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RURAL DISTRICT OF DRIFFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

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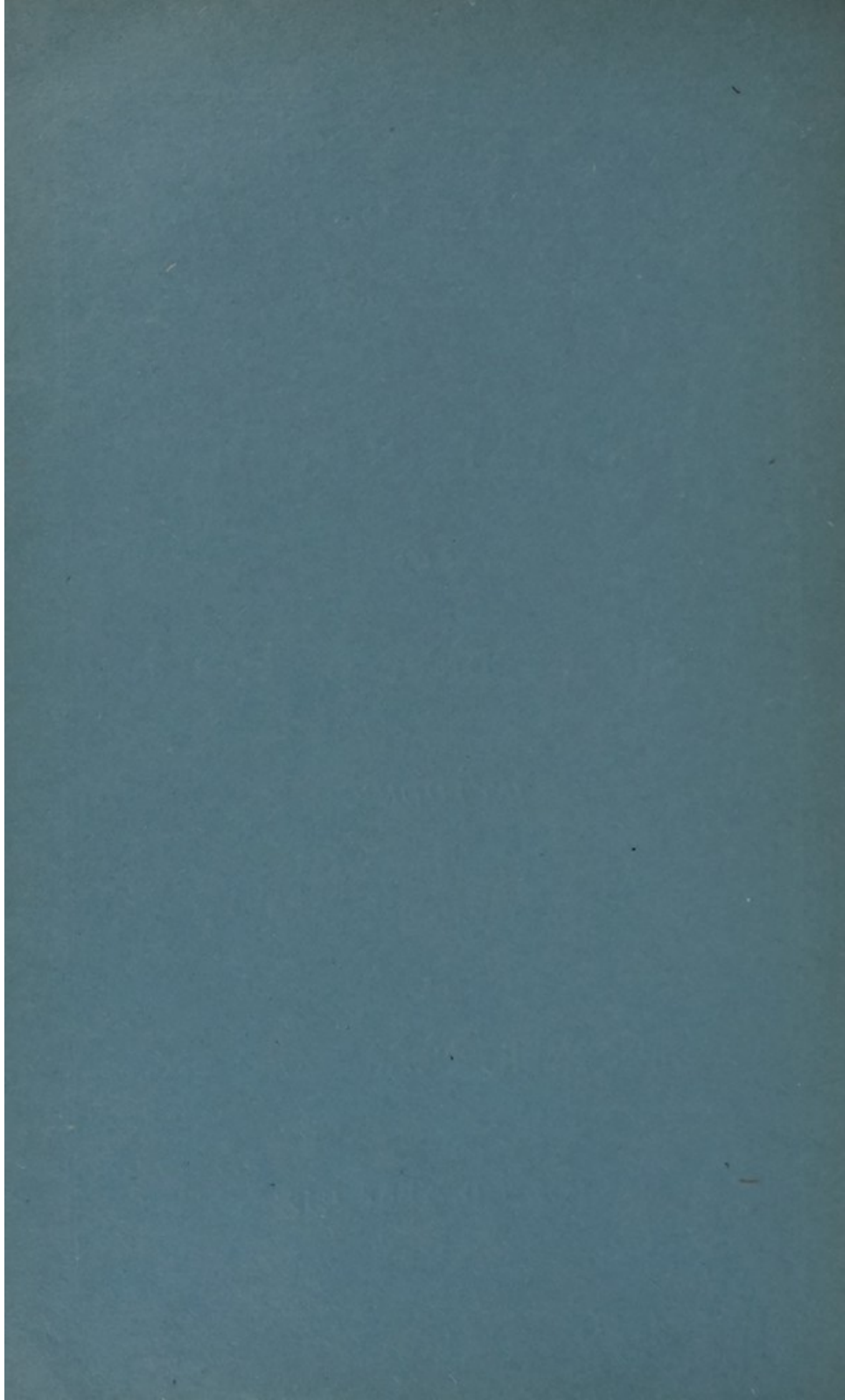
REPORT

of

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1959





HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

L. S. BIELBY

Vice-Chairman :

G. W. E. OGDEN

Members :

DEAS, Mrs. S.	NEWLOVE, W. R.
ELING, Mrs. D. A.	PICKERING, T. V.
FREER, Mrs. J.	ROBINSON, J. D.
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HOGARTH, Mrs. E. J.	SELLER, Rev. J. S.
HOPPER, J. W.	SLATER, Mrs. H. M.
KILVINGTON, R.	TAYLOR, H. J.
MIDDLEWOOD, H.	WALKER, G. L.

