infants for diarrhoea under two years of age per 1,000 live births.	9.7	7.7

The deaths of infants under one year of age were:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	27	19	46
Illegitimate	5	1	6
	<u>32</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>52</u>

NOTE. The number of deaths of illegitimate infants has increased from 3 in 1946 to 6 in 1947. The increase of 3 deaths has more than doubled the death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births of these infants.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 1947.

	<u>Castleford.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
Birth Rate (per 1,000 resident population).	22.30	20.50
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 resident population).	0.53	0.50
Infant Mortality Rate.	56.00	41.00
Maternal Mortality Rate :-		
(1) Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	0.16
(2) Other maternal causes	0.00	0.85
Total (1 and 2)	0.00	1.01
<u>Death Rates per 1,000 civilian population:-</u>		
All causes	12.0	12.0
Measles	0.04	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.07	0.02
Diphtheria	0.00	0.01
Influenza	0.04	0.09

DEATHS.

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
295	205	500

CAUSES OF DEATH.

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

	1947			1946		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever.....	-	-	-	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	2	1	3	1	-	1
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of respiratory..... system	12	13	25	14	10	24

CAUSES OF DEATH (Cont.)

	<u>1947</u>			<u>1946</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	2	1	3	5	2	7
Syphilitic diseases.....	2	2	4	1	-	1
Influenza.....	1	1	2	4	2	6
Measles.....	1	1	2	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio- encephalitis	1	1	2	-	-	-
Acute Infectious encephalitis...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer.....	47	17	64	33	23	56
Diabetes.....	1	3	4	2	4	6
Intra-cranial vascular lesions..	27	24	51	31	13	44
Heart Diseases.....	76	76	152	78	64	142
Other diseases of circulatory... system	9	4	13	10	6	16
Bronchitis.....	19	15	34	19	9	28
Pneumonia.....	6	10	16	16	6	22
Other respiratory diseases.....	3	4	7	4	4	8
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum....	8	2	10	7	-	7
Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....	5	4	9	4	3	7
Appendicitis.....	1	-	1	-	3	3
Other digestive diseases.....	6	4	10	3	4	7
Nephritis.....	5	2	7	3	5	8
Puerperal and post-abortiona... sepsis	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Maternal causes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth.....	10	1	11	6	4	10
Congenital malformations, birth. injury, etc.	12	6	18	7	5	12
Suicide.....	4	-	4	2	1	3
Road Traffic accidents.....	7	1	8	2	1	3
Other violent causes.....	12	6	18	15	2	17
All other causes.....	16	6	22	23	5	28
	<u>295</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>468</u>

BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Civilian Population).

1943 - 1947

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Live Birth Rate for Castleford.	19.75	23.66	21.12	22.04	22.30
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales.	16.50	17.60	16.10	19.10	20.50
Still Birth Rate for Castleford.	0.51	0.69	0.84	0.65	0.53
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales.	0.51	0.50	0.46	0.53	0.50

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Civilian Population).

Crude Death Rate for Castleford.	12.35	11.46	12.10	11.36	12.00
Death Rate for England & Wales.	12.10	11.60	11.40	11.50	12.00

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

All infants per 1,000 Live Births.

Castleford.	65	51	63	56	56
England & Wales.	49	46	46	43	41

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Castleford.	65	50	61	56	52
-------------	----	----	----	----	----

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Castleford.	68	79	93	55	118
-------------	----	----	----	----	-----

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER TWO YEARS
FOR DIARRHOEA.

per 1,000 Live Births.

Castleford.	11.50	2.17	10.89	7.70	9.68
England & Wales.	5.30	4.18	5.60	4.40	5.80

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Based on Registrar General's Figures.

	Castle- Ford Urban Dis- trict.	Aggregate West Riding Urban District.	West Riding Admin. County.	England & Wales (Provi- sional Figures).
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population.	22.3	21.6	21.5	20.5
DEATH RATES (All per 1,000 estimated popu- lation).				
All causes.	12.0	12.7	12.3	12.0
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal) *	0.34	0.16	0.16	**
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.60	0.38	0.39	0.47
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.08
Respiratory Diseases * (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system).	1.37	1.41	1.37	**
Cancer	1.53	1.87	1.80	1.85
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ∅	3.95	4.23	3.98	**
INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	56	44	45	41
DIARRHOEA (deaths in infants under 2 years per 1,000 live births)	9.68	5.17	5.31	5.8
MATERNAL MORALITY (deaths of Mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)	-	0.24	0.21	0.26
Puerperal Sepsis				
Other Causes	-	0.88	1.07	0.91
Total.	-	1.12	1.28	1.17

* Combined death rate from Smallpox (if any) scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under two years of age.

* Combined death rate from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, excluding Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

∅ Combined death rate from Heart Diseases and other Diseases of the Circulatory System.

** Figures not available.

LABORATORY SERVICE.

This service which is arranged with the West Riding County Council, whereby, practically all the Bacteriological and Pathological work is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield, has proved to be an invaluable asset. It has on more than one occasion been the means of detecting carriers of infectious disease.

Chemical analysis of food stuffs, milk and water etc. is undertaken by the Public Analyst, Mr. Jaffe at Bradford.

The blood test known as the Rh test is now practically routine procedure at our ante-natal clinics. This specialised test which is done at the Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory at Leeds is very valuable in that it enables us to ascertain conditions which are prejudicial to the well being of the unborn children.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

X-RAY SERVICE.

This service is at the disposal of all pregnant women living in Castleford and has provided most valuable information relative to certain types of abnormal conditions of the mother and her unborn child. During the year 13 women availed themselves of this service. A charge of 30/- is made for the first plate and 25/- for any succeeding plate in these cases.

CONSULTANT OBSTETRIC SERVICE.

Mr. Jeaffreson, a Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, held clinics at the Hightown Hospital, Castleford, twice each month and suspected abnormal conditions of pregnancy etc. are normally referred to this clinic or in emergency they can be seen in Leeds by Mr. Jeaffreson. Dr. R. Adamson, Consultant at the County General Hospital, Wakefield, also examined this type of case at the clinic held every Monday at Wakefield. During the year 4 persons were seen by Mr. Jeaffreson and 21 by Dr. Adamson. No charge is made for this service.

EMERGENCY CASES.

Payment was provided through the Leeds and District Workpeople's Hospital Fund in respect of 62 patients sent to the Leeds Maternity Hospital, such payment being arranged direct by the Leeds Maternity Hospital. During the year 83 patients were admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital, 42 to Walton Hall Emergency Maternity Home, and 39 to the County General Hospital, Wakefield.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT AND MASSAGE.

This clinic which was opened during 1945 has been of inestimable value to Castleford, but due to the resignation of the physiotherapist who operated the plant, it had to be closed last May. All subsequent efforts to secure a successor have so far been unsuccessful.

The atmospheric pollution which pertains in this area makes this service almost essential and to overcome the difficulty and maintain this type of treatment, arrangements have been made with the General Infirmary at Leeds, for two sessions per week to be held at the Castleford, Normanton and District Hospital on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Details of sessions and attendances during 1947 are given below.

Sunlight.

Massage.

<u>No. of Sessions.</u>	<u>Total Attendances.</u>	<u>No. of children attending</u>
58	810	16

HEAD LICE.

