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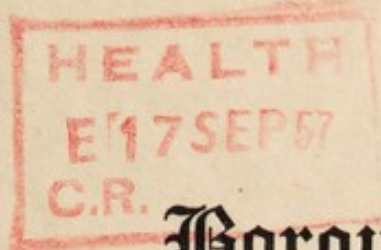
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Borough of East Retford



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1956

BY

R. C. BARKER, M.B, B.Ch, B.A.O, D.P.H.


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. R. SMITH, C.R.S.I, CERT. INSPECTOR OF MEAT





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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(from 24th May, 1956)

Chairman : Alderman A. Wilson

Vice-Chairman : Alderman J. R. Waterfield

Alderman F. Nettleton

Alderman E. E. Sutton

Alderman L. Tanner

Councillor Miss N. Bradshaw

Councillor B. R. Pattison

Councillor J. W. Peatfield

Councillor B. Pollard

Councillor Mrs. M. E. Williamson

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : Dr. R. C. Barker

Public Health Inspector : F. R. Smith

Clerical :

Chief Clerk : Miss M. Johnson
Mrs. J. Elsom
Miss B. Cross

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHANCERY LANE,
RETFORD.

August, 1957

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1956.

Statistics

Population. The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the Borough was 16,900, an increase of 50 on last year.

The enumerated population at the census of 1951 was 16,316 and at the census of 1931 it was 14,299.

Births. The number of live births was 269 compared with 275 in 1955.

Deaths. Deaths from all causes totalled 215 as compared with 175 in 1955. The number of deaths of infants under one year was 5. There were no deaths from causes associated with pregnancy. Malignant disease was the cause of 30 deaths compared with 28 in 1955. Of these 9 were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. The death rate from cancer of the lung and bronchus in East Retford Borough was 0.53 per thousand of the population as compared with a rate of 0.41 (provisional) for England and Wales. Accidental deaths totalled 8; of these 1 was due to a motor vehicle accident.

Tables relating to the above statistics will be found on pages 8 and 9.

Tuberculosis

Notifications of Tuberculosis were 9 as compared with 6 in the previous year. There was one death, this from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited East Retford during 1956 and 5,106 persons were x-rayed and 8 cases of active tuberculosis were detected. Of the number who attended the unit, 2,230 were being mass x-rayed for the first time. This is encouraging because Mass Radiography is one of the main means of prevention, by early detection, of

the disease and, therefore, limitation of spread. Another preventive measure is tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination, and arrangements have been started in Nottinghamshire for the introduction of this vaccination scheme for school children in the 13-14 years old age groups.

In addition to finding Tuberculosis, Mass Radiography will also at the same examination detect other diseases and abnormalities.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The year 1956 saw the introduction by the Ministry of Health of a Poliomyelitis vaccination scheme throughout Great Britain as part of the National Health Service.

Vaccination was offered to children born between the years 1947 and 1954 inclusive and the initial arrangements were made for vaccinations to be carried out until June 30th and then be suspended from July to November when they would be resumed.

It was pointed out that only a small number of the children in the eligible age groups could be vaccinated in this early period as there would not be enough vaccine.

The method of selection of children to receive vaccination was by a centrally determined plan to obtain an even spread throughout the age groups and was based on the month of birth, the months being chosen which would achieve this object.

In the East Retford Borough, 125 children were registered by their parents to have this vaccination, and vaccination was started in May and continued until the end of June. It was resumed again in December. During 1956, 20 children in the East Retford Borough received vaccination.

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Food Premises

In January 1956 the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, came into operation.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, made under this Act, also came into operation on the same date with the exception of certain provisions. These Food Hygiene Regulations, as their name indicates, are concerned with the hygienic handling of food. They give local authorities additional powers to secure a satisfactory standard of food hygiene in shops, restaurants, clubs, schools, stalls, canteens, and other public places where food is handled. They deal with the personal cleanliness of food handlers, the cleanliness of equipment and the food rooms in which food is prepared, stored, or exposed for sale, the protection of food from the risk of contamination and the action to be taken when food handlers are suffering from infectious disease. Other of the regulations give the requirements as to construction and maintenance of premises, the temperature at which certain foods must be kept, and the provision of facilities to ensure that the regulations can be complied with.

This new legislation does show that, at last, the dangers inherent in

unhygienic food handling have been recognised. I feel that here, as in other matters, health education is very important. There is a need for food trade managements to recognise and to meet the need for training all food handlers. It is also important to interest the general public so that they will demand a high standard of food hygiene. This might well start at school, the girls from which will later be the home caterers and the shoppers.

Housing

I am indebted to Mr. Rickard, the Housing Manager, for the following statement on the present housing position in the Borough and for the information on which I have based my remarks: also for the statistics which will be found in the section on Housing.

