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BOROUGH  OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT

on

Health, Sanitary Conditions

&c., of the

Borough of Luton

FOR THE YEAR 1936

by

FRED GRUNDY

M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Barrister-at-Law
Medical Officer of Health
Medical Officer to the Education Committee
Medical Superintendent of Infectious Diseases and Smallpox Hospitals
Medical Superintendent of the Borough Maternity Hospital

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BOROUGH  OF LUTON

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
LUTON.
1*st July*, 1937.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Luton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health which is also the 58*th Annual Report on the Health, Sanitary Conditions, etc., of the Borough.*

In April, 1937, *Dr. William Archibald, for* 28 *years Medical Officer of Health to the Borough, retired after a long absence from duty because of ill-health. On June* 16*th I was appointed as his successor.*

During the year 1936, *with which this report deals, I acted as Deputy Medical Officer of Health and during the latter months of the year I was in control of the Health Department in the absence of my former Chief.*

In accordance with the requirements of Article 14 (3) *of the Sanitary Officers Order,* 1922, *the Report for* 1936 *is an ordinary Report dealing with the year's work generally.*

The scope of the Department has been extended in many respects, details of which are set out in the body of the report. The year 1936 *was, in fact, a year of unprecedented growth.*

I am sure that Dr. Archibald would wish to acknowledge the assistance rendered by members of the staff in carrying out the duties of the Department, and I should myself like to place on record my appreciation of the loyal support which I have received from the entire staff during Dr. Archibald's absence.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
F. GRUNDY,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LUTON

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1936.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Position.	*Name.*	*Date of Appointment.*
	MEDICAL STAFF.	
Medical Officer of Health ; School Medical Officer ; Medical Supt. Infectious Diseases and Smallpox Hospitals.	Wm. Archibald, T.D., M.D., CH.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Cam.)	24th Nov., 1908.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ; Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare ; Deputy Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases and Smallpox Hospital.	Fred. Grundy, M.D., CH.B. (Leeds), M.R.C.S., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Barrister-at-Law	2nd April, 1935.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health ; Assistant Medical Officer Maternity and Child Welfare ; Assistant School Medical Officer.	Noel Fawell Pearson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., R.C.P.S.	17th Sept., 1935.
Assistant Medical Officer Maternity and Child Welfare ; Resident Medical Officer, Borough Maternity Hospital.	Sussanah Margaret Halliday, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	28th July, 1936.
Part-time Medical Officer Maternity and Child Welfare.	Gwynneth MacPherson, M.B., CH.B.	19th June, 1934.
Part-time Dental Surgeon.	W. McC. Graves-Morris, L.D.S.	3rd Dec., 1935.

Position	*Name*	*Date of Appointment*

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S STAFF.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Food and Drugs Inspector.	Arthur Joseph Nichols, M.R.S.I., R.P.C.	24th July, 1923.
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and Food and Drugs Inspector.	Harold Arthur Perry, Cert. S.I.B.	1st May, 1934.
Assist. Sanitary Inspectors.	Edward Canterbury, A.R.S.I.	16th Feb., 1926.
	Charles Edward Deakin, A.R.S.I.	6th May, 1930 (Resigned Feb., 1936).
	Clement Stanley Tudor Dancer, Cert. S.I.B. ...	(24th June, 1929) 4th April, 1933.
	William Johnson, Cert. S.I.B.	4th June, 1935 (Resigned March, 1936).
	Cyril Duerden, Cert. S.I.B.	(4th June, 1935) 31st March, 1936.
	Charles Redfern, Cert. S.I.B.	31st March, 1936.
	Edmund Peter McGlynn, Cert. S.I.B.	20th Oct., 1936.
	Loris Lawson Denis Saturley, Cert. S.I.B. ...	20th Oct., 1936.
Temporary Sanitary Inspector	William Malcolm Taylor, Cert. S.I.B.	5th May, 1936.
Public Analyst	J. Kear Colwell, F.I.C. ...	2nd April, 1912.
Inspector under D.A.A. ...	C. R. A. Powell, M.R.C.V.S....	8th May, 1928.

HEALTH VISITORS STAFF.

Superintendent Health Visitor	Daisy M. MacLeod, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I., L.S.M. ...	18th Jan., 1921.
Health Visitors	Harriet Isabel Collier, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.F.N., Cert. R.S.I. (H.V.)	6th June, 1932.
	Doris May Billinghurst, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I. (H.V.)	3rd Oct., 1934.
	May Elizabeth Fairhead, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I. (H.V.)	4th Dec., 1934.
	Winifred Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I. (H.V.) ...	3rd Dec., 1935.

Position.	*Name.*	*Date of Appointment.*
	MATERNITY HOSPITAL.	
Matron	Barbara Ward, S.R.N., S.C.M.	28th July, 1936.
Senior Sister	Daisy Louisa Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M.	15th Sept., 1936.
Junior Sister	Muriel Winifred Octavia Simpkins, S.R.N., S.C.M. ...	15th Sept., 1936.
Consulting Obstetrician ...	Arnold Learoyd Walker, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.R.C.S. ...	16th June, 1936.
Deputy Consulting Obstetricians	R. Christie Brown, M.S., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G. ...	16th June, 1936.
	A. J. Wrigley, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G. ...	16th June, 1936.
Panel of Local Practitioners	T. S. Lloyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	19th May, 1936.
	B. R. Vickers, M.B., B.S. (Lond.)	19th May, 1936.
	R. A. Sykes, M.B., B.CH. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	19th May, 1936.
	Margaret Dunlop, M.D. (Lond.)	19th May, 1936.
Surgeon	E. A. Butterworth, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.)	19th May, 1936.
Anaesthetist	R. G. Apthorpe, M.B., B.CH., (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	19th May, 1936.
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.	
Matron	Lilian Annie Dally, S.R.N.	23rd Oct., 1923.
Sister	Dorothy Haynes, S.R.N. ...	5th April, 1934.
Consultant	Leslie Dodds, F.R.C.S. ...	29th Sept., 1936.
	CLERICAL STAFF.	
Chief Clerk	Fred. Keeling Allen ...	5th Dec., 1933.
Clerks	Hilary Martin Coles ...	18th Sept., 1934 (Resigned 1936).
	Frederick James Short ...	31st March, 1936.
Clerk (in Charge of Clinics)...	Winifred May Burgess ...	(30th Oct., 1929). 14th Jan., 1930.
Shorthand-Typist	Iris Kathleen Richer ...	18th Feb., 1936.
Clerk	Kenneth John Lambert ...	20th Oct., 1936.
	Edna Mabel Carter ...	21st Jan., 1936.
Junior Clerk	Keith Davies	2nd July, 1935.
	Sidney Mayo	1st Dec., 1936.
Laboratory Assistant ...	Christopher H. Collins ...	2nd Feb., 1937.

ARRANGEMENT OF REPORT.

GROWTH OF STAFF.

The unusually rapid growth of the Department during the last three years has been reflected in a corresponding growth of all grades of staff. The following table shows at a glance how great the growth has been.

TABLE SHOWING DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF DURING LAST THREE YEARS, 1934-35-36.

