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Borough of East Retford



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1960

PRESENTED BY

G. TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I. CERT. R.S.H. (MEAT AND OTHER FOODS)



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(from May 1960)

Chairman : Alderman A. Wilson, c.c.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman J. R. Waterfield, J.P.

Alderman F. Nettleton

Alderman L. Tanner

Councillor Miss N. Bradshaw, J.P.

Councillor B. R. Pattison

Councillor J. W. Peatfield, c.c.

Councillor B. Pollard, c.c.

Councillor Mrs. M. E. Williamson

Councillor A. F. Walker

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : Dr. G. Tattersall

Public Health Inspector : H. Brooks

Clerical : *Chief Clerk :* Miss M. Johnson
Mrs. B. Sly

Tel. No.
RET FORD 561

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHANCERY LANE,
RET FORD

September 1961

TO THE MAYOR, AND TO THE
ALDERMEN & COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST RET FORD,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1960 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the East Retford Borough compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

The mid-year population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar General was 17,380, which is an increase of 330 over last year's figure.

The live birth rate has gone up in 1960 from 16.07 in 1959 to 17.43 which is higher than the national figure of 17.1. There is a natural increase of births over deaths of 68.

The death rate is also increased from 12.43 in 1959 to 13.52 in 1960.

The death rate for England and Wales is 11.5 and the average death rate for Retford in the last 10 years has been 12.0.

The number of infant deaths under 1 year is 5, the same as in 1959, but the infant mortality rate is lower at 16.5 due to the increase in the live births. See Page 8 for details of the infant deaths.

The maternal mortality rate has been nil for over ten years, which is a credit both to the doctors and midwives.

It is regrettable that there were 4 more still births than last year. There were, however, 29 more births to offset this unfortunate loss.

1960 was a year in which comparatively few infectious diseases were notified (see Page 10). As far as Measles is concerned, it has proved to be an inter-epidemic year.

Again there were fewer cases of Tuberculosis notified; 3 primary cases against 10 last year, as shown in the body of the report on Page 10.

You will notice that Anthrax has been added to the list of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health. Medical Practitioners are already required under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937, to notify the Chief Inspector of Factories of cases of Anthrax contracted in any

factory. One of the advantages of notification to the Medical Officer of Health will be that this office will be empowered to investigate sources of infection and take any necessary action occurring outside the scope of the Factories Act, where, at present no one has this responsibility.

There has been a good response to immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough for infants, and vaccination against Poliomyelitis for children. About 80% of the children are protected against Poliomyelitis. Persons up to the age of 40 may have this protection at the present time. I wish that the parents of those children who are not protected would get in touch with the Public Health Department, or their family doctors and have their children and themselves protected.

I have included in the body of the report the figures for vaccination against Tuberculosis, which is at the present time offered to children who have attained the age of 13 years. The acceptance rate for this is about 67%.

This is a valuable prophylactic against tuberculosis for adolescents, who are a susceptible group for this infection. It is a pity that the acceptance rate is not higher.

The first report of the Public Health Inspector since he took up his duties, has much of interest in it. I should like to call your attention to the list of new statutes which affect the work of this department (Page 19) and a summary of how the Public Health Inspector has proportioned his duties. The post of a Public Health Inspector is becoming more onerous.

In conclusion, I should like to thank you for your support, and the Officers of the Borough for the help that they have given to me and to the Public Health Inspector upon taking up our new posts.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. TATTERSALL

Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area	.. .. .	4,657 acres
Public Open Spaces	.. .. .	26 acres
Registrar General's estimated population mid-year 1960		17,380
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1961	..	5,704
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1961	.. .. .	£213,920
Sum represented by Penny Rate at 1st April, 1961	..	£875

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated mid-year population given by the Registrar General, i.e. 17,380.

Live Births	.. .. .	T 303	M 160	F 143
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .			17.43
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..			4.91
Still births	.. .. .	T 9	M 4	F 5
Still births rate per 1,000 live and still births	....			28.84
Total live and still births	.. .. .			312
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	.. .. .	T 5	M 4	F 1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. .. .			16.50
Legitimate mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..			17.36
Illegitimate mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births				Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .			3.90
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .			6.60
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				35.25
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	.. .. .			Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births				Nil
Deaths from all causes	.. .. .	T 235	M 119	F 116
Death rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .			13.52