Clerk of the Council :

R. B. TOLLETT

*Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer,
East Riding County Council :*

J. H. MAUGHAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager :

S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

J. MARTIN, R.S.H., Cert. for Meat and Other Foods

Waterworks Engineer and Inspector :

H. E. SAVERTON

Consulting Engineer :

D. H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

Health Office,
Oxford Street,
Bridlington.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS,
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DRIFFIELD.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1959.

From the statistics it will be seen that the population still fluctuates slightly and this year has increased by 100 to 10,730. The number of births has dropped slightly, however, and an adjusted birth rate of 16.64 per 1,000 population compares with a rate of 18.6 last year. The rate is still above the national average of 16.5 per 1,000 population.

Concerning deaths, the annual number occurring shows no excessive change and the death rate of 9.79 per 1,000 population is below the national average of 11.6 per 1,000 population. Deaths of the heart and circulatory system remain the major cause of death, with cancer as the runner-up. Only 1 death of an infant under 1 year of age occurred, compared with 6 last year.

Of the infectious diseases it will be seen that 117 cases of measles were notified and all but 1 occurred in children under 15 years of age. The occurrence of these cases was in keeping with outbreaks of the disease in adjoining districts.

Concerning the sanitary circumstances of the area, it is pleasing to note that in spite of a dry season the water supply remained adequate in quantity during the year. On sewage disposal the new scheme at Hutton Cranswick and Watton came into operation by the end of the year and plans progressed for the provision of schemes at Sledmere and Beeford. Along with the provision of these schemes must go, of course, the provision of water closets and the gradual reduction in the number of pail closets and privy middens. This should ease the problem which still remains in some parts of the district of householders having themselves to dispose of closet pail contents.

In presenting this report may I express my thanks to the staff of the Department for their work and help during the year, and also to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their constant support and interest.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. MAUGHAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	98,423
Population : 1959 Registrar General	10,730
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1959	£87,328
Sum represented by a penny rate	£334
Estimated number of inhabited houses	3,399

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

Number	158
Crude birth rate	14.73
Adjusted birth rates : Comparability factor R.G. 1.13	16.64
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.16

Stillbirths :

Number	4
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24.69
Total live and still births	162
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1

Infant Mortality Rates :

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	6.33
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	6.53
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	—
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	24.69
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :	
Number of deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—

Deaths :

Number	103
Crude death rate	9.60
Adjusted death rate : Comparability factor R.G. 1.02	9.79
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Rate per 1,000 population	0.09
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	—
Rate per 1,000 population	—
Deaths from Respiratory Disease	10
Rate per 1,000 population	0.93
Deaths from Heart Disease	21
Rate per 1,000 population	1.96
Deaths from Cancer	24
Rate per 1,000 population	2.24

PROVINCIAL STATISTICS — ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTHS :

Live births	16.5 per 1,000 population
Stillbirths	20.7 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths

DEATHS

Death rate	11.6 per 1,000 home population
Infant mortality	22.0 per 1,000 live births

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DRIFFIELD R.D., 1959 (R.G.)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All causes	57	46
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
Syphilitic disease	1	—
Cancer, stomach	2	—
Cancer, lung, bronchus	6	—
Cancer, uterus	—	2
Cancer, other sites	7	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	—
Diabetes	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	8
Coronary disease, angina	7	5
Hypertension with heart disease	—	2
Other heart disease	2	5
Other circulatory disease	2	2
Influenza	—	2
Pneumonia	1	3
Bronchitis	4	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Congenital malformations	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	9
Accidents (excluding motor vehicle)	3	2
Suicide	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1949—1959

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever	5	3	1	—	26	16	10	2	1	3	2
Whooping Cough	7	81	12	20	25	5	37	64	23	13	4
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	67	19	102	218	13	3	382	23	58	40	117
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	2	12	14	4	16	21	10	1	8	11
Acute Encephalitis (Post-infectious)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	3	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

INFANTILE DEATHS

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	Over 65 years	Total Deaths
Encephalitis (P-I)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	2	40	74	1	—	—	—	117
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	2	3	5	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4

TUBERCULOSIS

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1958	19	17	2	8	46
Added to the Register :					
(a) cases notified for the first time during the year	—	1	—	1	2
(b) inward transfers	—	—	—	—	—
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	1	1	—	—	2
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1959	18	17	2	9	46

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December, 1959, is as follows :

<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 14 years</i>
119	—

In addition, 217 children received boosting doses.