Year	*Medical Staff*	*Sanitary Staff*	*Health Visitors' Staff*	*Nursing Staff*	*Clerical Staff*
December, 1934	Medical Officer of Health Asst. M.O.H.	Chief Sanitary Inspector Chief Asst. San. Ins. 3 Sanitary Inspectors	Supt. Health Visitor 4 Health Visitors	Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital Sister 8 Assistant Nurses Matron, Mat. Home Sister 3 Nurses 2 Probationers	4
December, 1935	Medical Officer of Health Deputy M.O.H. Asst. M.O.H. Part-time M.O.H.	Chief Sanitary Inspector Chief Asst. San. Ins. 3 Sanitary Inspectors 2 Temporary San. Ins.	Supt. Health Visitor 4 Health Visitors	Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital Sister 10 Asst. Nurses	5
December, 1936	Medical Officer of Health. Deputy M.O.H. Asst. M.O.H. Part-time M.O.H. Resident Medical Officer (Mat. Hos.)	Chief Sanitary Inspector Asst. Chief San. Ins. 6 Sanitary Inspectors 1 Temporary San. Ins.	Supt. Health Visitor 4 Health Visitors	Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital 2 Sisters 6 Fever-trained Nurses 6 Junior Nurses 3 Private Nurses Matron, Borough Maternity Hospital 2 Sisters 4 Nurses	9

It should be noted that the Health Visiting staff has remained the same in numbers during the three years 1934/1936 whilst medical, general nursing and clerical staff have more than doubled. It is known that the Health Visiting staff is inadequate but there has been delay in remedying the matter because of a desire to couple numerical increase with a measure of re-organisation involving greater unification of school medical and pre-school services. There is every reason to believe that the time for such measure is close at hand.

To deal for a moment only with the medical work of the department, it is sometimes not easy to understand how much more onerous the duties become in a rapidly expanding Local Authority, quite apart from the increase in numbers of patients dealt with by the various services provided. Medical administration is now a whole time occupation in Luton and has been unusually heavy during the period of development of new services. The Department's Officers are now medically responsible, in the capacity of National Health Insurance practitioner, for the resident nursing staffs of the Isolation and Maternity Hospitals. The Council very wisely directed that all entrants into its service should undergo medical examination by the Council's Medical Staff, a provision which has added somewhat to existing medical duties. During 1936, 117 medical examinations were undertaken for superannuation purposes alone. The organisation of Air Raid Precautions services also places on the Medical Officer, in conjunction with other Chief Officers, a new duty of unexpected character.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (from 1st April, 1933)	8,234 acres
Population (1931 Census)	68,523
Registrar General's Estimate for 1936	85,600
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1936	25,655
Rateable Value	£759,290 (*unreduced*)
	£664,749 (*reduced*)
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£2,600
Number of new houses erected in 1936	2,204
As part of Municipal Housing Scheme	64
Erected by Private Owners with State Assistance ...	—
Other	2,140

2. POPULATION.

Census.	Population.	Increase since previous Census	Average annual increase during each Intercensal period
1891	30,053	6,093	609.3
1901	36,404	6,351	635.1
1911	49,978	13,574	1357.4
1921	61,327	11,349	1134.9
1931	70,440	9,113	911.3
*1936	85,600	15,160	3052.0

*Estimated as at 30th June, 1936.

3. The following Table shows the progress made in the erection of new houses in the Borough since 1920 :—

Year	Total Houses Erected	Council	Subsidy	Other
1920	86	49	27	10
1921	74	51	22	1
1922	90	16	47	27
1923	95	—	13	82
1924	277	—	242	35
1925	389	2 (steel)	353	34
1926	543	96	406	41
1927	575	226	285	64
1928	491	32	334	125
1929	587	—	420	167
1930	385	—	—	385
1931	586	48	—	538
1932	761	120	—	641
1933	933	—	—	933
1934	1,386	—	—	1,386
1935	2,005	24	—	1,981
1936	2,204	64	—	2,140
	11,381	679	2,122	8,580

4. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

		Total.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Live Births.	Legitimate	1342	668	674
	Illegitimate	64	28	36
Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ...			...	16.42
		Total.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Still Births	Legitimate	65	36	29
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births			...	46.25
		Total.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Deaths		852	426	426
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ...			...	9.95

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of Registrar General's Short List) :—

		Deaths.	*Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.*
No. 29.	Puerperal Sepsis	2	1.35
No. 30.	Other puerperal causes ...	4	2.71
	Total ...	6	4.06

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	34.85
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate births	36.51
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate births	0.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3

No unusual or excessive mortality during the year requires to be mentioned.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1936.

(England and Wales, London, 122 Great Towns, and 143 Smaller Towns.)
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	LUTON.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	122 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births :					
Live	16.4	14.8	14.9	15.0	13.6
Still	0.75	0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53
Deaths :					
All causes	9.95	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14
Scarlet Fever	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Diphtheria	0.45	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14
Violence	0.53	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52
Notifications :					
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0.99	2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57
Diphtheria	4.67	1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69
Enteric Fever	—	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
Erysipelas	0.29	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44
Pneumonia	0.36	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	34	59	63	55	66
Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years of age	2.1	5.9	8.2	3.4	14.4
Maternal Mortality :					
Puerperal Sepsis	1.42	1.40	Not Available		
Others	2.84	2.41			
Total	4.26	3.81			
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live & Still)				
Maternal Mortality :					
Puerperal Sepsis	1.35	1.34	Not Available		
Others	2.71	2.31			
Total	4.06	3.65			
Notifications :					
Puerperal Fever	4.07	3.27	3.46	2.80	3.03
Puerperal Pyrexia	4.07	9.64	9.52	7.57	11.15

SECTION B.— GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1(A). BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

During the year 6,968 specimens were dealt with by the Department. Of this total only 29 were examined in outside Laboratories ; the remaining 6,939 examinations were carried out in the Council's Laboratory situated in the Public Health Department. It is apparent from these figures which are elaborated below that a greatly increased volume of work has been handled by the Laboratory.

	Total	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	6651	958	5693
Vincent's Angina	5		5
Ringworm	4	3	1
Tubercle	4		4
Widal	10		10
Typhoid—faeces	8		8
Wassermann	3		3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3		3
S. Haemolyticus	19	6	13
S. Haemolyticus (Blood)	3	3	—
Pneumonia...	1		1
Gonnococcus	3		3
Cerebro-spinal fluid	2		
Scabies	1		
Blood Urea	3		
Blood Culture	1		
Food Poisoning	2		
Identification of organism ...	19		
Fruit—do.	2		
Meat—do.	1		
Urine—Routine	145		
Esbach's	24		
Est of Sugar	33		
Blood	1		
Albumin	5		
Ident. of Sugar	1		
Pigment	1		
Friedman's Test	2	2	
	6957		

Virulence Tests — 11.

The provision of a Laboratory was, itself, an undoubted stimulus because of the improved medical facilities thus afforded, but the increased incidence of Diphtheria and the more extensive use of swabbing as a means of control of discharges from hospital have also contributed materially towards swelling the total.

Municipal Laboratory (Bacteriological Section)

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that the work had reached such proportions that it was no longer possible to cope with it, let alone to encourage expansion, without additional assistance. The matter was the subject of a special report to the Public Health Committee in November, and it was decided to recommend the appointment of a Laboratory Assistant. The appointment was made in December and its value was apparent at once, insofar as the medical staff were relieved of such routine procedures as the cleansing of glass ware and reteating of swabs, which are effectively and economically undertaken by a less skilled worker.

The Council's new Laboratories in the Municipal Buildings will be ready for occupation within a few weeks, and a further enlargement of the scope of work will follow almost at once. It is hoped to add to the procedures already undertaken, the chemistry and bacteriology of milk and water, simple serological techniques and certain bio-chemical estimations in connection with the treatment of patients in the Council's Hospitals.

The Laboratory has proved its worth as a hand-maid of sanitary and clinical work in a manner which leaves no room for doubt, and its growth is completely assured. Although it is generally unwise to measure the efficiency of measures in preventive medicine in terms of a balance sheet, it is, nevertheless, I believe, justifiable to draw attention to the saving which the establishment of a Laboratory has brought about, whilst at the same time providing additional facilities whose value cannot be assessed in terms of pounds, shillings and pence.