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1960

Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	0
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1
Meningo-coccal infections	..	..	..	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	0
Measles	..	..	..	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	2
Diabetes	..	..	..	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	28
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	32
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	3
Other heart disease	..	..	..	27
Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	17
Influenza	..	..	..	0
Pneumonia	..	..	..	16
Bronchitis	..	..	..	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	2
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	0
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	29
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	5
All other accidents	..	..	..	4
Suicide	..	..	..	3
Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	0
Total				235

Causes of Death in Children under 1 year

	Under 24 hrs.	Under 1 week	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Broncho pneumonia..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prematurity	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth injury	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2

Causes of Death in Children aged 1-15 years

	Pre-school	School-children	Total
Broncho-pneumonia ..	1	1	2
Ac. myeloid leukaemia ..	-	1	1
Accidental	-	1	1

Table showing Deaths of Children under 1 year over the last five years

Year	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
No. of deaths	5	5	4	5	6

Table Showing Vital Statistics 1956-1960 (inclusive)

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population (Mid-Year population as estimated by the Registrar General) ..	17,380	17,050	17,000	16,940	16,900
BIRTHS :					
Live Births - Legitimate	288	258	255	251	259
- Illegitimate	15	16	14	8	10
Still births - Legitimate	5	4	7	4	7
- Illegitimate	-	1	-	-	-
DEATHS :					
All causes	235	212	209	193	215
Maternal death	-	-	-	-	-
Infantile deaths (i.e. under 1 year)	5	5	4	5	5
Neonatal deaths (i.e. under 4 weeks)	3	1	3	2	4
Early neo-natal deaths (i.e. under 1 week)	2	-	-	-	-
Perinatal deaths (i.e. still-births and deaths under 1 week combined) ..	7	-	-	-	-

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health :

Cholera	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (Acute)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Enteric, typhoid or	Relapsing Fever
Paratyphoid Fever	Scarlet Fever
Erysipelas	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhus
Membranous Croup	Whooping Cough
Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning or suspected
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning
Plague	

With effect from 1st December, 1960, Anthrax has been added to the list of diseases notifiable by a Medical Practitioner to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health.

The number of cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1960 was 65. Details of these are as follows:

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
Dysentery	17
Measles	3
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet Fever	15
Whooping Cough	27

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1960 are given on Pages 13 and 14.

Tuberculosis

There were 7 cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year; of these 3 were primary notifications, i.e. related to persons who had not previously been notified in the area of any authority, and 4 were non-primary notifications, these being transfers from other areas.

A table giving details of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis is given on Page 15.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. 197 specimens were submitted for examination.

Vaccination and Immunisation

This is a Personal Health Service and is the responsibility of the Notts County Council. The work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health as agent for the County Council. Protective measures are given against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria (combined), and Poliomyelitis.

Sessions are held at schools and clinics, the work being done by Medical Officers working for the Public Health Department. Private medical practitioners also give the injections in their own practices.

Following are the figures showing the number of persons who have received protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis.

Prophylactic Measure				By P.H. Dept.	By P.P.
Diphtheria Immunisation					
Primary Immunisation	..	..		151	148
Reinforcing doses	..	..	..	158	78
Whooping Cough Immunisation					
Primary immunisation	..	..		140	147
Reinforcing doses	..	..	..	1	40
Vaccination against Smallpox					
Primary vaccination	..	..	..	82	98
Re-vaccination	..	..	..	6	5
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis					
Primary vaccination	..	..	..	611	461
Reinforcing doses	..	..	..	1,253	685

P.H. Dept. – Public Health Department.

P.P. – Private Medical Practitioner.

Protection Against Tuberculosis

A scheme for protection of adolescents against Tuberculosis has been in progress since 1957.

The scheme involves the skin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of school children of 13 years of age and over. This work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health as agent for the County Council.

The figures for 1960 are given below.

The rate for the County is 60%.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

No. of children offered vaccination	..	..	478
No. of children whose parents accepted	..	..	320
Rate of acceptance (per %)	..	..	66.94%
*No. of children Skin-tested	..	..	898
No. found positive and referred for X-ray	..	..	141
No. found to be negative	..	..	709
No. of children vaccinated	..	..	709

* This total includes children whose parents consented at the end of the previous year.