The estimated number of children immunised at any time who were born between 1945 and 1959 is as follows :

<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 14 years</i>
358	1,361

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year is as follows :—

<i>Age at Date of Vaccination</i>		<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number vaccinated .....	.....	102	2	4	5	8	121
Number re-vaccinated .....	.....	—	—	4	4	16	24

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens for bacteriological and pathological examinations are sent either to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull or to the Pathological Laboratory at the County Hospital, Beverley.

The bacteriological examination of water and milk supplies and ice cream is carried out at the Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The service is maintained by the County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

These services are maintained by the East Riding County Council. An Infant Welfare Clinic serving the area is held every other Tuesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the clinic premises in Victoria Road, Driffield.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, WATER, HOUSING AND INSPECTION OF FOOD

Reported by

S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supplies were maintained throughout the year to the 22 parishes in the rural district, the main source of supply being the Kilham and Hutton Pumping Stations (the Nafferton Pumping Station being used for stand-by purposes only). The summer of 1959 proved to be very dry, resulting in drought conditions which created serious shortages of water in many parts of the country. The Driffield Rural District Council did not, however, experience any difficulty whatsoever in maintaining supplies during the summer drought and they were, in fact, able to assist neighbouring authorities by affording a supply to the Norton Rural District Council and by increasing the supply to the Beverley Rural District.

Water from the Hutton and Nafferton Pumping Stations continued to be chlorinated with Voxan Special Type C solution and water from the Kilham Pumping Station was treated with chlorine supplied by I.C.I. Samples of both raw and chlorinated water were taken periodically throughout the year from the various sources of supply and points on the system. The bacteriological reports showed the supplies to be satisfactory.

Seventy-three new connections were made to the Council's water mains during the year, giving 17 new metered supplies, and also supplies to 75 domestic premises and 3 other premises.

Hull Corporation's River Hull Abstraction Scheme, with pumping stations and other works within the Parish of Watton, was brought into operation in July, 1959.

Joint consultation with regard to the formation of a Water Board by certain Water Undertakings in the East Riding continued throughout the year.

The farms together with the scattered houses in the north-eastern district beyond Kilham—the supply of water to which has been a problem for the Council over the last 20 years—is now well on the way to a solution. A scheme has been prepared to cover this district and work will be commenced during the early part of 1960.

Twenty-nine water samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Hull for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory; these were as follows:

Total number of samples taken	29
Raw water samples from pumping stations	9
Chlorinated samples from village standtaps	7
Chlorinated samples from house taps	8
Raw water samples taken from other than main supply.....	5

One of the samples of mains water was taken due to the occupiers of Branton Cottages, Kilham, complaining that the water was discoloured. Following the satisfactory bacteriological report of this sample the Water Engineer found the discolouration to be due to a badly rusted service pipe and the owner was asked to replace it.

Two samples of water from the public supply sources were submitted for chemical analysis following a request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, who were carrying out a survey to ascertain the numbers of people throughout England who are drinking water of various fluoride contents. The results as given by the Public Analyst of the Hull City Laboratories are set out below and they cover physical and chemical examinations as well as Mineral Analyses :

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

				HUTTON	KILHAM
Colour	.....	.....	.....	Colourless	Colourless
Appearance	.....	.....	.....	Clear; practically no suspended matter	Clear; practically no suspended matter
Taste	.....	.....	.....	Normal	Normal
Smell	.....	.....	.....	None	None