It has been a universal experience that the development of a well directed Municipal Laboratory is a sound business proposition and the following figures indicate beyond doubt that the Department's Laboratory is no exception.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Laboratory Services during the year's working (including salaries—£125, but not including cost of premises, gas and electricity)	225	0	0
Cost to Local Authority for similar services undertaken by a reputable outside Laboratory	1012	0	0
Saving	£787	0	0

It has been the Council's endeavour to avoid any duplication of actual or contemplated Pathological Services in the town, and to this end the Medical Committee of the Bute Hospital have been kept in touch with developments and have been invited to discuss with the Department's Medical Staff proposed Laboratory provisions in the new Bute Hospital. It is to be hoped that there will be such collaboration that the Hospital Laboratory and the Local Authority's Laboratory will together meet the requirements of the town in all respects (with the exception of those services for which the County Council is responsible).

1(B). HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Hospitals provided for or subsidised by the Local Authority, or by the County Council for :—

(1) Tuberculosis. Mogerhanger Park Sanatorium, near Sandy, Beds.

(2) Children. Children's Hospital, London Road, Luton.

(3) Fever. Isolation Hospital, Spittlesea, Luton. 83 beds and cots.

(4) Smallpox. Borough Smallpox Hospital. 8 beds.

(5) Borough Maternity Hospital, Dunstable Road. 24 beds.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(*a*) Infectious cases : One motor ambulance, the property of the Town Council.

(*b*) Smallpox cases : Rubber-tyred ambulance.

(*c*) Non-infectious and Accident cases : Two motor ambulances, provided by the Town Council, and kept at the Local Police Station.

No. III Division St. John Ambulance Brigade : Two hand litters and six stretchers. Personnel about 30 men.

(*d*) Maternity Hospital. One motor ambulance, the property of the Town Council

1(C). PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

GENERAL. The Luton Nursing Association, which was formed in 1933, has made excellent progress, and through the courtesy of the Secretary the following figures are reproduced to show the activities of the Association:

Ten Nurses are employed, and during the year they paid 29,785 visits.

Arrangements are being made, with certain Companies, to provide nursing under the Group Insurance Schemes, and for the after-care of Hospital patients.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade, Luton No. III Division, is now complete with a ladies' Section and Medical Comforts Depot, and articles for the sick room, furniture, etc., can be obtained at a moment's notice.

Infectious cases not removed to Hospital are generally nursed by parents. Severe cases are often attended by the Parish Nurse and the Health Visitors. During the year 79.57 per cent. of the cases of the notifiable infectious diseases, for which hospital accommodation is provided, were removed to hospital.

MIDWIVES. No municipal midwives are employed. Twenty-two midwives practise in the town.

1(D). CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom Provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	8 in Number, situated in Halls rented for the purpose.	Consultation and treatment by M.O.H. and Assist. M.O.H.	Borough Council.
Day Nurseries	Nil.	—	—
School Clinic	Waller Street	Minor ailments, Ringworm, etc.	Education Committee.
Ante Natal Clinics	37 Waller Street. Maternity Hospital	Medical Consultations and Supervision.	Borough Council.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Church Street	Diagnosis and treatment, suitable cases sent to County Sanatorium.	Beds. County Council.
Venereal Dispensary	Bute Hospital	Consulting Rooms and rooms for treatment.	Beds. County Council.

2. (A) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

1,463 Births were notified during the year under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915 :—

496 by Doctors and Parents and
967 by Midwives.

The early visitation of new-born Infants by Health Visitors is dependent upon prompt notification. The following table shows when delay in the notification has occurred and indicates the source of responsibility of the delay.

TIME OF RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS IN 1936.

Person Notifying	Receipt of Notification							Total	%
	Within 2 days	3-7 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-2 m'ths	2-3 m'ths		Received late
Doctor	212	57	10	1	—	1	—	281	24.19
Midwife	639	208	25	1	—	—	—	873	26.80
Doctor & Midwife	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	—
Father & Doctor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institution ...	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—
Not. by Registrar	4	10	9	11	21	86	1	142	94.36
	1022	275	44	13	21	87	1	1463	30.14

2(B). REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

During the year 1936, the number of births registered in Luton was 1,392, whereas the number of live births notified under the Notification of Births Acts was 1,392.

The Registrar General's Returns show the following registrations during the calendar year, classified as between legitimate and illegitimate births on the one hand, and live births and still births on the other.

TABLE 1. PROPORTION OF LEGITIMATE AND STILLBIRTHS TO TOTAL BIRTHS.

	Legitimate.		Illegitimate	
Stillbirths ...	65	Male 36 Female 29	0	Male 0 Female 0
Live Births ...	1342	Male 668 Female 674	64	Male 28 Female 36
Percentage Still-births of Total	4.84%		0.00%	

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... 16.42
Total (Live and Stillbirths) Birth Rate 17.18

2(C). INFANT MORTALITY.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS DURING 1936.

All Causes	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mon.	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9-12 m'ths	Total under 1 year
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not T.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, Overlaying	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cong. Malformation Premature Birth	14	4	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	2	1	1	5	3	...	1	1	10
Other Causes ...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	6
	18	6	2	2	28	9	5	5	2	49

CORRECTED INFANT MORTALITY TABLE.

	Total Live Births	Deaths under One year	Infantile Mortality Rate-Luton	Infantile Mortality Rate-England and Wales
1926	884	60	66	70
1927	859	59	67	69
1928	907	34	39	65
1929	959	45	47	74
1930	975	41	42	60
1931	971	72	74	66
1932	962	49	54	65
1933	949	44	46	64
1934	1,129	53	47	59
1935	1,282	53	41	57
1936	1,406	49	34	59

2(D). STILLBIRTHS.

Each case of stillbirth was investigated by the District Health Visitor and the causes were found to be as follows :—

Twisted Cord	1	Prematurity	1
Placenta Praevia	4	Macerated	4
Prolonged or Obstructed Labour	12	Inattention at Birth ...	1
Breech and Malformation	12	Accident...	7
Contracted Pelvis ...	—	Toxaemia	2
Albuminuria	7	Causes unknown	16
Hydramnios	3		—
		Total ...	70

2(E). NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of Infants under one month per 1,000 live births. During 1936, 28 Infants died during the first four weeks of life, yielding a rate of 19.20. The Neo-Natal Mortality rate has been unchanged for many years and accounts for approximately half the Infant Mortality for England and Wales. All deaths during the early weeks of life have a good deal in common with the causes of stillbirths, and it is highly likely that intensified Ante-Natal care and skilful obstetrics will effect a reduction of both.

30 Luton mothers were confined outside the Borough, whereas 38 births occured in Luton to women usually resident elsewhere. From experience of the Ante-Natal Clinics it would seem that a few mothers arrange for confinement in London Hospitals or, in the case of newcomers to Luton, in their former home town because of the lack of facilities here. It may be anticipated that the tendency will be reversed with the opening of the Borough Maternity Hospital.

3(A). MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Borough Maternity Scheme centres about the Maternity Hospital and its satelite Ante-natal Clinics. The Hospital has its own Ante-natal Clinic in a structurally separate building in the Hospital grounds, and the Waller Street Ante-natal Clinic continues to serve the needs of the more central parts of the town.

The volume of Ante-natal work has once more increased greatly and during the year 1936, 29.18% of women who gave birth to a child attended, at one time or another, one of the Council's Ante-natal Centres.