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified Month by Month — 1960

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	15	5	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Whooping Cough	27	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	3	4	6	-	-
Totals	65	8	8	2	1	2	6	7	3	9	10	4	5

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in Age Groups — Admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, 1960

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 ..	17	1	2	-	1	-	5	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Encephalitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ..	15	-	-	2	2	2	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough ..	27	3	5	2	1	5	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
TOTALS	65	4	8	5	4	7	21	7	1	2	3	1	1	1	5	1

Tuberculosis 1960

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 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3- 4 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4- 5 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 "	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 "	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45-65 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, and Refuse Disposal are under the control of the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, who has given me the following information.

Water Supply

The East Retford Corporation is the Water Authority.

5,570 houses receive a supply direct from the Corporation's mains.

One house is supplied from a standpipe. One house is not supplied with Corporation water, the source of supply here being a well.

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. 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.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

(a) Amount of refuse collected in 1960 – 11,100 tons approximately.

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

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

The Corporation provides and maintains dustbins at dwellinghouses at an annual charge.

Public Baths

The Public Baths situated in Albert Road, are owned by the Corporation, the swimming pool 70 ft. long by 30 ft. wide is covered and heated, seven slipper baths are also provided.

Water is drawn from the public supply, the pool being filled at the end of March and emptied at the end of September in each year, "topping off" water is added as required.

Pressure filters, break point chlorination and chemical dosing plant have been provided, the turnover period of the water in the swimming pool is once in every three hours.

Water heating is by means of oil-fired boilers and calorifier.

Bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Details of the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year are given in the report of the Public Health Inspector.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examinations. The Notts County Council is the authority responsible for these duties and I am grateful to Mr. Gregory, Chief Inspector, Food and Drugs, for a report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed during the year.

Samples were obtained and the results are given on Page 18.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

The tables on pages 30 and 31 give a summary of the work with respect to matters under Part I of the Factories Act, 1937.

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

These Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was necessary under the Acts during the year though assistance in getting persons into hospital on a voluntary basis was given.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Particulars of samples examined and/or analysed during the year ended
31st December, 1960

Article	Number of Samples			Adulter'd and sub-standard samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult or Sub-Standard	Result of Exam'n and/or analysis	Remarks
Beef curry with rice ..	1	1	—	Samples very slightly sub-standard due to natural causes.	Subsequent samples obtained found to conform
Bicarbonate of soda ..	1	1	—		
Butter toffee ..	1	1	—		
Cake decorations - edible	1	1	—		
Cheese	2	2	—		
Christmas pudding ..	1	1	—		
Creamed almond nougat	1	1	—		
Creamed sago pudding ..	1	1	—		
Creme de Menthe ..	1	1	—		
Curry Powder	1	1	—		
Custard Powder	1	1	—		
Dressed chickens ..	2	2	—		
Dried sliced onions ..	1	1	—		
French angelica	1	1	—		
Fresh orange drink ..	1	1	—		
Garlic salt	1	1	—		
Glycerine, lemon & honey Pastilles ..	1	1	—		
Glucose	1	1	—		
Gravy browning	1	1	—		
Halibut liver oil capsules ..	1	1	—		
Hazel praline	1	1	—		
Jam	1	1	—		
Jelly	1	1	—		
Ice-cream	2	2	—		
Instant coffee	1	1	—		
Margarine	2	2	—		
Meat pie	1	1	—		
Medicated tablets	1	1	—		
Meringue powder	1	1	—		
Milk	114	100	14	Contained 14% excess water	Manufacturers cautioned
Milk beverage	1	1	—		
Milk of magnesia	1	1	—	10.7% deficient in Meat	Manufacturer cautioned
Mincemeat	1	1	—		
Orange squash	1	1	—		
Paprika	1	1	—		
Pork Pie	1	1	—		
Potted meat paste	1	1	—	10.7% deficient in Meat	Manufacturer cautioned
Potted meat	1	—	1		
Powdered gelatine	1	1	—	10.7% deficient in Meat	Manufacturer cautioned
Rum-flavoured Milk Chocolate	1	1	—		
Sausage - Pork	6	5	1		
Steak & Kidney pie	2	2	—		
Sugar	1	1	—		
Tea	1	1	—		
Vitamin tablets	1	1	—		
White pepper	1	1	—		
TOTALS ..	169	153	16		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1960

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health as set out in the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the first report of my work as your Public Health Inspector during the year 1960.

New Legislation

The following statutes affecting the work of this department were enacted during 1960, namely:

(a) **The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960** converges the aims of the town and country planning and the local authorities in the approval and licensing of caravan sites and lays down model standards regarding lay-out and amenities for both permanent and temporary sites.