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

				HUTTON	KILHAM
Reaction, pH	.....	.....	.....	7.8	7.6
				<i>Parts per Million</i>	
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	.....	.....	.....	none	none
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	.....	.....	.....	none	none
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	.....	.....	.....	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	.....	.....	.....	3.2	5.5
Hardness (E.D.T.A.), as CaCO ₃ :					
Temporary	.....	.....	.....	139	142
Permanent	.....	.....	.....	51	63
Permanganate figure					
(4 hrs. 80°F.), as O	.....	.....	.....	0.189	0.216
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	.....	.....	.....	183	178
Total Solids (at 180°C.)	.....	.....	.....	262	309
MINERAL ANALYSIS					
Calcium, as Ca	.....	.....	.....	78	103
Magnesium, as Mg	.....	.....	.....	none	none
Sodium, as Na	.....	.....	.....	10	12
Carbonate, as CO ₃	.....	.....	.....	110	107
Chloride, as Cl	.....	.....	.....	16	19
Sulphate, as SO ₄	.....	.....	.....	17	14
Nitrate, as NO ₃	.....	.....	.....	14	24
Iron, as Fe	.....	.....	.....	none	none
Fluoride, as F	.....	.....	.....	0.037	0.052

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

By the end of the year the Cranswick/Watton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme was in operation. Supervision of this work took up a great deal of time. Briefly, the scheme operates as follows: The main sewer in the lower part of Cranswick village discharges at an ejector station in Sheepman Lane, here two 12 galls. per min. "Unit" type lift and force ejectors send the crude sewage along 620 yds. of 3" rising main into the trunk sewer in Southgate. The main sewer to the upper part of Cranswick village, including Beverley Road, Hutton Road and Hotham Road, flows directly to a pumphouse at the bottom of Southgate, here two pumps, driven by $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. motors, deliver the sewage through approximately 2,650 yds. of rising main into the reception tank at Watton sewage works. The main sewer in Watton runs down the main street to the ex-R.A.F. ejector station in Nun's Walk, and sewage from this point is pumped into the rising main coming from Cranswick. The ejector and pump at Cranswick are duplicated in event of breakdown and these are operated automatically. The ejector at Watton is automatic in operation but is not duplicated.

The whole scheme takes in 243 properties and necessitated laying 3,392 yds. approx. of 6" main sewer, 50 main manholes, 2,642 yds. of 3" and 4" pumping main, 4,200 yds. of 4" and 6" branch drains with 83 inspection chambers for house connections. The deepest section of sewer laid was 14 feet and two railway line crossings had to be made.

Two extensions to the sewer, namely at Sheepman Lane, Cranswick, and Main Street, Watton, together with house connection were made additional to the original scheme, so as to serve seven additional properties.

This scheme is basically a foul water system, the existing sewers, ditches and drains remaining to take the surface water, and considerable difficulty was encountered in excluding the surface water from the new system, but only at two properties was the combined system allowed to remain because of the heavy cost of separation.

As was to be expected after years of dis-use, a fair amount of work was needed at the ex-R.A.F. ejector station and sewage works at Watton in order to get them working efficiently. This included sealing off old sewers, taking out the pumps and electric motors for overhauling, replacing corroded pen-stocks, valves, sprinkler arms, etc.

The scheme has been operating satisfactorily since early in December and apart from final trench reinstatement scheduled to be done in Spring, the work is completed.

After the holding of a local investigation by one of the Engineering Inspectors of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into the Council's proposals for the Sledmere Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme, the Ministry approved the proposals in principle and authorised the invitation of tenders for the carrying out of the proposed work.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to proceed with the preparation of details for the Beeford Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme, the carrying out of which was deferred several years ago owing to capital restrictions.

Approximately 17 yds. of open drain behind the school at Garton was piped up to improve the flow at a very slack point, also a field bridge was by-passed to straighten out its course.

A section of old sewer in Station Road, Nafferton, collapsed and had to be re-piped. New lengths were also inserted in the sewers in Mill Lane, Foston, and Back Street, Hutton.

A stoppage in the trunk sewer at Langtoft necessitated excavating and cutting open the sewer. The cause was found to be a 4" diameter child's rubber ball and investigations did not reveal how this had gained entry into the system.

The Council acceded to a request from owners and occupiers to lay sewers to serve 10 properties at Langtoft which were in the village but had been excluded in the recently installed sewerage scheme. The work was carried out by direct labour and involved laying 307 ft. of 6" sewer and building two brick manholes.

Regular maintenance has been carried out to the Langtoft, North Dalton and Wetwang sewage works, including the re-painting of all iron and woodwork.

The regular programme of de-sludging open dykes has been carried out, and as more village main sewerage schemes are provided the amount of time spent on this work becomes proportionately less.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The Council has continued to give grants under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of half the cost of the work up to a maximum of £15 each towards converting earth closets to water closets.