TABLE I. NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES DURING THE YEAR 1936

1936	Waller Street.		Maternity Hospital.		Total
	First Attendance	Sub. Attendance	First Attendance	Sub. Attendance	
January	22	62	—	—	84
February	25	43	—	—	68
March	37	79	—	—	116
April	25	70	—	—	95
May	24	100	—	—	124
June	26	59	—	—	85
July	43	79	—	—	122
August	24	88	—	—	112
September	40	99	—	—	139
October	37	116	—	—	153
November	33	79	19	36	167
December	22	80	7	45	154
	358	954	26	81	1419

The following ancillary provisions were in operation on December 31st, 1936, in connection with Maternity work :—

1. **Hospital Treatment.**

An expectant mother suffering from complications connected with pregnancy is admitted, on the recommendation of a doctor, to the Borough Maternity Hospital.

2. **Home Helps.**

A list of women willing to act as Home Helps is kept by the Department and names are supplied to expectant mothers or local practitioners on request.

Financial assistance is granted in necessitous cases.

3. **Nutritive Foods.**

Nutritive Foods are supplied to expectant mothers in accordance with the Council's Scale.

4. Elastic Bandages and sterilized accouchement sets are supplied at cost price.
5. X-ray examinations are undertaken by the Bute Hospital under the Council's Scheme.

6. **Dental Treatment.**

The expectant mother may, on the recommendation of a Medical Officer, obtain dental treatment at the Surgery of the Council's Dental Surgeon at monthly sessions held at his private Consulting room. A report of the Dental Surgeon is set out elsewhere.

7. Educational Booklets and Leaflets are provided.

8. Injection treatment for varicose veins is arranged.

9. **Compensation of Midwives.**

Midwives are compensated to the extent of 15/- in respect of each case booked by a midwife, but afterwards admitted to the Maternity Hospital on the grounds that confinement in hospital is necessary for medical reasons.

The object of this provision is to ensure that Midwives shall not be deterred from referring cases for opinion to the Ante-natal Centres because of the fear that admission to hospital would result in pecuniary loss to them.

10. **Consultant Facilities.**

The Council's panel of Consultants is available in connection with the Council's Hospital and Ante-natal Centres, and also in connection with home confinements at the request of the private practitioner. The scope of Consultant service embraces ante-natal, intrapartum, and post partum conditions.

11. **Pathological Services and Isolation Hospital.**

The pathological work in connection with ante-natal and puerperal morbidity is undertaken in the Council's Bacteriological Laboratory. Cubicle accommodation is provided at the Spittlesea Hospital for cases of Puerperal Fever and all definite cases of Puerperal Fever and frank sepsis are transferred to this Hospital from the Maternity Hospital. The observation block in the Maternity Hospital is, therefore, reserved strictly for the observation of doubtful cases.

12. **Ambulance Service.**

An ambulance and driver are stationed at the Maternity Hospital.

3(B). STAFFING OF INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Each Infant Welfare Centre is staffed by Voluntary Workers, 2 Health Visitors, and a Consultant Medical Officer.

Broadly speaking, the Voluntary Workers are responsible for the social aspects of the work, and non-technical assistance. The Health Visitors weigh each child who attends, advise the mothers in certain cases, and refer cases in their discretion to the Centre Medical Officer for consultations. The Medical Officer not only sees cases referred to him for particular reasons, but also examines and reports on each child as a matter of routine at suitable intervals.

The work of an Infant Welfare Centre is for the most part educational, and advisory. Minor ailments are treated and simple dressings are undertaken in each of the district centres, but all cases of a serious nature are referred to their Private Medical Advisors or to a hospital for treatment.

Dried milks are supplied to the mothers on the advice of the Medical Officer as a rule at cost price, but where the family income falls below a stated figure, milk may be provided either at half-cost or free.

A few simple medicaments are also supplied to mothers at cost price but only in such circumstances and for such conditions that the preventive rather than the therapeutic aspect of welfare work is stressed.

3(C). CENTRAL DRESSING CLINICS.

A daily clinic for the treatment of such conditions as sticky eyes, sore buttocks, and other minor conditions which require constant supervision and for which the advice of a private practitioner would not as a rule be sought, is held in the Central Health Department. A Health Visitor is on duty each day in this Clinic and a Medical Officer is always available to deal with any special difficulties which may arise. The value of this daily clinic cannot be exaggerated, for it enables all the advantages of a centralised system to be combined with the merits of district clinics.

The extent of the work undertaken in the District Clinics and the Central Dressing Clinic, which act as clearing houses as well as supervisory centres, can be gauged from the statement that in December, 1936, 2,628 children were on the books of the several Centres, and during the year 27,323 children were weighed, 8,392 seen in consultation, and 1,589 were dealt with at the Central Dressing Clinic.

3(D). MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS IN LUTON.

	Day of Attendance.	*Time of Attendance.*	*Attends. during* 1936
Dressing Clinic, Health Department.	Daily	9-10 a.m.	1589
Ante-natal Clinic, Waller Street.	Tuesday and Friday	2-4.30 p.m.	1312 + 26 post
Maternity Hospital Ante-natal Clinic.	Monday and Thursday	10.30-12 a.m.	107 + 4 post
Dental Clinic.	1st Thursday each month	2-4.30 p.m.	153
Play Centre, Bury Park.	Friday	3-5 p.m.	450
Church Street, Infant Welfare Centre.	Monday	2-4 p.m.	3282
High Town Infant Welfare Centre.	Tuesday	2-4 p.m.	3349
Stopsley Infant Welfare Centre.	Wednesday	2-4 p.m.	2275
Lee Ward Infant Welfare Centre.	Wednesday	2-4 p.m.	3965
Castle Street Infant Welfare Centre.	Thursday	2-4 p.m.	2618
Beech Hill Infant Welfare Centre.	Thursday	2-4 p.m.	4314
Bury Park Infant Welfare Centre.	Friday	2-4 p.m.	3796
Limbury Infant Welfare Centre	Friday	2-4 p.m.	3724
		Total	30964

TABLE II. NATURE OF CONSULTATIONS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1936

	Church Street	Cobden Street	Lee Ward	Stopsley	Castle Street	Beech Hill	Bury Park	Biscot	Total
Routine Consultation...	642	714	443	478	670	468	577	366	4349
Feeding difficulties ...	91	103	165	68	74	169	95	139	904
Skin Conditions (including umbilical conditions)	105	105	111	49	86	125	64	113	758
Constipation	17	17	40	27	15	50	20	66	252
Diarrhoea	22	18	37	19	12	44	12	84	248
Ear, Nose and Throat...	49	42	43	25	28	27	38	37	289
Teeth	92	131	35	88	78	66	118	44	652
Ophthalmic	28	14	38	14	22	23	25	22	186
Bronchitis and Catarrh and Sore Throat and Cervical Adenitis ...	39	16	52	20	17	66	23	60	293
"Nervous" or "Difficult" ...	5	4	20	12	4	11	12	11	79
Debility	18	15	19	12	14	19	17	16	130
Rickets	1	6	5	1	2	3	1	7	26
Injury	—	1	11	—	—	3	2	7	24
Mental Deficiency ...	3	7	1	5	—	2	—	1	9
Orthopaedic	1	15	13	6	1	23	2	16	77
Phimosis	3	6	8	2	1	21	1	11	53
Other	7	11	8	1	—	10	2	5	44
Total	1123	1225	1049	827	1023	1130	1009	1006	8392

Other.—Meningocele, Worms, Acidosis, Pneumonia, Cruelty, Paranychia, Tongue Tie, Cleft Palate, Abscess, Dwarfism, F.B.I. Nose, Mastitis, Cystitis, Dysuria, Heart Disease.

TABLE III. NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC.