The Health Visitors report that the incidence of head lice in Castleford, continues to be very low. Where it is found necessary to do so, every means is being adopted to disseminate practical information on the treatment of this condition.

CHILD LIFE, PROTECTED AND ADOPTED CHILDREN.

We have only one Foster Child on our books and the child has a good home. All four of our Health Visitors are Child Protection Visitors.

There are 64 adopted children on our register, and of these 16 adoptions were legally completed during the year.

CLINICS.

Four Health Visitors are normally employed by this Authority, one is attached to Sagar Street, one to Glasshoughton, one to Airedale and one to Whitwood.

These Clinics are held as follows:-

<u>Infant Welfare</u>		<u>Ante-Natal.</u>
Sagar Street.	Monday and Thursday.	Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.
Airedale.	Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	1st, 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 1.30 p.m.
Glasshoughton.	Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Whitwood.	Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Every Thursday at 2 p.m.

The number of women attending our Ante-Natal Clinics are set out below :-

<u>Clinic.</u>	<u>No. Attended.</u>
Castleford Maternity Home.	301
Sagar Street.	239
Glass Houghton.	78
Whitwood.	170
Airedale.	184

PREMATURE INFANTS.

All babies weighing less than 5½ lbs. in weight are notified under the appropriate section of the birth notification card. When required a special portable cot specially fitted for such babies and supplied by the Council is available free through the midwives. The services of the Council's paediatrician, Dr. Vining, to advise on the treatment of premature and weakly infants in the district and hospitalisation of these infants when required can usually be made available, transport being provided in a specially warmed ambulance.

During the year 34 premature babies were born in Castleford. 10 of these babies died soon after birth and the causes of death are shewn in the following table.

Sex.	Twins.	Date of Birth.	Weight.	Born in Hos- pital.	Trans- ferred to Hos- pital.	Date of Death.	Cause of death
F.	-	2.2.47.	3.0	Yes	-	3.2.47.	Prematurity.
F.	-	17.3.47.	5.0	Yes	-	26.3.47.	Capillary Bronchitis.
F.	-	1.4.47.	4.0	No	No	1.4.47.	Inanition and Prem. birth.
M.	-	24.4.47.	3.0	No	No	24.4.47.	Prematurity.
M.	-	11.6.47.	3.8	No	No	11.6.47.	Prem. birth 7 mths.
M.	-	28.6.47.	4.8	No	Yes	7.7.47.	Umbilical Haemorrhage. Haemorrhagic disease of newborn.
M.	-	7.7.47.	2.0	No	No	7.7.47.	Prematurity.
M.	-	26.11.47.	3.0	No	No	27.11.47.	Prematurity.
M.	-	3.12.47.	3.0	No	No	17.12.47.	Prematurity.

ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

51 illegitimate children were notified to us during the year and of these, 2 were stillbirths. These children were regularly visited by the Health Visitors in their homes and have been found to be well fed and well nourished. The vast majority of these children find their way to the Infant Welfare Clinics.

CASTLEFORD MATERNITY HOME.

Ante-natal clinics at the Maternity Home were held as follows:-

Monday and Wednesday from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. approx.

Admissions were as follows for -

	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1947.</u>
Castleford cases.....	180	187
W.R.C.C. cases.....	89	105
Pontefract cases.....	45	17
Methley cases.....	6	1
Hemsworth cases.....	1	-
Sheffield cases.....	1	-
Rotherham cases.....	1	-
Hull cases.....	1	-
York cases.....	1	-
Rothwell cases.....	-	1
	<u>325</u>	<u>311</u>

Bookings refused.

1946 - 177

1947 - 120

Negotiations with the Ministry of Health for the extension of the Castleford Maternity Home are now almost completed. When this extension has been carried out, provision will have been made for an extra 5 beds making a total of 17 beds in all.

SCABIES.

Clinic sessions at Scabies Treatment Centre, Cinder Lane, Whitwood Mere, were held as follows:-

Female Adults and children.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday.

Male Adults.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Tuesday.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Friday.

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
No. of cases attending for 1st treatment.	192	800	571	342	267
No. of cases attending for 2 or more treatments.	1370	1503	569	290	258

No patients had to be removed to hospital during the year as a result of complications of Scabies.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Notifications of Diphtheria.

Totals of all ages.

1941.	94
1942.	68
1943.	45
1944.	39
1945.	33
1946.	27
1947.	23

Up to 15 years of age

Over 15 years of age.

1941	77	17
1942	48	20
1943	25	20
1944	21	18
1945	23	10
1946	16	11
1947	10	13

Number of children immunised in 1947.

0 - 5

5 - 15

738

569

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Treatment for this condition can be obtained at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, the Leeds Venereal Diseases Clinic and at other adjacent clinics.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis).

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases in the various age groups, the number of such cases removed to hospital for treatment, and the number of deaths.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1947 SHOWN IN AGE GROUPS.

Notified Diseases	Under 1 yr.	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths
Measles.	51	241	390	211	12	5	-	2	912	1	-
Whooping Cough.	16	61	72	24	2	-	3	1	179	1	-
Diphtheria.	-	1	3	2	4	7	6	-	23	23	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	3	16	11	11	5	-	-	46	46	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	2	6	-	-	1	2	2	-	13	12	1
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

Notified Diseases	0-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 and over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital.
Dysentery.	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Malaria.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	3	2	2	-	7	1
Pneumonia.	20	6	9	3	1	-	39	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following tables give particulars regarding Pulmonary and non-pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year 1947.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Totals.</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M & F.
Number of cases on the register 1st January, 1947.	108	101	47	31	287
Number of cases notified for 1st time during 1947.	24	25	2	6	57
	132	126	49	37	344
Number of cases removed from register during 1947.	23	21	14	6	64
Number of cases remaining on register 31st December, 1947.	109	105	35	31	280

Notifications 57	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
At all ages.	24	25	2	6	11	14	3	1
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	1
5 - 10	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
15 - 20	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-
20 - 25	2	9	-	-	1	3	-	-
25 - 35	10	6	1	1	4	4	-	-
35 - 45	4	3	-	-	2	2	-	-
45 - 55	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
55 - 65	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis Register in 1946 and 1947.

	1946		1947	
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non Pulmonary</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non Pulmonary</u>
Number of cases on register 1st January	234	89	209	78
New cases notified during the year.	30	9	49	8
Totals.	264	98	258	86
Number of cases removed from register during the year.	55	20	44	20
Number of cases left on register at the end of the year.	209	78	214	66

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from three neighbouring authorities, namely, Wakefield County Borough, Pontefract Municipal Borough and Tadcaster Rural District. A maximum of 650,000 gallons per day can be obtained from Wakefield, 400,000 from Pontefract and 30,000 from Tadcaster. 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 5.5 and 4.48 degrees clark respectively and the latter of 10.5 degrees clark.

Purification.

Apart from the purification undertaken at the water works no further action is taken locally except in the case of the water from the Red Hill Reservoir which is chlorinated after leaving the Reservoir.

Consumption.

In 1947 the average daily consumption for Castleford was 999,000 gallons, of which 719,000 gallons were used for Domestic purposes and 280,000 gallons industrially.

All houses with the exception of 11 on private supplies obtain their supply from the towns mains. No houses are supplied from communal stand pipes.

BATH WATER.