The W.C. conversion grants, together with Improvement Grants given under the Housing Act, 1957, accounted for 51 water closets being provided in lieu of earth closets; there were only three conversions carried out without grant aid.

There were 61 applications received for W.C. conversion grants, and 39 of these were in respect of the newly sewered village of Cranswick. These figures show good progress in the abolition of the earth closets in the district, especially in the areas where main drainage has recently been installed, but there are far too many earth closets still in use.

The approximate number of the various types of closets in use at the end of the year is as follows:

Water closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,287
Pail Closets and Privy Middens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,212

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING

Collection of indestructible refuse is made once per calendar month throughout the district. Householders place their bins on the highway outside their houses in readily accessible positions for quick loading into the vehicle.

By special arrangement with the Air Ministry, the 173 houses on the Driffild R.A.F. Station are given a weekly collection and here the bins are collected from the houses.

From September bi-monthly collections of refuse were started at Watton Reservoir where 14 new houses have been built. This was at the request of Hull Corporation, who agreed to pay the additional cost.

In order to serve the district by this rota, it was necessary for the Bedford Refuse vehicle to cover 12,000 miles at an estimated total running cost of 11½d. per mile. In the event of a breakdown or inclement weather, this tight schedule is difficult to maintain, and with more houses being built and the amount of refuse collected increasing, consideration will have to be given to implementing this service.

There is no collection of closet pail contents except in the villages of Nafferton and Wansford, where it is done by a private contractor. This arrangement, whereby householders have to dispose of nightsoil on whatever land is available, is most unsatisfactory and makes the provision of proper sewage schemes in all villages of first importance.

The vaci-tank sewage emptier is used to empty both the Council's and private sewage tanks. It was used 20 times at the sewage works, 25 times emptying Council House septic tanks, and 22 times for emptying private septic tanks and cesspools. The cost of the private work is charged to the owners concerned.

In order to implement the "Litter Act 1958" an additional 35 litter baskets were erected at various strategic points in the villages. There is now a total of 66 litter baskets throughout the district.

SALVAGE

Short contracts are made with scrap metal dealers allowing them to sort and collect tins and light metal from the Council's tip. The income derived from this source amounted to £17 10s. 0d. during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following Tabular Statement sets out the number and nature of inspections made, types of premises visited, purpose of these visits, action taken and results of such action :

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. in District</i>
Houses—excluding R.A.F.	412	3,326
Houses—subsequent visits	69	
Houses—informal action taken....	27	
Houses—informal action complied with	25	
Houses—found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	51	
Houses—found overcrowded during the year	6	
Houses—found overcrowded at end of year	31	
Houses—disinfected after infectious disease	11	
Houses—disinfected for vermin (bed bugs)	—	
New houses built by the Council		6
New houses built by Private Enterprise		17
New houses in course of erection by the Council		6
New houses in course of erection by Private Enterprise		6
Drainage Works—all types of premises	1,519	
Water Supplies—all types of premises	53	
Shops, other than Meat Shops	56	
Meat Shops, Stalls, etc.	152	
Slaughterhouses	840	7
Ice Cream—registered premises	37	34
Sewage Works and Sewage Outfalls	181	16
Caravans	34	18
Other Food Inspections	15	
Dairies		—
Knacker's Yards	10	1
Rats and Mice Destruction	318	
Privy and Pail Closets converted to Water Closets		54
Nuisances found and remedied		36
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination—total		29
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from Pumping Stations		9
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from Public Standtaps		7
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from mains domestic supply		8
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from private supply		5
Water samples sent for Chemical Examination from Pumping Stations		2

CAMPING SITES

There is still a demand to station caravans in the district as residences mainly for week-end and holiday periods. A few people require them as permanent houses, but Town and Country Planning legislation has been a means of limiting these and the few that have been approved are for limited periods and confined to key workers on farms. This Council has re-issued all the licences for which applications were made under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269, and these are for caravans located as follows: Watton 1, Kirkburn 1, Nafferton 2, North Frodingham 8, and a licence for a camping site at the King's Head Inn, Nafferton, was issued limiting the number of caravans to 6.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no public or private baths or pools in the district which are open to the public. One small swimming pool was installed at a private house in Wansford, this is about 10 ft. square and 4 ft. deep and plastic lined; it is supplied with water from a spring and is kept chlorinated by using Voxan solution.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Again I am glad to report that no house, either private or Council, was found to be infested with bed bugs, though occasional disinfections were made for fleas and cockroaches.