Name of Centre.	First Attendances		No. on Register at end of year	Consultations	Infants weighed
	Under 1 year	1-5 years			
Church Street	109	57	301	1123	3282
Cobden Street	123	48	362	1225	3349
Lee Ward	155	62	379	1049	3965
Stopsley	73	36	206	827	2275
Castle Street	83	51	299	1023	2618
Beech Hill	170	101	458	1130	4314
Bury Park	117	29	289	1009	3796
Biscot	132	69	334	1006	3724
Total	962	453	2628	8392	27323
1935	839	332	2105	8539	21264
1934	645	214	1705	8042	17399
1933	507	186	1446	7559	14546
1932	502	139	1441	7173	14285

TABLE IV. ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

1936 Month	Number of Attendances at Centres.																Totals.	
	Church Street		Cobden Street		Castle Street		Bury Park		Lee Ward		Beech Hill		Stopsley		Biscot.			
	Consul-tations	Weigh-ings	Consul-tations	Weigh-ings	Consul-tations	Weigh-ings	Consul-tations	Weigh-ings	Consul-tations	Weigh-ings.	Consul tations	Weigh-ings	Consul-tations	Weigh-ings	Consul-tations	Weigh-ings	Consul-tations	Weigh-ings
January ...	104	201	79	183	130	294	114	306	124	287	107	261	85	156	105	246	848	1934
February ...	99	206	90	229	85	197	90	286	82	262	92	332	81	155	70	230	689	1897
March ...	109	299	127	288	74	183	93	327	89	286	97	330	57	153	100	270	746	2136
April ...	69	183	72	182	97	196	85	324	77	273	113	370	59	151	52	196	624	1875
May ...	89	276	92	297	80	199	72	317	77	300	115	384	61	184	108	373	694	2330
June ...	103	323	118	273	64	192	51	272	60	299	57	327	70	192	73	270	596	2148
July ...	106	338	138	342	91	241	100	425	125	483	105	392	78	242	115	440	858	2903
August ...	86	321	49	212	61	173	57	265	61	299	80	294	42	142	56	242	492	1948
September	108	293	130	359	86	236	94	346	129	465	123	401	96	290	92	361	858	2751
October ...	92	277	103	315	77	234	98	402	79	340	89	401	70	215	112	458	720	2642
November	99	357	129	333	83	223	89	304	69	285	86	357	68	189	82	339	705	2387
December	59	208	98	336	95	250	66	222	77	386	66	465	60	206	41	299	562	2372
Totals ...	1123	3282	1225	3349	1023	2618	1009	3796	1049	3965	1130	4314	827	2275	1006	3724	8392	27323
Last year ...	1138	2368	1430	3295	1584	2831	948	3267	939	3062	1015	3359	938	1534	547	1548	853[illegible]	21264

3(E) DISPOSITION OF SPECIAL CASES FROM DISTRICT CLINICS.

The following diagram shows at a glance the means of dealing with various classes of cases which cannot be dealt with satisfactorily at the routine Infant Welfare Clinics. The dressing and observation clinic held daily at the Central Health Department has already been mentioned in connection with the disposition of cases from the several district centres, because with them it constitutes a unit from which cases are referred for special treatment.

Church Street	High Town	Lee Ward	Beech Hill	Bury Park Rd.	Stopsley	Castle Street	Limbury
1. Dressing and Observation Clinic. Central Health Department.							
2. Institute of Ray Therapy.							
3. Children's Hospital.							
4. Special Hospitals.							
5. Ophthalmic Clinic.							
6. Dental Clinic.							
7. Home Treatment (Private Practitioner) (District Nurses)							
8. Convalescent Home (Guild of Service).							
9. Play Centre.							
10. Diphtheria Immunisation.							
11. Special Clinic for Disposition and supervision of orthopaedic and nervous children.							

3(F). INSTITUTE OF RAY THERAPY.

The Borough of Luton is fortunate in possessing a branch of the Camden Town Institute of Ray Therapy to which cases may be referred for Ultra-Violet Light, Massage, X-Ray, or Electrical treatment. Cases are referred on the recommendation of a Clinical Medical Officer under the Council's scheme which was drawn up in consultation with the Medical Officer of the Institute of Ray Therapy.

The system of records and reports ensures the closest co-operation between the Medical Officers concerned.

The great majority of parents in Luton are able to pay the small sum asked for the treatment of their children, namely 6d., per treatment, a reduced rate accepted by the Institute in respect of cases referred from the Local Authority's Clinics. In the cases of children whose family income falls below an amount determined by the Council's scale, payments are made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The treatment of such cases as Active Rickets, Debility and Paralyses through these channels is an extremely valuable adjunct to the clinic system, and the cost to the Local Authority is no more than a fraction of the cost of establishing and maintaining a plant for the exclusive use of the Local Authority. 44 cases were treated at the Institute on behalf of the Local Authority. In only 17 cases were the parents unable to pay the fees asked and the cost of the scheme to the Local Authority was £7 6s. 6d.

3(G). HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Children in need of hospital treatment are referred as far as possible to the Children's Hospital, Luton. In a few instances cases have been referred to special hospitals in London either for an opinion or for in-patient treatment.

The Luton Children's Hospital is only rarely unable to accept in-patients referred from the clinics, and the value of the facilities thus afforded is beyond dispute.

When cases are referred for opinion to the out-patient department of the hospital, the Consultants concerned invariably provide most helpful reports.

A scale of charges was approved by the Council in December which will serve to regularise the amount recovered from parents in respect of a child for whose in-patient treatment the Local Authority has accepted responsibility.

3(H). HOME TREATMENT.

Cases requiring treatment in their homes are advised to call in their private Medical Advisor, and the Health Visitors follow up these cases

for the purpose of ascertaining if the advice has been carried out. For certain purposes the services of a District Nurse are requested, and although no special arrangement exists with the District Nursing Association, the necessary nursing assistance has always been forthcoming.

3(I). CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

The need for convalescent home treatment for children under the age of 5 in Luton is limited. Such cases as have come to the notice of the Clinic Medical Officers have been disposed of with the help of the Guild of Service, and in the case of children of poor parents with the financial assistance of the Mayor's Fund. In some instances there has been difficulty in obtaining suitable convalescent home treatment for pre-school children and the time is approaching when it will be appropriate for the Council to consider making arrangements for the reservation of places at suitable institutions.

3(J). SPECIAL CLINICS.

In the treatment of infants and pre-school children found to be suffering from defective vision, crippling and nervous disorders a close liaison with the School Medical Service is essential if continuity of treatment is ensured. It is hoped that this will become more general than heretofore when the new School Clinic and the new Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are functioning units.

In the absence of full facilities a beginning has been made and Speical Clinics have been held during the past year for cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthopaedic Cases.

A regular monthly Clinic has been held for the supervision and treatment of Infants and Toddlers found to be suffering from orthopaedic or crippling defects. 34 children have attended this Clinic.

Defective Vision and Squint.

A special Ophthalmic Clinic has been held once a month for the supervision, investigation, and treatment (including prescription of spectacles) of cases of defective vision and squint. 76 attendances were made by 49 children.

Orthoptic treatment, i.e. the remedying of squint by corrective training of the muscles of the eye ball, has been given at weekly clinics to six suitable cases with encouraging results.

The " Nervous," " Difficult " and " Problem " Child.

A regular monthly clinic has been held for investigation and advice in those cases, so frequently met with, where a child shows by behaviour disorders, bed wetting, night terrors and other symptoms of a similar nature, maladjustment to its environment. 23 such cases were investigated at the Special Clinic. For the further investigation, observation and treatment of those cases the experimental Play Centre established in connection with the

Bury Park Child Welfare Centre was used. It is hazardous at this early stage to venture well-defined conclusions with regard to the success of treatment in this type of case which must necessarily extend over a long period, but the immediate effect of treatment in many of the cases is sufficiently encouraging to show that there is scope for increased development in this direction. However much we may investigate and hope to treat the " Problem " child, nevertheless we are constantly faced with the truism that the "Problem" child means the "Problem" parent and "Problem" home, and we see more and more the need for an institution of the nature of a Domestic Advisory Bureau where parents may seek advice on matters which unremedied, inevitably lead to the development of a " Problem " home, a " Problem " parent and a resulting " Problem " child.