At the beginning of this Season the older Chlorinating Plant at the Public Baths, Florence Street, Castleford, was replaced by a much more elaborate and effective system of purification capable of maintaining a higher degree of purity in the bath water than was hitherto found possible. By this method sufficient chlorine is added to the water to burn up completely all organic, inorganic and nitrogenous matter, still leaving a sufficiently small amount of chlorine - free residual chlorine - to attack avidly any new invaders which might dare to venture into the water. It will readily be seen, therefore, that no germs can survive for long in a water of this nature and any non-living matter which finds its way into the Baths will be readily burned up. The significance of this will at once become apparent. No matter how meticulous a bather may be in his toilet before entering the water, he will still carry in with him matter both living and inanimate and this multiplied a few hundred or thousand of times can quite conceivably add up to a most formidable potential menace. Even within living memory before purification methods were adopted, it will be remembered how physically indescribably dirty it was possible for a public bath water to become, an ideal breeding ground for bacteria and a positive nightmare to the public health in that it was a fruitful source of many ear, nose and throat infections etc. It requires no great stretch of imagination to appreciate the safety conferred on water protected by such a process and it is gratifying to learn that all the analyses results returned to us after bacteriological testing, gave most satisfactory results.

In practice it has been found most advantageous to keep the free chlorine residual, depending on the bathing load, between 1.25 and 2 p.p.m. as shown by the acid orthotolidine flash test working up gradually over the period of an hour or two to over 2 p.p.m. to meet the extra strain encountered during a peak period when the bathers can number anything between 150 and 200. This represents an average consumption of 8 lbs. of chlorine per day. In addition it is very important to keep the p.H. value within a range of between 7 and 7.4 and it has been very noticeable that a p.H. value of 7.2 and over is more conducive to a clear sparkling water, than a lower value. The high bacteriological effect of such a water coupled with the ready oxidation of both organic and inorganic substances in the water are matters of profound public health importance, but obviously the general public are more interested in such matters as the absence of scum, the lack of taste and the improved clarity and vitality of the water and in effect it has been found that they have certainly appreciated these finer points. It is also noticeable that whereas in previous seasons the filters had to be cleared out once every three days, such an operation is now required to be carried out only once a week, and during the season no bather has been known to complain of having contracted any ear, nose or throat complaint from contact with the water. One might be permitted in conclusion to express the hope that the season of 1948 will not be clouded by another outbreak of Poliomyelitis, thus curtailing amongst other things the enjoyments to be derived from such a clean healthy exercise.

The following are the bacteriological reports of samples of bath water taken during the season. It will be noted that there is almost invariably a marked discrepancy in the chlorine concentration between the field test reading as carried out at the baths and the corresponding laboratory reading and this can be explained by the fact that there occurs a definite drop in the free chlorine residual during transit to, and in the actual testing of, the sample at the laboratory. This loss can be as marked as 1 p.p.m.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF
WATER FROM THE CASTLEFORD BATHS.

Date	p.d. value.	Total Free Chlorine P.P.M.	Presumptive B. coli. in 100 ml. water.	Faecal B. coli. in 100 ml. water.	Haemolytic Streptococci.	Lactose Fermenters.
1.4.47	6.6	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
1.4.47	5.6	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
1.4.47	6.6	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
17.4.47	7.2	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
17.4.47	7.2	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
22.4.47	7.0	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
22.4.47	7.0	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
30.4.47	7.0	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
30.4.47	7.0	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
14.5.47	6.5	0.8	N11	N11	N11	N11
14.5.47	6.5	0.8	N11	N11	N11	N11
19.5.47	7.0	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
19.5.47	7.0	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
29.5.47	7.0	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
29.5.47	6.7	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
2.6.47	7.0	0.8	N11	N11	N11	N11
2.6.47	7.0	0.8	N11	N11	N11	N11
9.6.47	6.9	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
9.6.47	6.9	1.0	N11	N11	N11	N11
17.6.47	7.0	0.8	N11	N11	N11	N11
17.6.47	7.0	0.8	N11	N11	N11	N11
24.6.47	7.2	0.8	N11	N11	N11	N11
24.6.47	7.2	0.8	N11	N11	N11	N11

A = Deep End; B = Shallow End; C = Middle.

Continued :-

Date	P.H. value.	Total Free Chlorine p.p.m.	Presumptive B. coli. in 100 ml. water.	Faecal B. coli. in 100 ml. water.	Haemolytic Streptococci.	Lactose Fermenters
30.6.47	A	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.6.47	B	7.1	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.7.47	B	7.0	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.7.47	A	7.0	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.7.47	B	7.0	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.7.47	A	7.0	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.7.47	A	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.7.47	B	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.8.47	B	7.0	1.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.8.47	A	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.8.47	B	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.8.47	A	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.9.47	B	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.9.47	A	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.9.47	A	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.9.47	B	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.9.47	A	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.10.47	B	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.10.47	A	7.2	0.8	Nil	Nil	Nil

A = Deep End. B = Shallow End.

ICE CREAM.

For some time now I have been particularly interested in the bacterial cleanliness of Ice Cream and the recent outbreaks of enteric fever which have had their origin in ice cream, prompted me to undertake a campaign of a somewhat novel character. Early on in the Summer season, all those engaged in the vending of ice cream in Castleford and as far as possible those engaged in its manufacture, were invited to supply me voluntarily with details of their past health both immediate and otherwise, and also to submit themselves to a full bacteriological examination. In spite of the fact that blood samples were required, the response did not fall far short of 100%. The spontaneous response of this section of the community to my invitation was most gratifying, so much so that in view of the growing apprehension on the part of the general public regarding the methods of food production consequent upon the greatly extended facilities now available for communal feeding, an extension of this experiment along more general lines might well be contemplated.

CONCLUSION.

In conformity with the policy of the West Riding County Council and agreed to by the constituent District Authorities concerned, your Medical Officer of Health on October 1st of this year was appointed Medical Officer of Health for Castleford and Normanton Urban District Councils and Divisional Medical Officer under the County Council.

By virtue of this agreement the Medical Officer of Health is made responsible for matters concerned with local epidemiology, housing and sanitation, etc. to the Urban District, and to the County Council for those matters relating to the health and welfare of the population in the Division under his control.

It will readily be seen that as a result of this system, the Medical Officer of Health will be enabled to exercise an overall supervision of all public health and child health matters coming within this Division and the long expressed desire of the Castleford Council that the District Medical Officer should also be made responsible for the health of the whole community including the school children has now finally been realised.

I beg to offer my sincere thanks to Mr. J.R. Abell, Engineer and Surveyor, and Mr. Horsman, Baths Superintendent, for supplying details incorporated in this report, and to the staff of my department, both professional and clerical for their able assistance to me during the year.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

J.M. PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

E.J.WINFIELD, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1947.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year ended 31st. December, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I beg to place before you my fourth Annual Report, in which is given a brief review of the work of my Department, and of the sanitary conditions obtaining in your district during the year 1947.

The year - the second post-war - has witnessed a determined effort by everyone to return to a more normal mode of life, and notwithstanding a certain sense of frustration, it is to be recorded that progress has been made in most phases of our work.

HOUSING

It is again to be recorded that this is the most urgent need of the community. There will remain for some time the call for more and more new houses, but even this is equalled by the demand for repairs and improvements to existing accommodation.

NEW HOUSES.