(b) **The Noise Abatement Act, 1960**, provides control over excessive noise and/or vibration (other than from aircraft) which is likely to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

(c) **The Offices Act, 1960**, is a private Act intended to secure better provisions for the health, safety and welfare of office workers by means of regulations. Its date of operation is 1st January, 1962, before which time regulations should be made or a more comprehensive act placed on the Statute Book.

(d) **The Meat (Staining and Sterilising) Regulations, 1960**, prohibits the removal of raw condemned meat and offal from a slaughterhouse except to sterilising plants or other approved disposal points (e.g. zoos, menageries, mink farms, research institutions, etc.). Unfortunately knacker meat may still be disposed of in the raw state if properly stained.

(e) **The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960**, transfers the administration of the retail distribution of designated milks from the smaller authorities to the Food and Drugs Authorities.

(f) **Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960**, makes some amendments to the 1955-57 Regulations and brings certain ships and other vessels within their scope.

General

During the year, I carried out a total of 2,247 visits, inspections and interviews, and the following analysis should give a general indication of which matters have tended to claim most of my time and duties.

	<i>No. of visits or inspections</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
Slaughterhouse for meat inspection and others matters	*655	29.2
Housing inspections including clearance procedure, repairs and improvements ..	375	16.7
Public Health matters including nuisances, drainage, infectious disease, etc.	251	11.1
Food premises and markets for compliance with Food Hygiene regulations	224	9.9
Food premises for registration, sampling, and inspection of unsound food	70	3.1
Petroleum installations for compliance, including testing of tanks	111	4.9
Offensive trades and investigation of complaints	61	2.8
Factories	26	1.1
Other matters – clean air, pet animals, pest control, refuse, shops, mortuary, etc.	143	6.3
Interviews, appointments and other miscellaneous	331	14.9

* A further 338 visits were made to slaughterhouses by the Public Health Inspectors of the Retford Rural District.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES & FOOD PREMISES

(a) Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

Regular slaughtering continued throughout the year at the Public Abattoir in Grove Lane, a wholesale slaughterhouse and a small private pig slaughterhouse, but 100% meat inspection was once more achieved with the assistance of the Public Health Inspectors of the Rural District. Although there is some reduction in the number of animals slaughtered, as compared with 1959, principally due to restrictions in the movement of animals during foot and mouth disease outbreaks and a reduction in the trade of a wholesale butcher, there is still a large export of meat from the Borough into other areas. This necessitates regular overtime on two evenings per week and every weekend.

The meat offered for sale to the public in Retford is generally of high quality and the large proportion of carcasses and offal condemned is principally due to –

- (1) the 24-hours casualty service offered by the private wholesale slaughterhouse; and
- (2) the incidence of parasitic infestation in the offal of otherwise healthy animals. This may eventually be partly offset by the prohibition in the sale of raw diseased meat as pet food.

The following table indicates the incidence of disease and other affections occurring in animals slaughtered within the Borough:

<i>Slaughterhouse</i>	<i>No. of animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Whole carcasses condemned</i>	<i>Other animals affected</i>	<i>Total percentage</i>
Public	11,657	10	1,145	9.9%
Private (1)	2,080	280	503	37.6%
Private (2)	807	Nil	63	7.8%
TOTALS	14,544	290	1,711	6.8%

The approximate total weight of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was 68,133 lbs. (30 tons, 8 cwts. 37 lbs.). This meat is now collected by reputable firms operating fat recovery plants, or by the owner of a mink farm situated in the Rural District.

Whole Carcasses and all Offal condemned for diseases and affections other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercus Bovis

	<i>Steers & Heifers</i>	<i>Cows & Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Anaemia	1	1	—	14	1
Actinbacillosis, generalised	—	—	1	—	—
Actinomycosis, generalised	—	1	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	1	5
Blackleg	2	—	1	—	—
Bruising, extensive and severe	—	4	2	4	1
Congestion	2	2	3	10	2
Emaciation and/or oedema	10	37	14	48	2
Fever	—	2	2	5	1
Gangrene	—	4	1	1	2
Immaturity	—	—	9	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	1	—	2
Leukaemia	—	1	—	—	1
Moribund	—	—	—	1	6
Pyaemia	—	—	3	—	3
Pyelonephritis, bilateral	—	2	—	—	3
Rickets	1	—	1	—	—
Septic mastitis	—	2	—	7	—
„ metritis	—	3	—	6	1
„ pericarditis	4	3	—	—	—
„ peritonitis	1	1	—	3	6
„ pneumonia	1	—	2	4	1
Other acute septic conditions	1	—	—	1	—
Swine erysipelas, acute	—	—	—	—	8
Tetanus	1	—	—	—	—
	24	63	40	105	45