Mr. Rickard states, "The number of new houses likely to be completed in 1957 and 1958 will be, because of credit restriction and high interest rates, considerably reduced from previous years. Since a high percentage of this reduced number will be used for the re-housing of families from unfit houses, the position of the applicants on the ordinary list is likely to deteriorate considerably unless the private enterprise section of housing can step up production. There are no signs at the moment that this is likely to happen in Retford."

Housing remains a serious problem and I thought it would be interesting to review the different factors involved.

In East Retford Borough there are approximately 25 per cent of the houses under-occupied. This is largely a social problem and difficult to solve. Where a family has lived in a house for many years and then the children grow up and leave, the old people frequently do not wish to be moved from the home that has meant so much to them and is full of memories.

The population of East Retford Borough, as elsewhere, has changed in age constitution. In the 30's the average number of children per family was much larger than at present. The population is now approximately 2,000 more than at the 1931 census, and the size of families is smaller. This means that there are many more family units in the population and therefore more houses are needed.

A third factor is the increased demand for more houses, as young married couples are now more economically fit to establish a home of their own than pre-war.

Lastly, a point that is important in thinking of the future. A large proportion of houses in the Borough were built at a housing density of not less than 30 per acre. On new housing estates the average density in two-storied development, including a proportion of two-storied flats, will not be higher than 15 to the acre. This means that when the old houses have to be replaced, only half the present number can be built on the same amount of land.

It would seem, therefore, that the maintenance in good condition and modernisation where possible of *fit* housing property is essential for the housing needs of the community.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year the Clean Air Act, 1956, which is an Act to make provisions for abating the pollution of the air, was passed, and on 31st December certain of the provisions came into operation. Air pollution has been causing increasing concern for some time now, but its effect on health was apparently recognised seven centuries ago. It was recorded at that time that coal smoke had come to be regarded in England as a menace to health and for this reason the burning of coal was prohibited by edict of the King.

Public Health Department Enquiries

During the year 1956, 686 enquiries were dealt with at the Public Health Department counter. These covered a wide variety of matters including Housing, Infectious Disease, Disinfection, Food Hygiene, Immunisation, Vaccination, Sanitary Complaints, and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Public Health Inspectors.

There was a change of name during the year. The Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, provides that sanitary inspectors shall in future be designated as Public Health Inspectors.

It is with pleasure I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and to the Members of the Council for their interest and support. I also thank the Chief Officers of the other departments of the Borough Council and the members of the staff of the Notts County Council for their ready co-operation.

Finally in my own department I wish to record my thanks to Mr. Smith, the Public Health Inspector, and also to the clerical staff.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ROSETTA C. BARKER,
Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area	4,657 acres
Public Open Spaces	22 acres
Registrar General's estimated population, mid-year 1956	16,900
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1956 .	5,332
Rateable Value, June 1957	£185,812
Sum represented by Penny Rate at 1st April 1956 .	£702

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population given by the Registrar General.

Births				Total	Male	Female
Live Births	—	legitimate	.. ..	259	127	132
	—	illegitimate	.. ..	10	5	5
Still Births	—	legitimate	.. ..	7	3	4
	—	illegitimate	.. ..	—	—	—
Birth Rate per 1,000 population				E. Retford Borough	England & Wales*	
Live Births				15.91	15.60	
Still births				0.41	0.37	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..				25.18	23.00	
(* Provisional figures)						

Deaths	Total	Males	Females
All causes	215	121	94
Maternal Mortality	Nil		
Infantile mortality (ie. under 1 year)	5	2	3
Neonatal mortality (i.e. under 4 weeks)	4	1	3

Death Rates	E. Retford Borough	England & Wales
Death rate (crude) per 1,000 population	12.72	11.70*
Maternal Mortality	Nil	

Infantile Death Rate:		E. Retford Borough	England & Wales
All infants per 1,000 live births	..	18.58	23.80
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	.. ..	19.30	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	.. ..	Nil	
Neonatal Death Rate			
All infants per 1,000 live births	..	14.86	—
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	.. ..	15.44	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	.. ..	Nil	

(* Provisional figures)

CAUSES OF DEATH 1956

Tuberculosis, respiratory	1
Tuberculosis, other	0
Syphilitic disease	1
Diphtheria	0
Whooping Cough	0
Meningococcal infection	0
*Acute Poliomyelitis	1
Measles	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0
Diabetes	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	42
Coronary disease, angina	30
Hypertension with heart disease	6
Other heart disease	29
Other circulatory disease	8
Influenza	0
Pneumonia	8
Bronchitis	13
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, and abortion	0
Congenital malformation	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	28
Motor Vehicle accidents	1
All other accidents	7
Suicide	3
Homicide and operations of war	0
Total ..	215

* Transferred death.