In my last report I drew attention to the fact that re-housing had been commenced - 93 prefabricated were in the course of erection, whilst work had been commenced on the new scheme at Redhill. I am now happy to report that during the year 1947 all the bungalows became fully tenanted, whilst 56 houses at Redhill were completed and occupied. Of this latter, 20 were of the traditional brick construction, the remainder being of the prefabricated type. This is but a commencement and at the time of writing many more houses have been completed and occupied.

In connection with the occupation of new houses, it is noteworthy that the furniture and effects of all in-going tenants are moved by this Department, and during the course of removal, are subjected to a process of fumigation. The cost of removal and treatment is borne by the tenant.

REPAIR AND DEMOLITION

As already mentioned, there has been an enormous demand for repairs to existing houses. The problem is not an easy one to solve. Building materials have been in short supply, many essentials being obtainable only on permit, added to which the amount to be spent without licence was reduced during the year from £100 to £10. This latter difficulty was much eased by the fact that your local authority was responsible for the issue of such licences, and I, in turn, was one of your authorised officers. We were thus enabled to cover directly any repair works necessary to dwelling houses. We were still further assisted during the year by the delegation of power to issue "W.B.A." licences for materials. Nevertheless, the work has remained most difficult. Owners of property found themselves faced with enormously risen costs, both of labour and materials, whilst they in turn were prevented from increasing the rents of their properties, and this economic situation has often proved an almost insurmountable difficulty.

On several occasions inspection has revealed properties to be virtually irreparable. Whilst the need for utilising all possible housing is fully realised, the conditions so found left no alternative to demolition, and consequently several reports were made which eventually lead to the making of demolition orders. In the tables following there is set out in numerical order a summary of housing works which may prove of interest to members. The final table endeavours to explain the classes of defects found and their history.

OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding has been known to exist throughout the district for the past ten years and whilst pre-war an ascertainment was made, conditions have so altered as to render the true position entirely unknown. It is interesting to note however that of the 149 families moved to the new houses, 65 came from overcrowded dwellings. It will be necessary at some date in the future to obtain once again a true picture of dwelling conditions. An estimate would be pure guesswork and serve no useful purpose, but when circumstances are more opportune, a survey such as was made on the passing of the Housing Act should again be conducted.

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING.

During the year the Department issued 63 licences covering work of some £2,300 value.

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)..... | 2003 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... | 5207 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action of Local Authority or their Officers.....	242
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936..... | 57 |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... | 57 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices..... | |
| (a) By owners..... | 49 |
| (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..... 230

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.....

(a) By owners..... 104

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners:-

Completed..... 65

Pending..... 68

(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..... 6

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 6

(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... 3

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners.....

(a) To render houses fit for human habitation..... -

(b) As to usage other than human habitation..... 2

(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

The following is a summary of the return submitted to the Ministry of Health of the action taken under the Housing Acts, 1930-36, and the position at the 31st. December, 1947:-

Part I of the Act. Clearance Areas -

No. of unfit dwelling-houses demolished.. 68

No. of persons displaced..... 243

Part II of the Act. Individual Unfit Houses -

No. of dwelling-houses demolished -

formal action..... 111

informal action..... 32

No. of dwelling-houses closed.....	29
Parts of buildings closed.....	7
No. of persons displaced from above....	662
No. of dwelling-houses made fit:-	
formal action.....	209
informal action.....	1353

Summary of Work

	Informal Notices.	Reported to Committee.	Complied with.	Statutory Notices served.	Complied with.	Out-standing.
Housing Act, 1936. Section 9.	98	82	44	50	29	25
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39.	42	17	34	5	1	7
Section 45.	109	107	81	24	24	4
Section 47.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Section 75.	346	232	268	59	48	30
Section 92.	358	279	198	133	66	94
Section 138.	11	11	3	8	3	5

Key:

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 is used to require thorough repair and 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 total reconstruction.

Section 47 deals with the conversion of privy middens, slop closets, etc., to water closets.

Section 75 enforces the provision of a proper ashbin accommodation.

Section 92 is used for enforcing general repairs to dwellings.

Section 138 deals with premises without a proper and sufficient water supply for domestic purposes.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

As in previous years, the closest possible supervision was exercised over the town's food supplies. The carcasses of all animals slaughtered for human consumption were inspected, whilst constant vigilance was maintained over milk, water supply, ice-cream and similar articles of food. It is interesting to record that during the year premises were opened for the sale of horse-flesh for human consumption. The meat offered has appeared at all times to be of excellent quality and has found ready sale.

During the year the apparatus installed in the Department for carrying out methylene blue tests was in constant use and a summary of this work is included in the tabular figures.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year the tendency to heat-treated milk has continued, although a few retailers and producer-retailers of raw milk still exist. The Co-operative Wholesale Society continues to operate its pasteurising plant, drawing the supply of raw milk from farms outside the district, together with a quantity of milk from a collecting depot in Cheshire. The Society retails the pasteurised milk in bottles direct to householders and schools, and wholesale to other retailers.

Manorcroft Dairies, Ltd., have maintained a depot within the district from which they supply heat treated milk, but during the year their Associate Company, Express Dairies, Sheffield, Ltd., have introduced a supply of pasteurised bottled milk which has achieved a considerable sale.

The experiment of the Co-operative Society of selling Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk proved most successful and as many retailers found a call for this grade of milk, the Express Dairies were, at the end of the year, arranging to make available supplies of this milk. In my next report I anticipate a large increase in the licences issued under the Special Designations Orders.

Sterilized milk still continues to be retailed by a number of shop keepers in the district.

In addition to bacteriological tests, samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis. Of samples taken during the month of December several were found to be adulterated and legal proceedings were instituted. The hearing of these took place in 1948; nevertheless as sampling took place during 1947, the details are appended in work done under the Food and Drugs section.

Particulars of milk producers, purveyors, dairies, etc., are given below:-

Raw Milk.

No. of Producers on Register	-	5
No. of cows kept	-	120
No. of cowsheds	-	7
No. of cowshed and dairy inspections	-	76

Accredited Milk.

No. of Accredited Producers	-	Nil
-----------------------------	---	-----

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of Pasteurised Producers	-	1
No. of farms supplying milk to pasteurising dairy.	-	132
Amount of farm milk supplied to dairy		696,744 galls.
Amount of Depot milk supplied to dairy		404,855 galls.
<u>Output of Dairy.</u>		
Domestic consumers in 1 pint bottles	-	556,510
School consumers in 1/3 pint bottles	-	127,170
Bulk supply to other retailers	-	387,380

Retailers

No. of milk retailers on register	-	26
No. selling home produced raw milk	-	5
No. selling raw milk from other producers.	-	5
No. selling heat-treated milk	-	14
No. licensed to sell pasteurised milk.	-	13
No. licensed to sell T.T.(Pasteurised) milk.	-	5

Bacteriological Sampling of Milk.

Raw Milk.

No. of samples submitted for Methylene Blue Test:-	-	
To County Laboratory	-	227
In Department	-	634
Total		<u>861</u>
No. which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test for Accredited Milk.	-	403
No. of samples for T.B. Biological Test.	-	30
No. found positive.	-	2

Heat Treated.

No. of samples submitted for the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	41
No. of samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.	- 32
No. of samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test.	- 35
No. of samples submitted to Biological Test for Tuberculosis.	- 7
No. found to contain Tubercle bacilli	-

Pasteurised.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed test.	- 43
No. which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.	- 39
No. which satisfied the Phosphatase Test.	- 41
No. of samples submitted to Biological Test for Tuberculosis.	- 16
No. found to contain Tubercle bacilli	-

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).