LIME QUARRY

A nuisance caused by dust being emitted from plant at the Ruston Parva Lime Quarry was alleviated after the Managing Director of the Company had attended a Sub-Committee meeting of this Council and given an undertaking not to operate the drying plant until more efficient drying machinery was installed.

SCHOOLS

I give below a list showing the sanitary accommodation that is available at the schools within this district:

<i>Village</i>	<i>Pail Closets</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Lavatory Basins</i>
Bainton	—	3	4
Beeford	10	—	5
Fridaythorpe	—	6	4
Gembling	—	4	3
Garton	—	4	4
Harpham	4	—	4
Hutton Cranswick	10	—	5
Kilham	—	8	5
Kirkburn	—	6	5
Langtoft	—	7	4
Middleton	—	6	6
Nafferton (County Primary)	—	9	4
Nafferton (C. of E.)	—	8	4
North Dalton	—	7	5

<i>Village</i>	<i>Pail Closets</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Lavatory Basins</i>
North Frodingham	—	9	7
Sledmere	—	9	10
Wansford	3	—	2
Wetwang	—	5	5

The Education Authority have schemes in hand for the modernisation of all schools. Their proposals for converting pail closets into water closets show Cranswick in next year's programme and Beeford to be carried out simultaneously with the Village Sewage Scheme, which is the next scheme on this Council's priority list.

RODENT CONTROL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	<i>TYPE OF PROPERTY</i>				
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>				<i>Agri- cultural</i>
	<i>(1) Local Authority</i>	<i>(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)</i>	<i>(3) All others (inc. Business Premises)</i>	<i>(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)</i>	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	40	2,645	362	3,047	649
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	Nil	32	Nil	32	Nil
(b) Survey under the Act	6	Nil	Nil	6	22
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	34	298	48	380	112
3. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats Major.....	3	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Minor.....	5	36	Nil	41	Nil
(b) Mice Major.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor.....	Nil	3	Nil	3	Nil

As indicated above, treatments were carried out at private houses as necessary.

Sewer treatments were carried out twice during the year at Kilham, North Frodingham, Wetwang, Fridaythorpe, Tibthorpe, North Dalton and Middleton. In all 237 manholes were baited and 62 showed takes. A 1st, 4th and 8th day sequence of baiting was carried out and both Warfarin and Zinc Phosphide poisons were used. In manholes subject to flooding the stockinette bag method proved to be successful.

All village tips have been baited regularly in an effort to keep the rat infestations down to a minimum, but because of the amount of other foodstuffs lying about and the harbourage conditions, it is virtually impossible to keep the eradication complete.

A warning letter was sent to a farmer for contravening the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950. Threshing operations were being carried out without a fence being erected to prevent rats escaping.

A number of farms were inspected with the Ministry's Pests Officer and no evidence was found of even minor rat infestations except in one case where treatment was being carried out.

HOUSING

The total number of Council Houses occupied at the end of the year was 476 and there were 6 Council Houses in course of erection.

Total number of Council House applications at the end of the year was 164.

Under private enterprise 17 houses have been completed and 6 are in course of erection, all of traditional design.

During the year 6 cases of overcrowding were abated by moving into Council Houses.

There were 82 Council Houses painted by direct labour during the year at a cost of almost £9 5s. 4d. per house.

New legislation (House Purchase & Housing Act 1959) came into operation on 14th June, 1959, and included for the introduction of a new system of Standard improvement grants which are intended to supplement the old system of Discretionary grants. Owners of properties can now claim Standard grants as of right providing their houses are brought up to the prescribed standard.

There were 31 applications received for grants, 17 of these were in respect of Standard grants; the others were given Discretionary grants as follows: 1 — 50%; 12 — 33½%; 1 — 25%.

During the year 19 schemes were completed and payments were made amounting to £4,098 19s. 4d.

The Council are still continuing to build traditional houses and bungalows to keep pace with their slum clearance programme, and action so far is well below the estimated rate shown in the report sent to the Ministry in 1955 showing the total problem to be dealt with.