Causes of Death in Children under 1 year					
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	2
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	2
Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1

Death Rates of Children under 1 year over last 10 years		
Year	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1956	19.30	Nil
1955	14.92	Nil
1954	48.03	100.00
1953	33.96	Nil
1952	30.10	Nil
1951	18.31	88.33
1950	34.48	Nil
1949	40.67	Nil
1948	52.63	Nil
1947	35.71	Nil

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus 1950-1956				
Year	Deaths		Death rate per 1000 population	
	Males	Females	E. Retford Borough	England & Wales
1956	9	—	0.53	0.41
1955	4	—	0.23	0.39
1954	6	—	0.35	0.37
1953	—	—	—	—
1952	4	—	0.24	0.32
1951	2	—	0.12	0.30
1950	4	2	0.36	0.28

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There was less infectious disease in 1956 than in 1955, the number of cases notified (excluding Tuberculosis) being 118 as compared with 180. Below is a list of the notifications:

Dysentery	37
Food Poisoning	5
Measles	51
Pneumonia	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Scarlet Fever	15
Whooping Cough	7

Tables giving various details about Notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year 1956 and a table showing the incidence of infectious disease over the past 5 years are given on pages 15, 16, 17, and 18.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. 721 specimens were submitted to the laboratory for examination.

Vaccination and Immunisation

This was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and by the private medical practitioners.

Combined Whooping Cough and Diphtheria Immunisation:				M.O.H.	P.P.*
Primary Immunisation	..	..	..	101	103
Re-inforcing Doses	..	..	..	0	26
Diphtheria Immunisation:					
Primary Immunisation	..	..	..	51	45
Reinforcing Doses	..	..	..	147	22
Vaccination against Smallpox:					
Primary Vaccination	..	..	..	23	88
Re-vaccination	..	..	..	11	12

* M.O.H— Medical Officer of Health.

P.P.— Private Medical Practitioners.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

This was introduced into this country for the first time in 1956. During the year 20 children received vaccination by the Medical Officer of Health.

Tuberculosis

There were 9 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. There was no new case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There was one death, this being from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex, and table (b) gives the position about Tuberculosis in the Borough at the beginning and end of the year.

Mass Miniature Radiography. The South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Unit visited East Retford in September and October. The visit was advertised in the local press and by posters and leaflets. The Unit made a tour of the largest works in the town and the senior schools, and then carried out public sessions.

I am indebted to the Medical Director of the Unit for details of the survey which are given alongside those of previous surveys for comparison.

Particulars	1956	1954	1952	1949
Total number of persons x-rayed	5,106	4,595	3,739	3,732
Active cases of Tuberculosis detected	8	3	5	8
Number of persons Mass x-rayed for first time	2,230	2,638	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not available.

TUBERCULOSIS 1956

Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2- 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3- 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4- 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	—

Table (b) — Tuberculosis Register 1956

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On Register 31.12.55	87	53	140	34	36	70	121	89	210
ADDITIONS									
Primary Notifications	6	3	9	—	—	—	6	3	9
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Returned to the Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ADDITIONS	7	4	11	—	—	—	7	4	11
DEDUCTIONS									
Deaths	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Left the Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	—	3
NET INCREASE	7	4	11	—	—	—	7	4	11
NET DECREASE	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	—	3
On register 31.12.56	92	57	149	33	36	69	125	93	218

Infectious Diseases Notified Month by Month — 1956

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	37	-	-	1	1	10	13	6	1	-	4	1	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	51	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	12	34
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	15	1	2	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	4
Whooping Cough	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	3
Totals :	118	2	3	1	5	13	14	9	3	3	10	14	41

Infectious Diseases Notified in Age Groups — Admission to Hospital, and Deaths, 1956

DISEASES	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 & over	Age Un-known	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	37	1	5	1	3	4	12	-	2	6	-	1	1	1	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	51	-	9	5	6	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(b)	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1(c)	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	15	-	-	2	1	4	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3(a)	-
Whooping Cough	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	118	1	16	8	12	21	41	2	3	8	1	1	1	3	5	9

(a) Isolation Hospital, Doncaster ; (b) Forest Fever Hospital, Mansfield ; (c) Kilton Hill Hospital, Worksop.
 *Transferred deaths are included in this table.

Incidence of Infectious Disease in Electoral Wards, 1956

DISEASES	SOUTH WARD	EAST WARD	WEST WARD	TOTALS
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	9	9	19	37
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	1	3	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—
Measles	8	5	38	51
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	1
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	1	10	15
Whooping Cough	—	4	3	7
Totals	23	21	74	118

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases over last five years

DISEASES	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	37	61	6	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	4	6	5
Food Poisoning	5	4	3	3	2
Malaria	—	—	2	1	—
Measles	51	61	10	561	73
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	3	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	14	13	36	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	2
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	1	2
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	15	13	17	54	53
Whooping Cough	7	22	35	55	4
Totals	118	180	91	717	164

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, and Refuse Disposal are under the control of the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

These services, however, have very important health aspects.