The following table, produced in the form prescribed by the Ministry shows the number of animals slaughtered, inspected and affected with disease :

	<i>Heifers and Bullocks</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	2,241	524	129	5,349	6,301	14,544
Number inspected	2,241	524	129	5,349	6,301	14,544
All Diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	24	63	40	105	45	277
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	604	170	20	276	455	1,525
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease	28.0	44.4	46.5	7.1	7.9	12.4
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	10	1	1	—	1	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	54	22	—	—	121	197
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.8	4.4	0.8	Nil	1.9	1.4
Cysticerci:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	7	—	—	—	—	7
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	—	—	—	—	5
Generalised & totally condemned	1*	—	—	—	—	1

* This carcase was not generalised but was condemned for emaciation.

The elimination of tuberculosis from dairy herds is virtually completed but there is still need for vigilance in the detection and notification of any infected cattle. The cases of tuberculosis among cattle during 1960 were principally 'reactors' submitted for slaughter by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The detection, identification and appropriate treatment of 'cysticercus bovis' in cattle is still causing concern among meat inspectors, particularly where laboratory and refrigeration facilities are not locally available. While other diseases and affections can be readily identified and dealt with, the number of Cysticercus Bovis detected during any one year cannot give an accurate indication of the incidence of infestation among cattle slaughtered within the district.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 – Issue of Licences

During the year, 16 licences were issued to persons authorising them to slaughter or stun animals by use of approved stunning apparatus. Two of these licences were to new applicants, the remainder being renewals of licences previously held.

(b) Inspection of Other Foods

Requests from local traders resulted in the following foodstuffs being condemned as unfit for human consumption. Although most reputable wholesalers will now replace or credit defective goods, the issue of these certificates obviates the necessity of retaining decomposing food on the premises, especially during the warmer weather, pending investigation by the wholesaler's representative.

In no instance was it necessary to seize unfit food which had been exposed for sale.

Tins of:	Meat	38	Cream (1 gallon)	1
	Fish	4	Cheese	1
	Fruit	75	Puddings	3
	Vegetables.....	18	Beverages	5
	Milk	10		

Generally damaged, blown or opened and found to be decomposed.

Packets of:	Dates	*144	Sponge cakes.....	16
	Dried fruit.....	1	Chicken pies.....	6
	Swiss rolls.....	23	Green beans	1

Generally affected with dampness or mould formation.

(* tainted with paraffin spillage in transit.)

Loose quantities of:

Apricots	43 lbs.	Affected with mould
Chickens (quick frozen)	14	Defect in refrigeration plant

– giving an approximate total weight of food condemned of 4 cwts.

Sampling

Five samples of liquid egg and eight samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

No salmonellae or shigellae organisms were isolated from the liquid egg and all but two of the ice-cream samples were found to be satisfactory.

Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 – Registration of Premises

Four applications for the registration of premises to retail and store pre-packed ice-cream were approved during 1960, making the total number of registered premises as follows :

Manufacturers of pickled, pressed or preserved foods	..	13
Manufacturers of ice-cream	.. .. .	2
Retailers of pre-packed ice-cream	.. .. .	59

Milk and Dairies Regulations

The coming into force of the new regulations relating to designated milk necessitated a survey of all shops retailing bottled milk within the Borough in order that a comprehensive list be submitted to the Food and Drugs Authority (i.e. Notts County Council).

Consequently a total of 30 premises required to be issued with licences as follows :

- (1) Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation 'PASTEURISED' in relation to milk 15
- (2) Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation 'STERILISED' in relation to milk 27
- (3) Dealers' licences authorising the use of special designation 'TUBERCULIN TESTED' in relation to milk 4

Although the County Council are now responsible for the issue of licences as well as the routine sampling of milk, the above premises by reason of their other trades, are also subject to compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and will be inspected as routine.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

During the year, 294 visits were made to food premises for the purposes of inspection, registration, sampling and the examination of unsound food.

Twenty-nine (29) informal notices were served relating to inadequate hand-washing facilities, sanitary accommodation, structural defects, want of cleanliness and re-decoration. These are in addition to the many verbal warnings concerning unhygienic practices and advice given on any matters relating to the handling of food. Of the notices served, 13 were complied with and the remainder were partially completed.