No. of samples submitted to prescribed test.	- 27
No. of samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.	- 21
No. of samples which satisfied the Phosphatase Test.	- 26
No. of samples submitted to the Biological Test for Tuberculosis.	- 9
No. found to contain Tubercle bacilli.	-

Particulars are given below of milk samples found to be tuberculous:-

No.	Date	Subsequent action and remarks.
A.	25/7/47	These samples were both taken from a bulk supply from another district.
B.	15/12/47	The authorities of that district are unable to trace the affected animals owing to the very large number of farms sending in milk to the Depot.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Chemical Analysis.

Total number of samples taken:-

Informal	- 88
Formal	- 25
Total	<u>113</u>

Description	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	25	79	104
Flour	-	8	8
Dried Milk	-	1	1
Totals	<u>25</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>113</u>

Of the samples taken, the following were found to be adulterated:-

Date	No.	Informal or Formal	Solids not Fat	Fat	Total Solids	Remarks
1/12/47	605c.	Inf.	5.64	1.92	7.56	33.6% added water.
	609	F.	4.50	1.24	5.74	47.0% do.
	610	F.	5.70	2.42	8.12	32.9% do.
	203	F.	7.18	2.42	9.60	15.5% do.
	204	F.	8.40	3.58	11.98	1.1% do.
	205	F.	5.76	2.68	8.44	32.2% do.

Information was laid and summonses issued under:-

- (1) Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act - (did sell milk not of the nature, substance and quality demanded).
- (2) Section 24 of the Food and Drugs Act - (sell milk to which an addition had been made).
- (3) Section 85 of the Food and Drugs Act - (give false warranty on labels attached to churns of milk),

on each of the 5 adulterated samples, making 15 charges in all. The Defendant was found guilty and fined £150 including costs.

ICE-CREAM.

This very popular but very vulnerable article of food has been the cause of much argument during the past three years. Prohibited during the war years, its return was marked by a spate of criticism of its cost, cleanliness, and food value. On one point all administrators agreed - the need for standards for purity and food value. Of the latter it can be understood that only as ingredients become available can the standard be fixed or raised, but the need for the former must outweigh all other argument. It was therefore with some sense of relief that technical officers received the first Regulations made to cover the trade, namely The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947. These came into operation on the 1st. May, 1947 and broadly cover the following points:-

- (1) Ice-cream is defined and divided into two classes:
 - (a) "Complete Cold Mix" - a product which is capable of manufacture into ice-cream with the addition of water only, and
 - (b) All other Ice-Creams - including water ices and any article so similar to ice-cream as to constitute a substitute.
- (2) "Complete Cold Mix" when reconstituted must be converted to ice-cream within one hour of reconstitution.
- (3) In any other case, after the ingredients have been mixed together the following provisions must apply:-
 - (a) The mixture must not be kept for more than 1 hour at any temperature which exceeds 45°F. before being heat treated as follows,
 - (b) The mixture to be raised and kept at a temperature of not less than 150°F. for 30 minutes - or alternatively of not less than 160°F. for 10 minutes.
 - (c) The mixture after being subjected to this heat treatment shall be reduced to a temperature of not more than 45°F. within 1½ hours and kept at that temperature until the freezing process is commenced.
- (4) Ice-Cream stored for sale must be kept at a temperature not exceeding 28°F., and if the temperature should rise above this point, the mixture must be re-subjected to the heat treatment process.
- (5) Ice-Cream must at all times be protected from dirt, dust or other contamination.
- (6) All apparatus to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after use.

Provision was, however, made for a person charged with failure to cool the mixture to use as defence the fact that he or she had placed an order for the necessary equipment before the date on which the offence was alleged to occur; this to meet the delivery situation and to remain in force until 1st. May, 1948.

These Regulations had an immediate effect on the trade. The cost of the necessary apparatus was in many cases beyond the means of the small trader and as a result he or she surrendered their licence to manufacture and proceeded to buy the made up product from a large scale producer. In your district two such cases occurred.

The following is a summary of licences issued in the district:-

No. of premises registered during the year for manufacture.	-	1
No. of premises registered during the year for sale only.	-	4
No. of registrations cancelled during the year for manufacture.	-	2
No. of registrations transferred from manufacture to sale only.	-	1
Total No. of premises on register for manufacture-		3
Total No. of premises on register for sale only.	-	14

In addition to persons registered in the district the area continues to be visited by many itinerant vendors from other areas - and sampling has accordingly been continued as a routine matter. Although no legal standard exists for bacterial purity, a provisional scheme of grading has been adopted by the County Laboratory. In addition your Medical Officer, who has taken keen interest in the trade, has requested that examination be made of all samples for the presence of coliform bacillus. The results of this sampling are herewith appended:-

No. of samples taken	-	123
No. in Provisional Grade I. (Reduction time $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs or more)	-	35
No. in Provisional Grade 2.	-	38
No. in Provisional Grade 3.	-	47
No. in Provisional Grade 4.	-	3

Coliform Test.

No. of samples showing Faecal B.Coli	-	7
No. of samples showing Non-Faecal B.Coli	-	73
No. of samples showing no B.Coli	-	43

The Department continues to take the utmost interest in the preparation and sale of this commodity.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughtering was continued at the Government Controlled Slaughterhouse, and inspection of all animals and carcasses was carried out by a qualified member of the staff.

The number of slaughtermen licensed was 13.

Figures relating to meat inspection are given below:-

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle Excl'g Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	2020	251	74	5453	41
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned.	3	4	1	21	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	382	38	3	325	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	19.1	16.7	5.4	6.3	24.4
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned.	6	11	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	318	78	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	16.0	35.4	-	-	2.4

Carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Carcasses	24	1	21	7	53
Forequarters	33	2	2	-	39
Hind quarters	9	-	-	-	9
Loins	4	-	-	-	4
Heads	132	-	-	1	133
Flucks	-	2	322	2	326
Lungs	391	-	-	-	391
Livers	424	-	-	-	424
Hearts	21	-	-	-	21
Kidneys	3	-	-	-	3
Udders	13	-	-	-	13
Intestines	33	-	-	-	33
Spleens	3	-	-	-	3
Legs	-	-	2	-	2

Diseases

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis	413	-	-	2	415
Actinomycosis	12	-	-	-	12
Abscesses	50	-	-	2	52
Angioma	2	-	-	-	2
Dropsy	-	1	9	-	10
Parasitic	329	-	322	-	651
Pericarditis	2	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	1	1	2	2	6
Peritonitis	-	-	1	1	2
Mammitis	18	-	1	-	19
Nephritis	1	-	-	-	1
Bruised	7	2	-	1	10
Moribund	-	-	5	-	5
John's Disease	24	-	-	-	24
Fever	1	-	-	1	2
Pyæmia	2	-	-	-	2
Dystokia	-	-	1	-	1
Rickets	-	-	-	1	1
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	1
Uraemia	-	-	1	-	1
Emphysema	3	-	-	-	3

Other foodstuffs surrendered as being unfit for human consumption were as follows:-

1,202 stones Flour.	62 cwts Dried Peas.
604 lbs Corned Beef.	589 lbs Oats.
404 tins Milk.	23 bags Mussels.
4,009 lbs Frozen Beef.	56 tins Soup.
42 tins Peas.	30 lbs Raisins.
137 tins Beans.	14 lbs Chocolates.
133 tins Fruit.	550 lbs Udders.
130 tins Meat.	58½ cwts Macaroni.
66 tins Fish.	19 stones Vermicelli.
145 lbs Jam.	38½ lbs Bacon.
56 lbs Figs.	25½ lbs Ham.
792 lbs Grapes.	110 lbs Kippers.
109 tins Tomatoes.	33 stones Cod Fillets.