WATER SUPPLY

The East Retford Corporation is the Water Authority.

5,311 Houses receive a supply direct from the Corporation's mains.

Approximately 20 houses are supplied from standpipes. One house is not supplied with Corporation water, the source of supply here being a well.

Bacteriological examinations have been made of 204 samples of water and they were all satisfactory. No chemical analyses have been carried out during the year.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The older part of the Borough is on the combined system, that is to say, the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain and the majority of the houses have this service.

Conservancy System – a small number of houses are not connected to the sewers. Of these, 6 houses have pail closets and 17 houses have privy middens. The emptying of these closets and privy middens is carried out by the Corporation.

A few houses have cesspools and the emptying of these is the responsibility of the owner.

New Sewage Disposal Works are to be constructed in Retford. The Borough Surveyor tells me that the draft plans have almost been completed by the Consulting Engineers and they then have to have Ministry approval, and finally Ministry authorisation for the capital expenditure.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(a) Amount of refuse collected in 1956 – 10,000 tons approximately.

(b) Disposal is by tipping into disused gravel working.

This is not an entirely controlled method of tipping but it is carefully watched and no nuisance has arisen.

The Corporation provides and maintains dustbins at dwelling houses at an annual charge.

It is a pity that it was thought necessary to put purchase tax on dustbins, since in the prevention of food poisoning and certain infectious illnesses, the satisfactory disposal of garbage is such an essential preventive measure.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

There is a Common Lodging House in the Borough.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

There is a Public Mortuary in the Borough.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

This provides for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under this Act during the year. There was one person, however, suffering from Tuberculosis, about whom the County Almoner got in touch with me. This person, a middle-aged man, had refused hospital accommodation and there was no one who could look after him to give him the care and attention he needed. Eventually he agreed to go to hospital.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND AIR POLLUTION

During the year, the Clean Air Act, 1956, was passed.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1956, brought into operation on 31st December 1956 certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

There is no instrument in the Borough for recording atmospheric pollution.

HOUSING

In relation to housing, the Local Authorities have duties under the Public Health Acts and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Acts the main object is the discovery and abatement of nuisances.

Under the Housing Acts, the duties include maintenance of houses in good condition, demolition of unfit houses, abatement of overcrowding, and provision of housing accommodation. A brief resume of these duties is given below.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Under Part II of this Act, Local Authorities have a duty to have their area inspected for unfit houses and to require their repair if capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense, or if not fit, to order their demolition or to make a closing order (this latter under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953).

Part III of this Act deals with Slum Clearance. It gives the Local Authority power to declare an area to be a clearance area, i.e. an area in which all buildings require to be demolished.

Part IV is concerned with overcrowding and Part V with the provision of housing accommodation for persons of all classes.

THE HOUSING ACT, 1949, amongst its provisions gives Local Authority power to make grants to persons (other than local authorities) for improving housing accommodation.

THE HOUSING, REPAIRS, AND RENTS ACT, 1954, aimed amongst other things to assist householders to bring their property into good general condition, and to maintain it in that condition. Unfortunately, few householders have availed themselves of these provisions.

The following is a summary of action taken under the above Acts during the year.

Housing Act, 1936.

Part II. *Section 9* – no action.

Section 11 (and *Sections 10 & 11* of Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

Demolition orders made	..	..	..	Nil
Houses demolished	..	..	..	2
Closing orders made	..	..	..	1
Closing orders determined	..	..	..	Nil

Section 12 – no action.

Part III. *Section 25*.

Areas represented	..	..	..	6
Number of houses	..	..	..	46

Part IV. *Abatement of overcrowding.*

3 cases of overcrowding were found during the year, 22 persons being concerned. 1 of these cases was abated concerning 5 persons.

Part V. *Provision of Housing Accommodation.*

Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed, 1956 1

Number of dwelling houses included in the orders 11

New Dwellings

New dwellings completed during the year		New dwellings under construction at end of year	
1. By the Borough Council	58	1. By the Borough Council	86
2. By Private enterprise	15	2. By private enterprise	26

Housing Applications

1. Number of applicants on Housing Department register at end of 1955 591
Of these 197 are without separate accommodation.
2. New applicants added to register during the year. .. . 332
3. Number of applicants cancelled or withdrawn from register during the year 235
4. Number of families re-housed:

(a) From General list	}	126
(b) On account of slum clearance			
5. Additions to register during the year 332
Deductions from register during the year 361
Number of applicants on register at end of 1956 562

Housing Act, 1949.