It is to be regretted that other immediate day-to-day duties, such as meat inspection, complaints of nuisance, housing clearance and repairs, offensive trades, etc, should take such precedence over the routine inspection of food premises. It must also be frustrating to the conscien-

tious trader to know that others less interested in food hygiene are 'getting away with it' often behind a facade of chromium and plate glass.

Many unhygienic practices such as unwrapped cakes, sweets and cooked meats exposed on open shop counters, dirty hands and overalls, excessive and unnecessary handling of open food, animals in shops, dirty walls and fixtures, smoking while handling food – all of which are contraventions of regulations – could very quickly be dealt with if members of the general public were more discerning in their choice of food shops. Official inspection is still essential to ensure that 'out of sight' does not remain 'out of mind' and that rear store and preparation rooms not in public view are kept clean and in good structural order.

Many traders are now coming to realise that a clean shop and well-trained assistants are 'good business' and even though the motives may be somewhat misguided, they are to be encouraged in their efforts to provide a clean food supply at competitive prices.

The following table shows the number and type of food handling premises (other than slaughterhouses and dairies) within the Borough at the end of the year. They have been classified in their principal trades although many of them retail other commodities such as milk, ice-cream, cooked meats, sweets, etc.

Bakehouses	7	Fruit and vegetables ..	15
Bakers' confectioners ..	19	Grocers	31
Butchers	19	General dealers	44
Sale of cooked meats ..	5	Hotels & licensed premises	40
Catering establishments	13	Sweet confectioners ..	22
Clubs and canteens ..	21		
Fresh fish and game ..	5	Food factories	4
Fried fish and chips ..	10	Food warehouses ..	5
		Weekly markets ..	2

Total number of food premises – 262.

HOUSING MATTERS

(a) Unfit Housing

The following 32 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and the appropriate orders made or undertakings accepted :

<i>Demolition Orders</i>		<i>Closing Orders</i>	
High Street, Ordsall	2	Beehive Street.....	1
Bank Terrace, Moorgate....	1	Dominie X Road	2
Welham Road	1	Moorgate.....	2
Back Pad, Moorgate	2		
All Hallows St., Ordsall	2		
Sussex Place, Moorgate	2		

<i>Undertakings</i>	<i>Clearance Orders</i>
Beehive Street 1	Wright Wilson Street 15
Poplar Street 1	

Since the report to the Ministry in 1955 declaring that 381 houses in the Borough were considered to be unfit, 287 have now been dealt with. It is essential that this work should continue as quickly as practicable, having regard to the re-housing facilities available to the Council. In most instances there is little more than a few months' delay in re-housing.

At the end of the year eighteen (18) houses, on which statutory orders had previously been made, remained occupied. These were predominantly occupied by single persons or elderly couples for whom suitable alternative accommodation was not available or acceptable.

No new cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered during 1960.

(b) Housing Repairs and Improvement

(1) **Rent Act, 1957.** Only one application was received for a Certificate of Disrepair as compared with 5 (1959), 37 (1958) and 56 (1957).

This ponderous Act has succeeded in decontrolling many rented properties and thus considerably relieved the burden suffered by landlords since the war years with regard to satisfactory repairs and maintenance. Although many houses have in fact been repaired there must be many undefined instances where the rent has been increased with no appreciable benefit to the tenant.

Of the 450 Council house lettings since January, 1957, 151 houses were allocated to families from unfit houses affected by statutory orders and of the remaining 299 houses at least 70% have been allocated to families or single persons living in lodgings or without homes of their own. The remaining 70-80 rented properties subsequently vacated since the coming into operation of the Rent Act, 1957, would thus be decontrolled.

(2) **Public Health Act, 1936.** Consequent to complaints from tenants concerning disrepair and/or defective drainage, a total of 314 visits were made to properties and 63 notices (61 informal and 2 statutory) were served. By the end of the year, 40 of these notices, including both of the statutory notices, had been complied with, and a further 12 were partially completed.

As much of the drainage of the town centre consists of combined drains to four or more individually owned properties, you will appreciate that close informal liaison with the Borough Surveyor's Department permits many nuisances from choked and overflowing drains being speedily abated without lengthy formal proceedings.

(3) **House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.** Owners taking advantage of the improvement grant schemes resulted in 25 applications for grant aid being approved, as follows :

Standard grants (23) :

To owner-occupiers, 11 ; to tenanted houses, 12.