3(K). DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Leaflets in connection with the Council's Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme have been distributed in Infant Welfare Centres and many home visits paid by Health Visitors in connection with the scheme. Whilst Health Visitors are encouraged to explain the scheme to parents and if necessary to assist them in completing consent forms relating to children between the ages of 2 and 5, it has been the policy for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee not to bring to bear any pressure or coercion. During the year 1936, 202 children under the age of 5 years were immunised against diphtheria at the Council's Clinic.

3(L). DENTAL CLINIC.

Mr. W. McC. Graves Morris, L.D.S., part-time Dental Surgeon to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee reports as follows on the working of the Dental Clinic :—

	No. of Sessions	12
	No. of Gas Sessions	11
ADULTS.		
	No. of patients referred	79
	No. of patients who attended	31
	No. of attendances made	79
	No. of cases in which dentures were required	16
	No. of cases in which dentures were supplied	4
	Cost of dentures	£22
	Amount recoverable from patients ...	£9 12 6
CHILDREN.		
	No. of patients referred	82
	No. of patients who attended	58
	No. of attendances made	74

ANTE NATAL AND POST NATAL CASES.

The general state of dental health in the cases referred was very poor. Very few cases had had any previous systematic treatment, and many had

received no previous dental treatment whatever, with the result that most cases required almost complete extractions and subsequent dentures. A few cases have responded well to more conservative work, such as general mouth hygiene, fillings, scaling, and minimum number of extractions; and such a line of treatment has been adopted either on patients who have requested it, or who were selected on account of their more enlightened outlook. The idea that fillings are useless or at the best only a temporary measure is too prevalent and ingrained in a certain class of patient, and little benefit would be derived from making conservative dental surgery compulsory, and moreover it might antagonise them to the scheme.

It would be an advantage if cases could be referred as early as possible, as several cases requiring wholesale extractions did not present themselves until the seventh or eighth month of pregnancy, when only the alleviation of pain could be attempted and the patient referred until after parturition.

Several cases showed that pregnancy had a very deleterious effect on untreated caries.

Insufficient numbers have been seen to warrant an opinion as to whether pregnancy affects adversely a healthy dentition.

The majority of extractions were performed under continuous nasal nitrous oxide anaesthesia chiefly owing to the septic conditions present and at the general desire of the patients. There were no harmful after effects so far as could be ascertained.

CHILDREN.

The majority of the children referred required extensive treatment, and usually extractions. The extractions were performed chiefly for the relief of pain or gross sepsis. The minimum amount of surgical work was performed as in many cases the removal of all diseased teeth would have left an edentulous mouth. The patients were asked to report again in the event of pain and to come in for quarterly inspections.

An attempt was made in selected cases to preserve the posterior teeth by fillings, with some success.

Anaesthesia presented a difficulty with most of the children as their ages were under five years. In certain picked cases local analgesia was used successfully, but with the majority it was necessary to use a general anaesthetic, either Ethyl Chloride or Nitrous Oxide.

It would be profitable to the children if more came for examination, especially if they required no treatment, when some attempt could be made to get them accustomed to dental apparatus.

The treatment of a number of children in a private practice or house is very unsatisfactory, owing to lack of waiting and recovery rooms, and sound conduction. It would be a great help to the scheme if the sessions

were held at a dental clinic where there was a separate exit for the cases that had been seen, and where those who have had an anaesthetic do not mix with those who are waiting, but can stay in a recovery room, until ready to go home.

Under existing conditions a good deal of time is wasted unnecessarily because the mothers have very little control over their children and cannot give much assistance in looking after them until they are fully recovered.

No case was seen either at Spittlesea Hospital or the Maternity Hospital.

3(M). EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The education of parents in Baby craft and child nurture has continued to play an important part in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Policy. Several new leaflets and booklets were put into circulation during the year including a booklet which outlines for the benefit of citizens, the Maternity and Child Welfare Services of the Council.

Articles on matters of current interest have been contributed by Medical Officers of the Department to the publication " Better Health," and to the Local Press. Several lectures have also been given to the public by the Department's Staff.

At the time when diphtheria reached its peak severity the Director of Education arranged for a talk to be given to Head Teachers on the subject of " Diphtheria Control and Immunisation."

Cooking demonstrations have been arranged from time to time at Ante-natal Centres, and a valuable display of exhibits was arranged in connection with Baby Week held in July. Although it is proper that these rather specialised educational activities should be pursued, and mentioned here, it is, in my view, important to maintain a sense of proportion. Nothing in the way of a special activity can ever compete with, or replace, the background of personal advice day by day and week by week, given by Medical Officers and Health Visitors in the course of their routine duties, the cumulative effect of which must in the long run outweigh all other measures.

3(N). GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Maternity and Child Welfare activities of the Council may now be considered, for practical purposes complete. The complete co-ordination of School Medical and Child Welfare work has for some time been under consideration and its materialisation represents a final step in achieving a full and effective service according to modern standards. The happy results which ensue from wedding a system of Health Visitors with Voluntary Lady Workers is a great credit to everyone concerned. It is held in some quarters that there is greater efficiency where only full time Health Visitors are employed in Infant Welfare Centres, but the Centres in the Borough of Luton are a patent refutation of such a contention.

The Voluntary Workers are, quite properly, not asked to undertake what might be called the technical aspect of Welfare Work. They restrict themselves to the social aspects of Centre routine, the welcoming of new-

concerts, the provision of teas and the arrangement of social functions, which not only serve a valuable educational purpose, but which also introduce a delightful spirit that is in no way impeding to the medical or nursing work of the Centres. The Voluntary Worker is able to bring with her an enthusiasm which would perhaps be out of place in a purely professional worker, and her place as a valuable functionary in the Infant Welfare Centres of Luton seems assured.

The stress of Infant Welfare work is steadily changing from the therapeutic to the educational. More and more mothers attend regularly for advice while their children are fit and well. Severe illnesses and serious defects such as rickets and debility are increasingly rarely seen. The Infant Welfare Centres are, in fact, taking a foremost part in the great movement of preventive medicine which depends for its success on the understanding and practice of hygienic modes of life.

Far too many mothers cease to attend Centres after their children reach the age of 1 year. They are being encouraged to attend as much as possible so as to ensure a continuity of supervision from birth until the age of 5 years, when the medical care becomes the responsibility of the Education Authority. It is beyond doubt that the social activities of the Welfare Centres help enormously in keeping the Health Visitor and the Doctor in touch with children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

3(O). NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

An account of Welfare work would be incomplete without a mention of the splendid work of, and the valuable assistance given by, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. During 1936, the Inspectors were responsible for dealing with 12 cases on behalf of the Department and the closest co-operation resulted in a satisfactory issue in every case.