3 applications for Improvement Grants were received. Work not yet completed.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

- 1 Application for Certificate of Disrepair was received but was refused.
- 1 Application for revocation of Certificate of Disrepair was received and granted.

FACTORIES (Factories Act 1937)

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with the general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is one in which mechanical power is used or one in which mechanical power is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors, and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council is in connection with sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirements relating to provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

At the end of the year there was a total of 95 factories in the East Retford Borough, of which 7 are non-power factories and 88 are power factories.

Tables giving prescribed particulars with respect to matters under Part I of the Factories Act, 1937, which are administered by the District Council are given on pages 24 and 25.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	88	37	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	95	42	4	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Defects				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) —					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL :	4	3	—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which came into operation on January 1st, 1956, is an Act to consolidate the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies, and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, and the Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, also came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, subject to the deferment of certain of the provisions till July 1st, 1956.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act makes provisions for :

- Composition and labelling of food and drugs.
- Food unfit for human consumption.
- Hygiene in connection with sale, etc, of food to the public.
- Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles, etc, in connection with the sale of food.
- Special provisions as to sale, etc, of particular food.
- Food Poisoning.
- Milk and Dairies.
- Provision and Regulation of Markets.
- Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards ; Cold-air Stores.

Various types of authorities have duties in the enforcement of these provisions.

Below are given some of the provisions under the Sections.

- Section 9.* Deals with Food unfit for human consumption.
- Section 13.* This section provides that the Ministers may make Regulations as to Food Hygiene and it is under this Section that the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were made.
- Section 16.* Requires the Registration of premises for the manufacture of ice-cream and of sausages, etc.
- Section 23.* Prevention of spread of disease by ice-cream.
- Section 26.* Notification to the Medical Officer of Health by medical practitioners of cases of food poisoning.
- Section 27.* Inspection and control of infected food.

Section 91. Powers of sampling.

This section provides for the procuring of samples of food or drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examination.

The Notts County Council is the authority for this section and the Chief Inspector, Mr. Gregory, has forwarded a report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed.

375 Samples were obtained.

Of these 346 were genuine and 29 were adulterated or substandard.

Details of the adulterated or substandard samples are given below.

Article	Number of Samples			Adulterated & Sub-standard Samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult or Sub-Standard	Result of Examination and/or Analysis	Remarks
Milk	324	300	24	The 24 samples were found to be deficient of the prescribed standard due to natural causes.	Appropriate action has been taken in these cases.
Mincemeat	1	—	1	4.3% deficient in soluble solids.	Manufacturers cautioned.
Potted Meat	2	—	2	(1) Contained only 75% meat. (2) Contained only 83.3% meat.	ditto
Potted Pork	1	—	1	Contained 28.3% excess water and only 71.7% meat.	ditto
Sausage, Pork	7	6	1	Contained only 55.6% meat.	ditto

Milk and Dairies

Provisions are made under this Act for the registration of milk distributors and of dairy premises by the Local Authority.

Dairy farmers are registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations

Under these regulations Pasteurised Milk and Sterilised Milk are submitted to prescribed tests. The Notts County Council carries out this work. During the year, 97 samples of pasteurised milk were obtained and submitted to the prescribed tests. All the samples complied with the requirements.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles.

24 Bottles were examined and they were all satisfactory.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

The provisions of these regulations are enforced and executed by each Local Authority in their district. The regulations were made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which provides that the Ministers may make such regulations as appear to them to be expedient for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with :

- (a) the sale of food for human consumption; or
- (b) the importation, preparation, transport, storage, packaging, wrapping, exposure for sale, service or delivery of food intended for sale or sold for human consumption ;

or otherwise for the protection of the public health in connection with the matters aforesaid.

When these regulations came into operation, explanatory pamphlets on the regulations together with a letter from the Medical Officer of Health, were sent to all traders in the area.

Inspection and supervision of food premises is carried out by the Public Health Inspector, but with ever-increasing commitments of the Public Health Department, it is difficult to give as much time to this work as it should have.

Details of inspections and action taken is given in the report of the Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Medical Officer of Health:

Madam,

I have much pleasure in presenting my report on the work done during the year, 1956.

During 1956, 72 complaints were received and investigated, nuisances being found in 63 cases.

170 informal notices, requiring the abatement of nuisances or the remedying of defects were served and in 10 cases these were followed up by the service of statutory notices. In no case was it necessary to obtain a nuisance order as the owners carried out the work within a reasonable time.

Details of the defects remedied will be found in a summary at the end of this report.