In all approximately 19½ tons of other foods were certified as unfit for human consumption.

WATER SUPPLY.

Your Medical Officer requested that samples be taken regularly of all water supplies. It was found that several dwelling-houses derived their supplies from wells, and particular attention was paid to these. The following is a summary of the samples taken and the results derived therefrom.

Public Supply.

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of samples taken	-	29
No. satisfactory.	-	28
No. doubtful.	-	1
No. unsatisfactory.	-	Nil

Chemical Analysis.

No. of samples taken.	-	4
No. satisfactory.	-	4
No. unsatisfactory.	-	Nil

Wells and Spring Supplies.

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of samples taken	-	13
No. satisfactory.	-	7
No. unsatisfactory.	-	6

Chemical Analysis.

No. of samples taken.	-	3
No. satisfactory.	-	1
No. doubtful.	-	2

As a result of the above unsatisfactory samples, three wells were closed, one at Water Fryston, one at Aketon Road and one at Carr Wood. A further well at Aketon Road will be closed as the dwelling it serves is under a Demolition Order.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

In his report your Medical Officer reports in full on the condition of your Public Swimming Baths and it is therefore sufficient for me to record that during the year the Department was responsible for taking 42 samples from the pool, all of which proved satisfactory, there being always a sufficiency of free chlorine and an absence of B.coli.

AIR POLLUTION.

I regret that in this connection one can report very little, if any progress. With the fuel supply of the country still so precarious it is impossible to achieve any reduction in the general smoke emissions. Observation is made of conditions generally and where nuisance occurs in abnormal form, endeavour is made to secure remedy. During the year one factory chimney has achieved considerable notoriety from its constant emissions of smoke at low altitude. This would appear to be due to inefficient plant and low grade fuel, and the owners have been approached with a view to re-installing an underfeed stoker, whilst the assistance of the Ministry of Fuel and Power has been sought in an endeavour to obtain suitable fuel. It is hoped that when the next Report is written the negotiations will have produced the desired conditions.

Notwithstanding the black (smoke) outlook, we continue to make observations of sootfall at four points and of Sulphur Trioxide at two. The table of these results is as follows:-

Month	Sootfall Tons per sq. mile per month.				Sulphur Mgms. per day.	
	Carlton Street.	Redhill	Cinder Lane.	Ings Lane.	Carlton Street.	Redhill.
January	24.83	14.09	13.27	19.40	3.45	3.74
February	14.11	9.05	8.73	9.07	3.53	3.82
March	(47.08	32.88	30.82	75.88	8.06	7.54
April	(					
May	33.28	52.17	21.75	22.14	2.17	1.91
June	22.58	16.57	17.8	25.28	1.64	2.15
July	31.6	12.1	13.01	27.64	1.51	1.63
August	12.5	9.66	11.4	9.48	1.55	1.63
September	17.59	18.72	17.15	13.68	3.35	2.49
October	34.94	17.11	17.01	21.32	3.90	2.90
November	28.91	16.23	14.04	17.38	1.83	2.21
December	39.69	19.16	11.34	27.92	3.89	3.14
Totals	307.11	217.74	176.32	269.19	34.88	33.52

Sulphur Estimation.

Carlton Street - 2.91 milligrammes SO_2 per day.
Redhill - 2.79 do. do. do.

If comparison is made with the report of 1946 it will be seen that the Carlton Street and Redhill gauges showed a marked increase. Ings Lane remains fairly constant, whilst Cinder Lane shows some reduction. These variations are difficult to account for but it is felt that wind conditions are of considerable importance.

Whilst these recordings can only be of statistical value, it is hoped that some day they will help us to achieve a cleaner and purer atmosphere.

RIVER POLLUTION.

The Department continues to make observations of river pollution; but once again nothing was observed which might call for action by the Department.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Department has continued to carry out disinfection and fumigation after all cases of infectious disease, and also after deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. In all some 82 houses were dealt with and bedding from these premises treated at the steam disinfecter plant. In addition disinfection was carried out at several schools as a precautionary measure consequent upon the occurrence of some form of infectious disease.

Full attention continues to be given to disinfestation of properties. As in the previous year the spraying of premises with a D.D.T. solution has been found to give excellent results and continues as the routine practice. Furniture is, however, treated by fumigation in the specially constructed/- and in this connection work has been carried out for both private individuals and furniture dealers. During the year 7 Council owned houses and 22 privately owned houses have been disinfested. As reported earlier, the furniture of all ingoing tenants is treated in the course of removal and some 84 such removals occurred in 1947.

Our work was not limited to the bed-bug only, but embraced infestations by both ants and beetles. In this latter connection it is a point of interest that infestation of dwellings by ants has become more noticeable. Towards the end of the year serious infestation was found in two blocks of property covering some 40 houses. External treatment proved of little avail and clearance was only affected by the stripping of all fireplaces, setpots, etc., to the destruction of the nests there found. At the change over of the year one block had been completed and work was in hand on the second block.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATION.

With the restrictions imposed on building works there has naturally been very little alteration in the sanitary accommodation of the town. The exception to this however occurred in the Lock Lane area, where we were able at last to undertake works of privy conversion. Following upon notices previously served a contract was let to carrying out the conversion of 133 privy middens to water closets. By December 31st. work had been completed on 65 of these and at the time of writing the contract has been fully completed.

Works carried out during the year 1947 are here summarised:-

Privies abolished (redundant)	-	1
Privies converted in water closets	-	65
Slop closets converted to water closets.	-	2
Water closets abolished.	-	1
Water closets (additional) provided to existing buildings	-	2
Drains and water closets re-constructed or repaired.	-	105
Drains, water closets, etc., opened or cleansed.	-	435
Ashpits (wet) abolished.	-	1
Ashpits (dry) abolished.	-	2
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits.	-	78
Ashbins provided to new buildings	-	70
Ashbins abolished.	-	1

There still remains in the district several privy middens with ashpits, together with a number of slop closets. It is hoped in the next Annual Report to give some indication of the accommodation then existent.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections have been made from time to time of all factories, and nuisances dealt with. Particular attention was paid to new factories, both for sanitary accommodation and means of escape in case of fire. Three certificates were issued in the course of the year.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return to the Ministry of Labour re. work on Factories Inspections:-

Premises	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	Notices Served.
Factories without power.	49	39	-
Factories with mechanical power.	101	151	3
Other premises within the Act.	4	12	-
Total	154	202	3

Cases in which defects were found:-

Defect	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	No. of Prosecutions.
Want of cleanliness.	4	4	-	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	15	14	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	5	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate.	4	3	-	-	-
Other offences.	3	3	-	-	-
Totals	31	28	-	3	-

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

There are six cinemas and one theatre in the district and these are inspected from time to time. All the premises are well maintained. At one cinema new sanitary accommodation was installed during the year. Conditions at the other premises were always found to be satisfactory.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Towards the end of 1946 a survey was made of the four lodging housing existing in the district and as a result certain action was commenced. During the year 1947 the final results were achieved and I give below a brief report on each.