TABLE V. HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

1936	Children under 1 year		Children 1—5 years		Expectant Mothers		Special Visits		Infant Life Protection	Total Visits
	1st Visits	Re-Visits	1st Visits	Re-Visits	1st Visits	Re-Visits	Sickness Immunizing Other			
January	130	190	13	307	17	7	724		19	1407
February	108	248	30	397	44	18	308		58	1211
March	133	260	35	421	61	28	246		39	1223
April	102	221	26	389	24	14	140		34	950
May	97	179	29	413	13	10	111		4	856
June	90	92	15	200	4	7	144		12	564
July	141	146	35	294	16	9	73		25	739
August	114	137	30	313	16	3	45		22	680
September ...	130	156	27	189	10	8	474		48	1042
October	124	163	34	363	14	6	77		27	808
November ...	113	201	19	457	11	7	127		49	984
December ...	90	159	19	336	10	4	120		24	762
Totals ...	1372	2152	312	4079	240	121	2589		361	11226

TABLE VI. CONDITIONS FOUND BY HEALTH VISITORS

1936	MOTHER											
	Work.		Health.		Attendance at Childbirth		History of Tuberculosis	Feeding			Feeding at 6 months	
	House	Other	Good	Bad	Doctor	M'wife		B	A	B & A	B	A
January ...	86	10	85	11	52	44	—	66	21	7	28	60
February ...	93	15	93	15	43	65	—	76	14	10	39	52
March ...	99	17	104	12	47	69	4	86	17	8	56	49
April ...	101	16	102	15	60	57	2	83	16	11	38	70
May ...	106	18	108	16	54	70	3	90	14	15	55	53
June ...	102	22	110	14	63	61	3	93	12	10	63	44
July ...	97	15	98	14	58	54	—	83	19	7	25	31
August ...	101	20	105	16	67	54	2	98	14	4	—	—
September ...	105	21	114	12	63	63	—	99	13	10	—	—
October ...	95	9	92	12	48	56	1	74	15	10	—	—
November ...	102	10	102	10	44	68	—	82	12	9	—	—
December ...	112	15	111	16	47	80	—	95	12	12	—	—
Total ...	1199	188	1224	163	646	741	15	1025	179	113	304	359
1935 ...	1132	164	1173	123	649	647	28	877	250	107	461	464
1934 ...	969	139	1026	82	605	503	32	870	166	63	399	270
1933 ...	861	106	885	82	518	449	41	733	134	68	326	275
1932 ...	917	71	930	58	626	362	13	763	107	89	284	310

10 Records were unobtainable

4. INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932—PART V

The Superintendent Health Visitor is responsible for the general execution of Infant Life Protection work. As a general rule she undertakes initial or unusual home visits, whereas subsequent routine visiting is undertaken by the Health Visitors in their own districts.

Cases in which special medical examinations are required, or in which unusual action is called for, are submitted to the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Information with regard to foster children is obtained from the following sources :—

1. By Health Visitors in the course of routine visits.
2. From the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
3. By scrutiny of advertisements in local newspapers.
4. By enquiries of Head Teachers by arrangement with the School Nursing Staff.

No. of Fostermothers on Register (during the year) ...	31
,, ,, Children on Register, 31-12-35	16
Children transferred to other Districts	—
,, ,, to Parents	18
,, who attained the age of 9 yrs. during the year ...	1
,, legally adopted	1
,, on Register, 31-12-36.	26
Visits paid in connection with above	361

5. MATERNAL DEATHS—1936.

Eleven Maternal deaths occurred during 1936 in the Borough of Luton giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 0·75%. Each of these deaths was the subject of the usual confidential enquiry and the following general facts emerged.

Three of these cases were women usually resident in Dunstable who were transferred to hospitals in Luton on account of complications and died there. Causes of death are set out below and it will be seen that two deaths occurred in connection with abortion and in two other cases the primary causes of death were disease of the heart and Lobar Pneumonia, leaving only four deaths amongst women usually resident in Luton, primarily attributable to childbirth itself.

Dunstable Cases.

Anuria. Following blood transfusion.
Pneumonia.
Chronic nephritis and uraemia.

Luton Cases.

Cardiac Disease.
Lobar Pneumonia.
Post Partum Haemorrhage.
Eclampsia (two cases)
Pulmonary embolism.
Abortion (two cases).

6. BOROUGH MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The new Maternity Hospital, situated on the Dunstable Road, three miles from the centre of the town, was opened by Sir Comyns Berkeley, M.A., M.D., M.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G., on Thursday, the 8th October, 1936. The site has a total area of some 4½ acres and is immediately adjacent to the site on which it is proposed to erect the new Bute Hospital. The Hospital has 24 lying-in beds and will be able to take between 400 and 500 patients each year.

One four bedded ward will be used as far as possible for the treatment of abnormalities of pregnancy, and the " isolation block " is provided for observation purposes (all cases of established sepsis will be removed to the Council's Isolation Hospital). The Hospital carries its own Ante-natal Unit additional to the Ante-natal Clinic, Waller Street, which is maintained in the centre of the town.

Administrative Unit.

The Administration Block provides on the first floor sleeping accommodation for a resident doctor, matron, eleven nurses and seven maids, each bedroom being centrally heated and fitted with a lavatory basin. Three bathrooms, w.c.'s and a linen room complete the first floor accommodation. On the ground floor are situated the various staff sitting and dining rooms, sewing room, stores, kitchen, pantry and scullery, together with additional staff lavatories. A small laboratory-dispensary is also situated in this block.

The Main Clinical Units.

The Main Clinical Unit is connected to the administration block by means of a covered way, and comprises eight one-bed, four two-bed and two four-bed wards, admission room, consultant's room, observation ward, duty rooms, nurseries, two labour units and sink rooms, sterilizing room and various sluice rooms, bathrooms and linen stores. Floors throughout, except in sluice rooms and labour units are in Burma Teak blocks, waxed and polished and with Burma teak coved skirting. Walls are plastered and finished with a cream gloss enamel, ceilings being finished a cream flat. All internal angles are coved and all external rounded. All doors are of flush pattern and external ward doors and windows are of the steel casement type fixed to wood frames. Wards are fitted up with the surgeon type lavatory basin with wrist action control. Electric bell pushes are provided to each bed to ring to the duty room. Sluice rooms are fitted up with mackintosh sinks, bed-pan sterilizer, heated bed-pan drying rack and built-in bed-pan washers. Excellent natural lighting has been obtained by means of large windows and glazed roofing of the operating theatre type. Flush ceiling type shadowless artificial lighting is installed and emergency lighting is provided by means of a portable battery set. Electrical auxiliary heating is also provided, together with an electrical air purification system.

The Labour Unit.

The labour wards have been designed on the lines of a modern operating theatre. The floors of the two units are terrazzo with terrazzo-coved skirting. Walls are plastered and finished in cream enamel, ceilings being finished flat.

The Isolation Unit.

The Isolation block comprises three single bedded wards together with nursery, duty room, sluice room, bathroom and linen room, and is finished throughout as the ward block, a sterilizing unit being provided in the sluice room.

The Ante-natal Unit.

The Ante-natal unit provides accommodation for the out-patient treatment of expectant mothers and comprises waiting, preparation and examination rooms. The unit is finished internally as the ward block.

Porter's Lodge.

The Porter's Lodge is situate near the main entrance and the accommodation provided consists of kitchen, sitting room, offices, three bedrooms and bathroom. The garage for the ambulance adjoins the lodge.