Housing. Inspections were carried out for the following purposes:

Repair of Houses	108
Demolition Orders	291
Closing Orders	
Clearance Areas	
Certificate of Disrepair	1
Revocations Certificates	1
Improvement grants	Nil
Housing applications	Nil
Appointments and interviews	57

The work of the clearance of unfit houses has made material progress as 47 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation. Unfortunately no improvement has taken place in the maintenance of the older houses. The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, has not been used to increase rents or to encourage repairs and the steady deterioration of most of the other houses goes on.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Infectious Disease – No disinfections were done except for Tuberculosis cases. Four houses were disinfected and bedding steamed for this disease in 1956.

Destruction of Vermin – The number of houses treated for various insect pests by the Health Department was 96 as follows:

Ants	52	Fleas	3
Beetles ..	21	Moths	1
Woodworm	9	Wasps	10

The bug appears to be extinct in Retford as we have not seen or heard of an infested house in the town for more than three years.

The refuse tip is dusted with Gammexane at intervals in the warmer weather for the destruction of flies and crickets. Whilst I think that there are many fewer flies now than in years past, there are still far too many of these pests. We do endeavour to keep a look-out for possible fly-breeding dumps in order to attack the pest at its source.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During 1956, 56 complaints were received alleging infestation of properties or land with rodents.

	Infested	Treated by Local Authority
Business properties	25	22
Dwelling houses	257	257
Other premises	5	5

Unfortunately there is no evidence that rats and mice are about to be exterminated but ceaseless war is kept up against them. The town's sewage system is virtually free from rats, but we do have some trouble in the old sewage system now used for surface water only.

The work of inspection and treatment of infested premises occupies one man about half time. The poison mainly used is 'Warfarin' which is an extremely efficacious poison for rats and reasonably safe against accident to man or domestic animals.

Common Lodging House. There is one registered house in the town with accommodation for 41 persons. I made 31 visits to this house during the year. A notice requiring extensive repairs was outstanding at the end of 1955 and the house was registered up to the 30th June, 1956, with a warning that registration would cease unless the repairs were carried out. The owner did the repair work and the house was re-registered for the second half of the year.

The beds and premises are dusted with insecticide occasionally and any inmates known to be infested with lice are cleansed at the Cleansing Station.

Dustbins. During 1956, 256 bins were supplied under the hire scheme, which has achieved its objective of keeping all the houses supplied with a proper bin.

Mortuary. During 1956, 34 bodies were received in the mortuary, principally for post-mortem examinations. Of these, 18 were from the Rural District.

Meat Inspection

There are three slaughterhouses in the Borough in use for the slaughter of animals for human consumption. The Grove Lane Abattoir is controlled by a joint Sub-committee of the Borough and Rural District Councils and is used by the majority of the butchers in their area. The work of slaughter is controlled by the Retford Meat Traders Ltd who pay a toll of 8/- per cattle unit. The Councils are responsible for the maintenance of the building and equipment and the provision of heating, lighting, and water supply. The Councils pay the Company £500 per annum for the day-to-day cleaning of the building. The arrangement is working smoothly and with satisfaction to both sides.

The other two slaughterhouses are privately owned and are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

A comparison of the number of animals slaughtered in Retford during the past seven years is as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1956	3,338	163	4,918	7,258
1955	2,633	144	3,862	6,255
1954	2,614	709	9,201	5,616
1953	3,521	1,026	10,635	3,775
1952	3,907	1,043	12,509	2,821
1951	4,176	1,514	8,262	1,305
1950	3,956	1,483	10,017	633

There was in 1956 an increase of over 20 per cent in the number of animals slaughtered for human food in Retford which is due to the very considerable export of meat from our Borough to other areas. The inspection of meat at the slaughterhouses was carried out 100 per cent, which is only made possible by the co-operation of the Rural District Inspectors and regular work outside normal working hours.

The percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis shows a considerable decrease and I think that a few more years will see this disease become a very minor problem in the slaughterhouses, due mainly to the excellent work of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, & Food.

Percentage affected with Tuberculosis

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cattle	28.28	23.20	22.39	20.22	18.09	13.59	9.79
Pigs	12.48	8.27	6.94	5.72	5.72	3.27	2.41
Calves	1.66	0.26	0.47	0.28	0.42	0.69	0.61

The total weight of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was 88,507 lbs.

The previous seven years were as follows:

1955 —	64,497 lbs.	1951 —	142,086 lbs.
1954 —	84,690 lbs.	1950 —	176,927 lbs.
1953 —	109,121 lbs.	1949 —	122,156 lbs.
1952 —	139,368 lbs.		

One local wholesale butcher carries on a large trade in casualty animals at a private slaughterhouse and the heavy condemnation of meat is due mainly to this.