68, Wheldon Road, Castleford.

This lodging house is kept in very good condition and calls for nothing more than an occasional visit. Its registration has been renewed each year without diffidence.

4, Rhodes Street, Castleford.

This comprises a three storey building with the keeper's living accommodation adjoining. At the time of the survey all three floors were in use, but as the only means of access to the third floor was a single wooden staircase of doubtful character, registration was limited to the ground and first floor only, until such time as a suitable additional exit had been provided. At the end of 1947 the order had been placed for an external iron staircase, but this was not then installed.

The standard of cleanliness was well maintained at these premises and conditions were generally good.

82, Bridge Street, Castleford.

This again comprised a three storey building, and again the third floor was without suitable means of escape in case of fire. In addition the premises called for thorough reconditioning and re-decorating, together with the provision of additional sanitary and washing accommodation. In October, 1946 registration was granted the keeper for a period not exceeding thirteen months and the owners and the keeper warned that unless all necessary works were carried out in that period, no further registration would be granted. At the conclusion of the period works not having been commenced, registration was refused, but notwithstanding this, the keeper continued to use the premises as a lodging house until threatened with prosecution. Since the end of the year the use of the premises has discontinued and in fact vacated.

34. Church Street, Castleford.

At the time of the survey these premises were found to be in a most unsatisfactory condition and registration was refused the keeper. The premises were accordingly discontinued as a lodging house.

I am satisfied that since accommodation in the town has been reduced, that now offered is a better and safer type than heretofore.

PETROLEUM STORAGE.

Licences issued:	Petrol renewal	-	52
	Petrol new	-	1
	Carbide renewals	-	4
	Carbide new	-	Nil
Amount licensed:	Petrol	-	463,942 gallons.
	Carbide	-	928 lbs.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Constant vigilance has been maintained throughout the year. Work of pest destruction is still carried out by a whole-time operative working under the supervision and control of the Sanitary Inspectors. The work can be roughly divided into three headings:-

- (a) Periodical inspection of premises for infestation, together with investigation of complaints.
- (b) Treatment of all infestations found.
- (c) Routine treatment of sewers.

Private properties inspected and dealt with include dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, factories, mills and allotment gardens. Council properties including tips and sewage disposal works receive systematic visits.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the special scheme of the Ministry of Food and its financial aspect. This was concluded, after a three months extension, in the month of July and conditions then reverted to the normal status. Consequently from July onwards the financial responsibility resolved on the occupiers of premises for treatments carried out. The cost of inspection was however borne by the Local Authority and the Ministry of Food jointly, the Ministry contributing 60% of this.

In the course of routine work, all possible and probable sources of infestation were regularly visited and some 364 premises were inspected. Where infestation was suspected trial baits were laid and revisited after a lapse of a few days. This system revealed some 166 premises as being in need of further treatment.

Treatment was on lines recommended by the Ministry of Food, namely pre-baiting for four days, Monday to Thursday, poisoning on Friday, with Saturday for cleaning up bodies and excess poison. Three kinds of poison were used, viz: Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic and Red Squill. Zinc Phosphide being found the most successful, the others were therefore only used on re-treatments. The following are particulars of work carried out:-

No. of premises treated:-			
Private property	major infestations	-	5
"	minor	-	113
Council	major	-	9
"	minor	-	39
No. of baiting points		-	2605
No. of takes		-	1571
No. of bodies found.		-	555
No. " " "		-	107
Estimated kill (Ministry of Food formula		-	3927

Treatment of Sewers.

The sewers of the town were twice treated during the year in the months of January and August, when the method employed followed the requirements of the Ministry of Food. This was that at least 10% of the manholes be test baited and where takes occurred, full treatment be carried out. The selected manholes were test-baited on the first day and revisited on the third. Where takes had occurred, the manhole was re-baited and visited on the fifth day, when poison bait was laid. The result of these treatments is as follows:-

	<u>January</u>	<u>August</u>
No. of manholes in district.	1055	1055
No. of manholes baited	513	273
No. of manholes showing 1st. takes.	47	40

It is not possible to assess the number of rats destroyed. This work has been going on twice yearly for the past few years and it is gratifying to note that the infestation of sewers is much reduced. This in turn appears to have some bearing on surface infestations and I am satisfied that any costs incurred are well justified.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

This class of structure exists in three classes, viz:-

- (1) The van dwelling of the travelling showman or wandering trader.
- (2) The van dwelling used as a permanency by a person and sited permanently on land within the district.
- (3) The temporary structure, half van half shed, erected by a person as a temporary measure, but which has become permanent in character.

There is existing in the area a number of structures coming under the last heading. The majority of these were constructed some twenty-five years ago during the then housing shortage, and have since continued. The majority are fast becoming uninhabitable and notwithstanding the present housing shortage, action must be taken. During the year demolition orders were made on two of this type of dwelling.

Of the second class of temporary dwelling more is being seen. Many young married couples, unable to obtain permanent houses, and tired of living in lodgings, are seeking the privacy and homelike conditions of a living van. Applications were received for licences to site two such vans during the year, and these were granted for a period not exceeding twelve months. One can foresee more of these applications in the future, unless the rate of building is stepped up.

The true van dwelling is a common sight in the district and strict supervision is maintained. In addition to the usual seasonal fairs, groups of showmen use sites in the district as winter quarters. These are well kept and cause no nuisance. In addition to the showmen we are not infrequently visited by travelling salesmen, or hawkers who readily site their vans for long periods and ply their trade in the area. Inspections are maintained in order to prevent nuisance or contravention of the provision of the Public Health Act.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS OR NUISANCES FOUND.

The following is a summary of the general work of the Department for the year.

Defects or nuisances found.	-	1944
No. carried over from 1946.	-	74
No. abated during 1947.	-	1853
No. outstanding at end of 1947.	-	165
Notices issued:		
Informal	765	Complied with 634
Statutory	196	Complied with 291 - including some notices served during 1946.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

All figures under this heading refer to the year ended 31st. March, 1948.

The cleansing service is in no way spectacular and probably offers no attraction to the average member of the community, and yet it is a most vital aid to the health of the community, truly one of the foundations of public health and furthermore one which calls for a proportionately high expenditure of rate funds. The work covers Refuse Collection and Disposal, Street Cleansing and Public Conveniences, the details of which are given below.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Domestic refuse in the district is great by weight and shows less seasonal variation than most towns. This of course is due to the special characteristics of a mining community, but does further reflect on the multiple occupation of houses. Weekly collection from dwelling-houses is essential, whilst additional collections are made from shop premises. Five vehicles are engaged whole-time on domestic properties and one vehicle part-time. These are all petrol driven vehicles, fitted with refuse collection bodies and equipped with trailers for the separation of salvage. One electric vehicle is engaged whole-time on shop premises and enables special care to be taken in the sorting of paper and cardboard. One petrol vehicle is engaged whole-time on the collection of kitchen waste from some 450 communal bins, canteens, shops, etc.

The bulk of the refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping, although the single-cell incinerator continues to dispose of inflammable or special materials unsuitable for tip disposal. The tips in use during the year were situate at Three Lane Ends, Smith Street, and Redhill, this wide dispersal reducing the travelling time of lorries to a minimum.