Discretionary grants (2) :

To owner-occupiers, Nil ; to tenanted houses, 2.

This work is administered by the Borough Surveyor and I am kept informed regarding these applications.

However, unless legislation is forthcoming to enforce the provision of the 'Standard Amenities' in certain classes of houses, particularly terraced properties of a reasonable standard, the future clearance of unfit houses and subsequent redevelopment may be seriously impaired. In the meantime, owners of houses in specified areas of the town should be encouraged to repair and improve their properties before they become so unfit as to be incapable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

(c) **Caravans**

At the end of the year eight (8) caravans were stationed on six sites within the Borough. The new Caravan and Control of Development Act requires those owners of sites who do not already have 'existing use' rights under Town and Country Planning legislation to make formal application before October, 1960.

Those sites which eventually become licensed must comply with the 'standard conditions' approved by the Council relating to proper layout and the provision of amenities.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS

Public Health Act, 1936

(1) **Statutory Nuisances.** Complaints were investigated concerning dirty and/or verminous premises and persons, refuse accumulations, dust nuisance, etc., involving a total of 100 visits. Nine informal notices were served of which seven had been completed and two were in progress at the end of the year.

(2) **Infectious Disease and Vermin Control.** There was no serious outbreak of dysentery as was experienced in 1959, only 17 cases being notified. In addition, 15 cases of scarlet fever were visited in their homes, making a total of 83 visits.

Eradication of vermin and insect pests was carried out by the Council's part-time rodent operator as follows :

Bed bugs	1	Beds at Common Lodging House sprayed	
Beetles	11	for fleas	1
Spiders	1	Verminous premises sprayed on death of	
Ants	39	tenant	1
Woodworm . .	3		
Bees	1	A total of 96 visits	
Wasps	11		

(3) **Offensive Trades.** Serious nuisance in connection with a fat extractor plant in the town continued unabated during the first part of the year. A series of experiments was commenced in July and during September there appeared to be some slight improvement. This work will continue until either the nuisance is brought within proper limits, having regard to atmospheric conditions, or until it can be proved categorically that no further improvement is possible and that the nuisance still exists. 61 visits were made to the factory and other premises affected by the nuisance and there was close liaison with the firm and Messrs Airwick Ltd concerning experiments and improvements.

The gut-cleaning and fellmongering business and knacker's yard adjoining the above extractor plant were also regularly inspected and found to be operating satisfactorily without nuisance.

The other knacker's yard in the Borough is now used solely for the reception of dead animals awaiting transport to the main business premises in Doncaster and for the sale of raw meat as pet food. No nuisance was noted.

(4) **Common Lodging House.** The registered house in Moorgate continued in use during the year with accommodation for some 40 persons. Inspections were carried out and advice given with regard to cleanliness, re-decoration and ventilation of sleeping rooms.

(5) **Mortuary.** During the early part of the year, minor works of improvement, repair and re-decoration were carried out to facilitate proper cleansing and prevent nuisance. This building, although reasonably suitable as a mortuary, is being used also as a post-mortem room for which it was never designed. In the event of a new mortuary being required in the near future, this matter will need consideration.

During the year 50 bodies were admitted - 22 from within the Borough, 25 from the Rural District and 3 from other areas. 34 of these bodies were required to be laid out by the Council's mortuary attendant. In practically every case a post-mortem was carried out to determine the cause of death. 17 visits were made to the mortuary to supervise cleansing, improvements and the removal of bodies.

(6) **Provision of refuse bins.** 181 refuse bins were issued during the year as part of the Council's scheme of providing bins at a fixed charge payable with the rate demand. Of these, 80 were new applications and 101 were replacements of bins previously issued.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Thirty-two (32) observations were made in respect of smoke nuisances during the year and eight informal notices were served, as follows :

Smoke from railway engines - 6 (disciplinary action by British Railways)

Smoke from private dwellings - 1 (nuisance abated)

Smoke from factory premises - 1 (works of alteration in progress)

Informal discussion with area representatives of British Railways has resulted in the reduction of serious nuisance from dark smoke in the London Road area, although the haze of lighter smoke, particularly at weekends and over which this Council has no control, continues unabated. This is primarily due to the lighting-up of cold boilers in readiness for early Monday working. However, the gradual replacement of steam locomotives by diesel or electric engines will eventually eliminate this nuisance.

The installation of the new gas mains into Retford is near completion and will result in the closure of the Gas Works in Grove Street in 1961 thus removing the principal source of atmospheric pollution in that area.