All condemned meat is stained with a green aniline dye and is sold to approved manufacturers for conversion, after sterilisation, into animal foods, fertilisers, and fat for soap manufacturers.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3338	163	4918	7258	Nil
Number inspected	3338	163	4918	7258	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned ..	71	9	73	46	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned *					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis *					
Tuberculosis Only:					
Whole carcases condemned	37	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	327	1	Nil	172	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.79%	.61%	Nil	2.41%	Nil
Cysticercosis:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
* Accurate figures cannot be given.					

The causes for condemnation of whole carcasses were as follows:

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Tuberculosis	37	—	3	—
Emaciation and/or Oedema	30	35	6	5
Septic Peritonitis	7	—	5	—
Pyæmia	5	—	5	3
Jaundice	4	1	5	—
Pyrexia	—	—	11	—
Congestion	4	21	—	—
Multiple Injuries	4	—	—	—
Parturition	3	—	—	—
Septic metritis	3	—	—	—
Septic pericarditis	2	—	—	—
Other septic conditions	3	12	8	—
Uraemia	2	—	—	—
Decomposition	2	—	—	—
Enteritis	1	—	—	—
Multiple tumours	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	5	—
Leukaemia	—	—	1	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	1
Anaemia	—	3	—	—

List of Food Premises by Trades:

Bakehouses	..	..	..	5
Grocers & General Stores	..	..	..	58
Licensed Victuallers	..	..	..	38
Butchers	..	..	..	30
Sugar Confectioners	..	..	..	21
Clubs & Canteens	..	..	..	21
Greengrocers & Fruit Dealers	..	..	..	17
Bakers Shops	..	..	..	10
Fish & Chip Shops	..	..	..	8
Restaurants	..	..	..	7
Caterers	..	..	..	5
Fish & Game Dealers	..	..	..	6
Dairies	..	..	..	2
Ice-cream Makers	..	..	..	2
Egg Packers	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	231

Premises registered under Section 16 Food & Drugs Act:

(a) Meat Manufacturers	13
(b) Ice-cream Makers & Retailers ..	56

Milk & Dairies Regulations

Number of Dairies registered with the Borough Council	2
1. Number of dealers licences issued authorising the use of the special designation 'Pasteurised' in relation to milk ..	1
2. Number of dealers licences issued authorising the use of the special designation 'Tuberculin Tested' in relation to milk	1
3. Number of dealers licences issued authorising the use of the special designation 'Sterilised' in relation to milk ..	0

Inspections of Food Premises were carried out as follows:

Registered Food Premises

(a) Ice-cream premises	26
(b) Premises registered for manufacture of preserved food, etc.	63
Other Food Premises	140
Markets	105
Dairies	14
Bakehouses	10

Inspection of Food during 1956. 50 visits were paid to food premises for the specific purpose of the inspection of food usually after a request from the shopkeeper.

I append below a list of food condemned, mostly for decomposition.

Tinned Foods ..	304 tins	Peaches	84 lbs.
Beef	27 lbs.	Grapes	40 lbs.
Corned beef	66 lbs.	Potatoes.....	56 lbs.
Ox tongue.....	18 lbs.	Liquid Egg ..	15 lbs.
Jellied veal	18 lbs.	Tomato Ketchup	2 bottles
Ham	84 lbs.	Cheese Spread	3 packets
Pork	12 lbs.		

Food condemned in the shops was surrendered voluntarily by the traders and was removed for final disposal by the Corporation. Small quantities of tinned foods or fruits are burnt or buried on the tip, but meat or fats are sent for sterilisation and conversion into animal foods, non-edible fats, and fertilisers.

Investigations were carried out for the following purposes:

Food Complaints	2
Food Poisoning cases ..	5

Sampling. Samples were taken of:

- (a) Ice-cream for bacteriological examination. 6 samples were taken and all were satisfactory. All ice-cream sold in the shops in East Retford is stored, wrapped as received from manufacturers.
- (b) Pasteurised Milk. In addition to the routine sampling by the County Council, 5 samples were taken and sent for examination and they were satisfactory.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Owing to ever increasing duties it is impossible to devote more time to the inspection of food premises and to the education of the food workers in hygienic practice, but as far as possible talks with food traders and staff are given when visits are made, and I do notice a steady improvement in food hygiene. The very considerable national and local publicity in this matter is having its effect.