Out of the 476 Council Houses, there are 44 still with pail closets and 158 without a piped hot water system. A modernisation scheme is being carried out in respect of 6 houses at North Dalton, where re-arrangement of the room layout is being carried out so as to make space to provide a bathroom and inside water closet. The Council has also authorised the preparation of a scheme of modernisation in respect of five Council Houses at Kilham.

FOOD

Inspections of premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations is proceeding and these show a lot of property to be old and in need of modernisation, but sanitary facilities are hampered by the lack of sewers in some of the villages. The position in Cranswick has been improved because of the new sewage scheme.

137 informal notices were served on occupiers of food premises.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk retailed in this district is mainly supplied by a large dairy concern, and all their milk is heat treated. The sale of milk other than that of an approved special designation is prohibited in this area, and the result of this is that raw untreated milk, other than tuberculin tested, is not available.

The following licences for the sale of milk were granted by this Authority during the year :

Tuberculin Tested	....	....	....	....	11
Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	11
Sterilised	....	....	....	....	21

Supplementary licences were granted as follows :

Tuberculin Tested	....	....	....	....	1
Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	1
Sterilised	....	....	....	....	2

A bottle of milk supplied to the Nafferton Infants School was found to contain large broken pieces of glass. The dealer's attention was drawn to this and to the fact that several of this firm's bottles were chipped, with the result that all damaged bottles have been withdrawn from circulation.

ICE CREAM

Thirty-four premises were registered for the sale of ice cream, one of them being a manufactory which employs a cold mix method, the others sell ice cream manufactured by one of five proprietary firms. Four samples were taken and three were reported as Grade I, and one as Grade III.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

In order to maintain a 100% inspection of all the meat and offal at the seven private slaughterhouses in the district, it was necessary to make 780 separate visits, and to travel over 10,000 miles.

During the year the total number of bullocks slaughtered was similar to previous years, but there was a considerable increase in the number of sheep and pigs killed.

The percentage figure for the number of cattle inspected and found to be affected with tuberculosis is most important. In 1957 it was 11.4%, in 1958 7.7%, and now it is down to 4.2%. This reflects the success of the eradication plan for bovine tuberculosis, this district being declared attested in October this year. The estimated cost of the whole scheme for England, Scotland and Wales is stated to be in the region of £130 million, but judging from the results in this district it will doubtless pay off fine dividends.

Certain provisions contained in the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations and the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations came into operation on 1st January, but the provision dealing with stunning pens for adult cattle and constructional standards are to be enforced after submission of a report to the Ministry setting out the slaughtering arrangements within this district.

The following tables give further statistical details:

	<i>Cattle excluding</i>			<i>Sheep and</i>		<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs</i>			
Number killed	688	22	4	1604	907	—	—
Number inspected	688	22	4	1604	907	—	—

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI

Whole carcasses condemned.....	2	—	2	26	4	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	64	—	1	15	26	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis or cysticerci	9.6	—	75	2.5	3.3	—

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	29	—	—	—	47	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.2	—	—	—	5.2	—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>		<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
CYSTICERSOSIS							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of condemnations are as follows :

	<i>Beasts</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>
TUBERCULOSIS				
Carcase and Organs	—	—	—	—
Heads and Tongues	7	—	31	—
Livers	4	—	2	—
Lungs	11	—	1	—
Mesenteries	4	—	12	—
Spleens	1	—	—	—
Kidneys	—	—	—	—
Diaphragm	1	—	—	—
Udders	—	—	—	—
Hearts	1	—	1	—
Part Carcases	—	—	—	—

OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

Carcase and Organs	2	26	4	2
Heads and Tongues	2	—	—	—
Livers	59	7	10	—
Lungs	—	2	3	—
Kidneys	2	—	4	2
Hearts	1	3	3	—
Spleens	—	—	—	—
Part Carcases	—	3	6	—
Omentum	—	—	—	—
Mesenteries	—	—	—	—
Diaphragm	—	—	—	—

Estimated total weight of condemned meat : 1 ton 11 cwts. 5 stones.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	84	7	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	29	41	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	5	16	—	—
TOTAL	41	141	7	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2).....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not inclu- ding offences re- lating to outwork)	—	—			
TOTAL	5	5			

During the year there were no outworkers in the district.