Although the model byelaws with regard to the installation of 'approved appliances' in new houses have not yet been adopted by the Council, every effort is made to persuade owners to fit such appliances.

Suitable apparatus will eventually be necessary for recording the degree of atmospheric pollution in the town, particularly from private households which are responsible for at least 50-60% of the pollution. This matter has been deferred pending specific information regarding this apparatus.

Factories Acts 1937-1959

The following tables, produced in the form prescribed by the Ministry shows the number of factories within the Borough together with details relating to inspection and notices served :

1.- INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

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 the Local Authority	6	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	84	21	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	5	1	-
TOTALS	92	26	4	-

2-CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

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

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Mr. R. Sutton, lorry driver on the staff of the Highways Department, continued with the duties of part-time rodent operator during the year. 293 treatments were carried out affecting 4 properties owned by the Local Authority, 73 dwelling houses (including Council houses) and 13 business premises in addition to regular attention to the rat infestation of the refuse tips.

Test baiting over 10% of the sewer manholes within the Borough was carried out in July and August with satisfactory results.

There would appear to be no major infestations of rats or mice in the town although more time should be allowed for the routine survey of properties and drainage systems.

Petroleum (Regulations) Act, 1928 and 1936. The premises licensed to store petroleum spirit or mixtures are as follows :

Storage in underground tanks for private use	- 29 (36 tanks) *
„ „ „ „ „ retail sale	- 16 (47 tanks)
„ „ cans or containers	- 1
„ of petroleum mixtures	- 2

* (Six of these tanks are used for the storage of liquid naptha)

At the beginning of the year, only three of these premises were found to be in proper compliance with the above acts and regulations with regard to fire protection facilities and notices were served on all other premises requiring work to be carried out.

Of these notices, 33 had been fully complied with and the remaining 13 were in progress at the end of the year. A total of 111 visits were made including 8 visits for the purpose of testing tanks newly installed or over 20 years old.

In conclusion, I wish to record my sincere appreciation of the generous assistance and advice given to me by your good self, my predecessor, Mr. F. R. Smith, and the Chief Clerk, Miss M. Johnson, which has greatly affected the smooth running of the department during the year.

H. BROOKS,

Public Health Inspector

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II National Health Service Act, 1946)

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving East Retford Borough and Rural District through a Hospital Management Committee. There are three hospitals :

Victoria Hospital, Worksop
Kilton Hospital, Worksop
Retford and District, Retford.

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carries out the day to day administration of these hospitals.

(b) Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities

The Nottinghamshire County Council provides the following services under part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Dr. C. W. W. Jeremiah, County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer)

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

Care of Mothers and Young Children

- (a) Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Clinic, 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.

A Medical Officer is in attendance on Mondays and alternate Thursdays.

- (b) Ante-Natal Clinics are also held at 22, Market Square, Retford, on alternate Wednesdays from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. when a Medical Officer is in attendance.

Domiciliary Midwifery

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

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

Mrs. Maltby,
125, Northfield Way, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 718.

Home Nursing

This is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness where the family doctor requests it. This service is provided by the Retford and District Nursing Association and the work is carried out on its behalf by :

Mrs. R. M. Daly,
16, Osberton Road, Retford
Tel. No. Retford 457.

Mrs. L. N. Pearson,
12, Victoria Road, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 545.

Mrs. J. M. Wylie,
5, Millfield Close, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 959.

Health Visiting

Health Visitors are State Registered Nurses with knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting of their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health. The Health Visitors for the Borough are Miss Watson and Mrs. Shipman.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The Vaccination and Immunisation service is organised for the County Council by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting as the agent of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The main ambulance station is situated in the Retford Borough and the vehicles comprise three ambulances and three dual purpose vehicles,

two which will carry six sitting cases or three sitting cases and one stretcher, and one which will carry eight sitting cases or four sitting cases and one stretcher case.

The Station Supervisor is Mr. E. J. Parker. Office: North Road, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 400.

Home Help

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. Home Help Supervisor: Miss Turner.

(c) Provision of General Medical and Dental Services. Pharmaceutical Services, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services (Part IV National Health Service Act, 1946).

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944 and the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The County Council as the local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and handicapped persons. The District Welfare Officer is Mr. J. Barrow, Grove Street, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 232.

Details of Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre during 1960		
	Total Attendances	Medical Consultations
Children	4,528	687
Expectant mothers ..	133	
Post-natal cases	7	

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THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1938

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