Notices were served in accordance with the Food Hygiene Regulations

<u>as below :</u>			Notice	Notice
			sent	complied with
<i>Regulation</i>	5.	Food business not to be carried on at insanitary premises, etc. ..	1	—
<i>Regulation</i>	6.	Cleanliness of equipment, etc. ..	3	1
<i>Regulation</i>	8.	Food to be protected from risk of contamination	12	6
<i>Regulation</i>	14.	Sanitary conveniences	2	—
<i>Regulation</i>	16.	Wash-handbasins to be provided	24	2
<i>Regulation</i>	18.	Accommodation for clothing, etc.	13	—
<i>Regulation</i>	19.	Facilities for washing food and equipment	7	1
<i>Regulation</i>	23.	Cleanliness and repair, etc, of food rooms	14	2
<i>Regulation</i>	29.	Transport of meat	2	2

Atmospheric Pollution

One case of severe emission of black smoke was noticed and investigated. This was found to be due to the use of an old coal-fired boiler which was necessitated by shortage of fuel oil for the modern plant. There is considerable smoke emission from the locomotives as Retford is a railway junction of some importance with engine cleaning-sheds.

Summaries of work carried out are given overleaf.

F. R. SMITH,

Public Health Inspector.

Summary of visits made during the year:

Houses inspected, Public Health Acts	110
Houses inspected, Housing Acts	291
Complaints investigated	85
Common Lodging House	31
Visits, re nuisances	45
Factories visited	32
Infectious Disease Cases	397
Offensive Trades	92
Prevention of Damages by Pests Act, 1949 . .	96
Petroleum Acts	44
Interviews with owners, etc.	57
Re-visits to properties under notice	260
Bakehouses	10
Slaughterhouses	1,281
Food Premises re Food Hygiene	229
Food Premises to inspect food	50
Markets	105
Dairies	14
Caravans	15
Miscellaneous	51
Pet Shops	6
Vacant Sites	3
	<hr/>
	3,304

Summary of Nuisances abated during the year:

Foul or defective drains or closets	45
Defective house roof and spoutings	40
Damp or defective walls and/or plaster	18
Defective yard paving	10
Defective house floors	12
Defective house windows	16
Defective cooking ranges and fireplaces	17
Defective sinks	7
Dirty or verminous houses	5
Nuisances from manure or animals	7
Defective water supplies	12
Nuisance from smoke	2
Overcrowding	1
Miscellaneous	7

Contraventions of Order or Byelaws abated during the year:

	Found	Abated
Bakehouses	3	1
Food Shops and Stores	48	14
Dairy	1	1
Factories	4	3
Common Lodging House	1	1
Offensive Trade	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	58	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE NOTTS COUNTY COUNCIL

The Notts County Council provide the following Personal Health Services.

1. The Care of Mother and Young Children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Home Nursing.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
6. Home Help Service.
7. Ambulance Service.
8. Immunisation and Vaccination.

The County Council is also responsible as the Local Education Authority for the School Health Service and there is a Welfare Service for the aged and for handicapped persons.

Child Welfare Service

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Old Day Nursery, 22 Market Square, Retford, at the following times:

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Mondays: | 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. |
| Thursdays: | 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. |
| Fridays: | 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. |

Your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance on Mondays and alternate Thursdays.

Maternity Services

Ante-natal Clinics are held at the Infant Welfare Centre each Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Mothers who can, and wish to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are three in the Borough, viz:

Mrs. J. L. Ashworth,
2 Fairway, Ordsall, Retford.
Telephone No. Retford 2157.

Miss K. Berry,
9 Richmond Road, Retford.
Telephone No. Retford 197.

Mrs. Renshaw,
125 Northfield Way, Retford.
Telephone No. Retford 718.

In those cases that require hospital confinement because of social conditions or medical reasons, the necessary investigation and booking is made by the County Health Department.

Details of Attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre during 1956			
	New Cases	Medical Consultations	Total Attendances
Child Welfare Clinic	293	1,032	4,692
Ante-natal Clinic	89	465	467
Post-natal Clinic	6	8	8

Home Nursing

This service is provided by the Retford and District Nursing Association, and the work is carried out on its behalf by three Queen's Nurses; names and addresses as follows:

Miss M. Carter,
16 Osberton Road, Retford.
Telephone No. Retford 457.

Miss L. N. Pearson,
12 Victoria Road, Retford.
Telephone No. Retford 545.

Mrs. J. M. Wylie,
5 Millfield Close, Ordsall, Retford.

Dental Treatment

Dental treatment is provided for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers by appointment at the Child Welfare Centre.

Home Help Service

The office is in Chancery Lane, Retford. This most useful service provides domestic help where, on account of illness, age, or other domestic reasons, it is required.

School Health Service

School Clinics are held at the Infant Welfare Centre, 22 Market Square, Retford, on Mondays and Fridays, from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance every Friday.

Dental Clinics for school children are held in the same building by appointment.

Ambulance Service

The main ambulance station is situated in the Retford Borough, and the vehicles comprise four ambulances and two dual purpose vehicles, which will carry six sitting cases or three sitting cases and one stretcher.

The Station Supervisor is Mr. G. West. Office: Exchange Street, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 400.