Our salvage collection has been maintained throughout the year, but I regret that the quantities collected are far below the Ministry's standard figures. This I attribute to apathy on the part of the general public. Propaganda and publicity are of little avail against a determined refusal to see the need for keeping such materials as paper, cardboard and kitchen waste separate and clear of general rubbish. I am satisfied that with whole-hearted co-operation our figures could be doubled. This is further reflected in the financial aspect where the year's figures show a loss of some £700. This loss is admittedly caused by the kitchen waste, a commodity collected on a large scale privately, but which the Local Authority are bound by direction to collect and sell at an uneconomic price. Nevertheless the loss could easily be made good if the paper and cardboard used in the area was returned for re-pulping instead of being burnt or destroyed. Whilst I would wish to paint a more cheerful picture for the future, I regret that experience does not permit of optimism in this connection.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	20,286	0
Ashpits (dry)	457	6
Ashpits (wet)	853	16
Shop Refuse	841	7
Cesspools	3490	0
Total	25,928	9

The cost of this was £12,651. 0. Od.

Market refuse removed during the year was 265 tons 1 cwt, the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

In addition to this trade-people and others conveyed to the destructor and tips a considerable quantity of trade refuse.

Destructor ash and the cleansing of the grit arrester necessitated the removal of 255 tons 18 cwts of material, whilst 422 tons 9 cwts of covering material was provided at the tips.

Refuse was disposed of as follows:-

Tips.

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	20,286	0
Ashpits (dry)	457	6
Ashpits (wet)	853	16
Destructor Waste	255	18
Street Cleansing	1949	14
Gulley Cleansing	1404	15
	25,207	9
Add covering material.	422	9
Total	25,629	18

At a cost of £1775. 0. Od.

At the Destructor:-

	Tons	Cwts
Shop Refuse	841	7
Market Refuse	265	1
General Trade Waste	466	9
Total	1572	17

At a cost of £857. 0. Od.

Salvageable material either collected separately or extracted from the refuse at the tips and destructor, was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs
Paper	281	2	0
Ferrous Metals	-	-	-
Non-Ferrous Metals	-	1	1
Textiles	-	19	3
Bones	-	-	-
Kitchen Waste	180	10	3
Bottles and Jars	7	14	0
Cullet	12	6	2
Total	483	4	1

The cost of collecting this material amounted to £3736. 0. 0d and the income produced was £3064. 0. 0d.

Analysis of Expenditure

Refuse Collection.

	£		
Fillers - Wages	6876		
Transport Vehicle Hire	5214		
Tools	32		
Cesspool Cleansing	603		
Hired Haulage	104	£12829	
Less Income		146	£12683

Refuse Disposal.

Destructor:

Wages	445		
Repairs	4		
Fuel	137		
Transport Vehicle Hire	75		
Loan Charges	174		
Insurance	22	£857	
Less Income		54	£803

Tips:

Wages	1481		
Transport Vehicle Hire	138		
Miscellaneous	11		
Soiling	199	£1829	
Less Income		54	£1775

Salvage:

Gross Cost		£3736	
Less Income		£3064	£672
Total			£3250

Street Cleansing.

This service includes street sweeping and gulley cleansing, gritting and snow removal.

At the commencement of the year there was put into service our first mechanical sweeper and this has proved most successful in operation. Certain streets have proved unsuitable for its work, due to excess camber or deep channels, but these are of an old construction and the more modern surfaces, particularly concrete, are ideal for this mode of cleansing, which is both quicker and more efficient than hand sweeping.

The sweeping staff was reduced to 15 and these operate partly on gang and partly on beat system. On each day the principal shopping streets were swept prior to business hours, whilst the principal streets of the district were also swept during the early hours of Sunday and Bank Holiday mornings.

The two gulley emptiers continue to render excellent service. In addition to the cleansing of street gullies they are also responsible for the cleansing of cesspools and further assist at sewage disposal works and in sewer flushing and similar works. During the year these machines were loaned to three adjoining authorities for similar works.

The following is a summary of expenditure and also of standard costs:-

Analysis of Expenditure.

<u>Sweeping.</u>		£	
<u>Other Roads:</u>			
	Wages	3934	
	Tools	244	
	Transport Vehicle Hire	712	
	Miscellaneous	<u>5</u>	£4895
<u>County Roads:</u>		£2455	
Less Income from County Council		<u>£1121</u>	£1332
<u>Gulley Cleansing.</u>			
	Wages	271	
	Transport Vehicle Hire	<u>637</u>	£908
<u>Gritting.</u>			
	Wages	96	
	Transport Vehicle Hire	47	
	Machines & Repairs	206	
	Materials	911	
	Hired Haulage	<u>3</u>	£1263
Less Income from Materials		<u>323</u>	£940
<u>Snow Removal.</u>			
	Wages	18	£18
	Transport Vehicle Hire		<u>£8093</u>

Standard Costs.

Net Expenditure	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
A. Cost as rate in the pound.		1.	5.38			4.45	1.		9.83
B. (i) Cost per ton.		9.	9		2.	6	12.		3
(ii) Cost per 1000 pop. (Est. 42,000).	301.	19.	6	77.	7.	7	379.	7.	1
(iii) Cost per 1000 premises. (Est. 12,000).	1056.	18.	4	270.	16.	8	1327.	15.	0
C. Weight of refuse collected per 1000 population per day = 34 cwts.									
	Street Sweeping			Gulley Cleansing			Street Gritting.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Net Expenditure	6227.	0.	0	908.	0.	0	940.	0.	0
Unit Costs									
Equivalent rate in pound.		8.53		1.24			1.29		11.
Cost per 1000 population.	148.	5.	3	21.12.	4		22.	7.	8
Cost per 1000 gullies cleansed.				44.	5.	10			44.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The accommodation in the district can hardly be said to meet the needs. It consists of ladies and gents conveniences at Bradley Street, open each day until 10-0 p.m., similar accommodation at the Market, available when the Market is open and 6 urinals for men.

With the exception of the Market Conveniences the Department is responsible for the maintenance and cleanliness of the accommodation. The men's accommodation is cleansed twice daily, whilst the women's section is provided with a woman attendant.

Your Committee has discussed the provision of additional accommodation, but the restriction on building has so far prevented this being commenced. It is hoped that the time will shortly arrive when more accommodation can in fact be provided.

STAFF.

During the year Mr.L.Robinson was successful in obtaining the qualifying certificate of sanitary inspector, and later left the Department to take up an appointment elsewhere.

Mr.J.Townsend was released from H.M.Forces and resumed duties in the Department.

The staff for the year was as follows:-

Deputy S.I.	-	Mr.G.Horn
Additional S.I's.	-	Mr.J.Rooke and Mr.C.H.Seal
General Assistant.	-	Mr.L.Robinson to September, 1947. Mr.J.Townsend from October, 1947.
Clerks.	-	Miss D.J.Lane, Mr.A.Senior and Miss M.M.Pratt.

CONCLUSION.

I would again express to the Council my appreciation of the confidence reposed in me, and would further thank the staff, both indoor and outdoor, for the loyal assistance rendered throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

E.J.WINFIELD.

Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Department,
Cinder Lane,
Castleford.
11th.August, 1948.