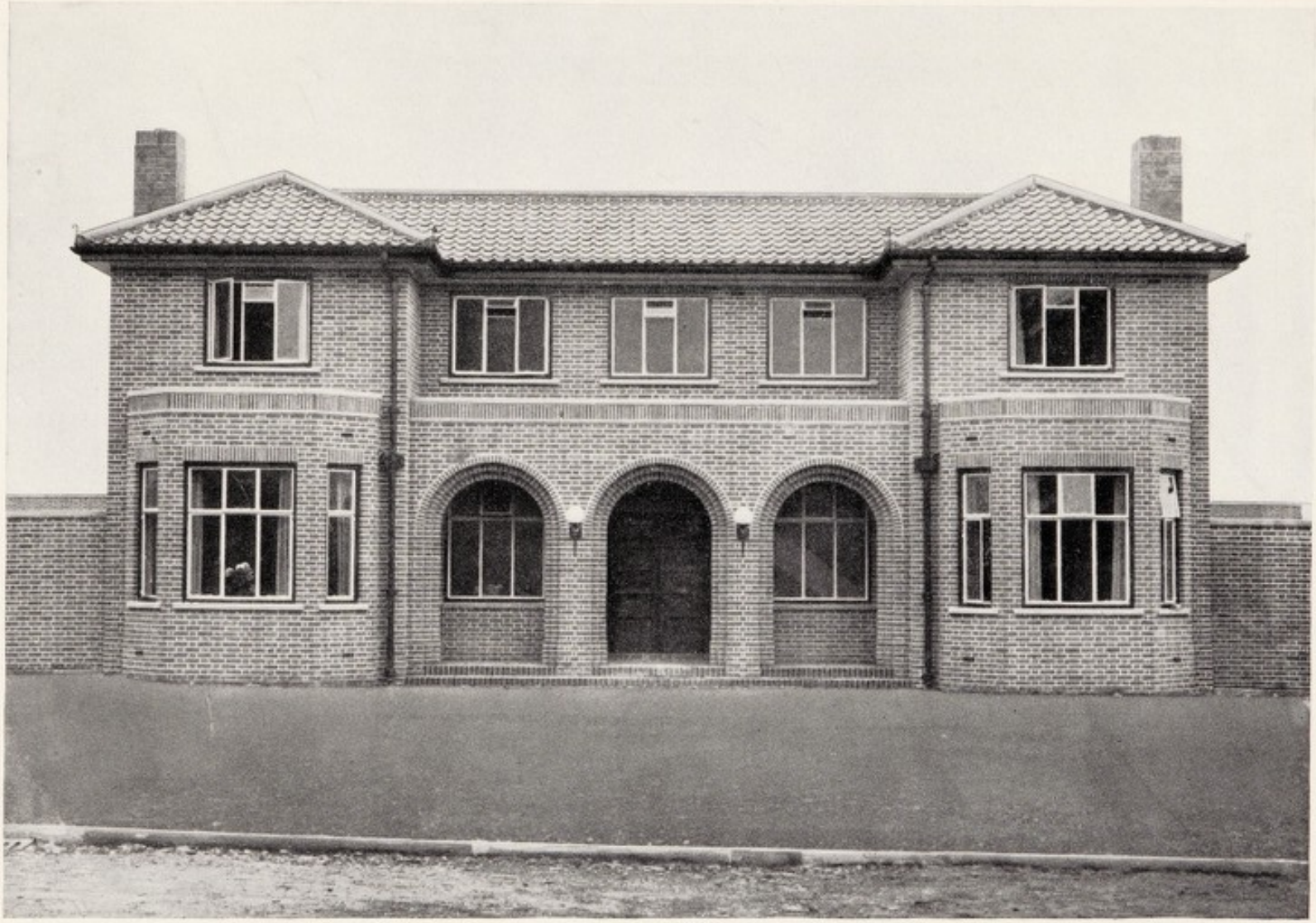
Laundry.

The Laundry is situated at the far end of the site, and has been designed and equipped to deal with a future hospital of 50 beds.

Special Medical Features.

Wards.

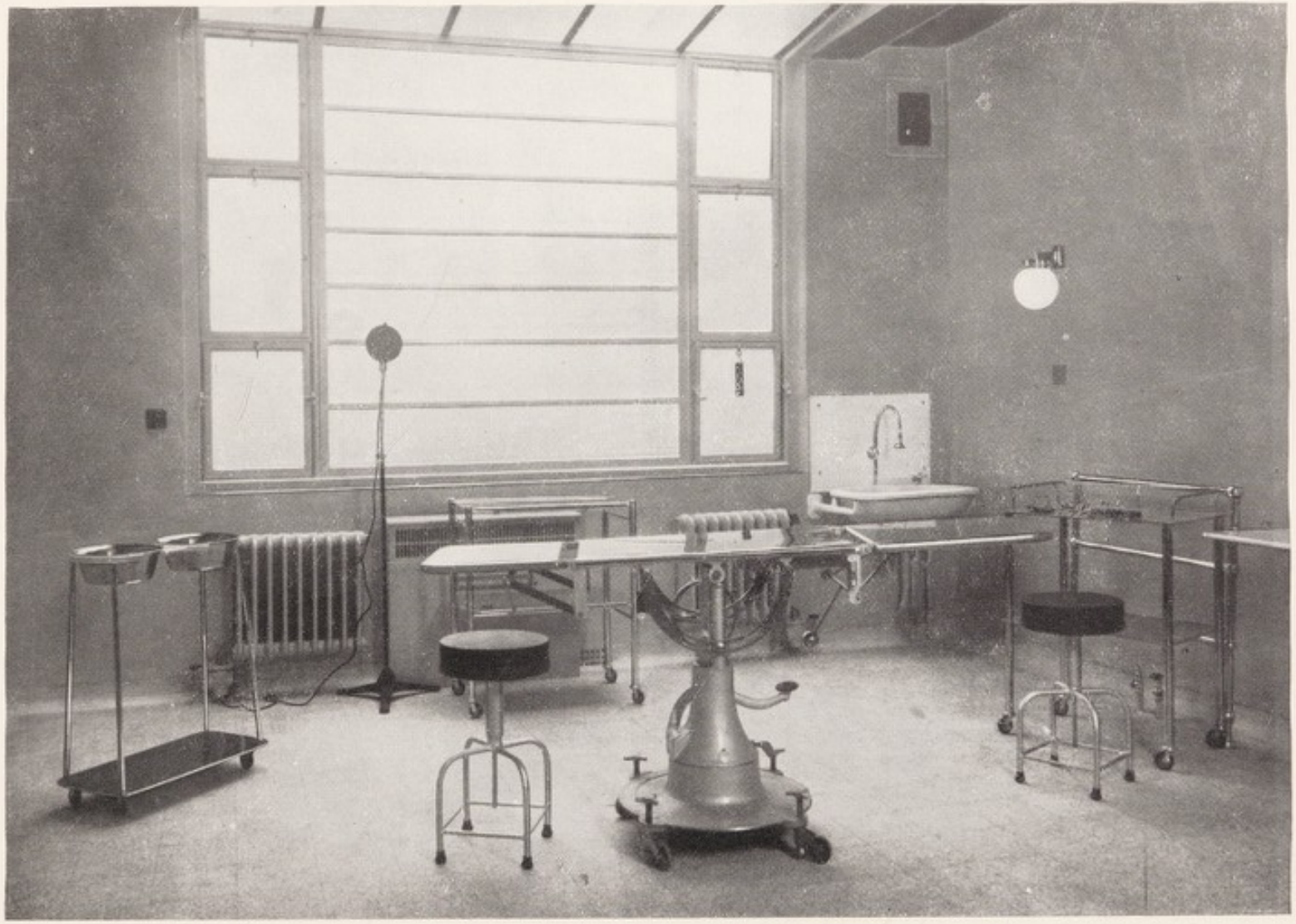
Ward beds are finished in aluminium and provided with a back rest. There are two " Fowler " position bedsteads. A specially designed wooden locker, which serves the additional purposes of a bed tray and a seat for visitors, stands at each bedside. There is a surgeon's lavatory basin with controlled fittings in each ward.



Borough Maternity Hospital. Administrative Block

Borough Maternity Hospital. Ante-Natal Unit

Borough Maternity Hospital. Four Bedded Ward



Borough Maternity Hospital. Operating Theatre

Sluice Rooms.

Built-in mechanical bed pan washers have been installed with a moveable panel to permit access to the posterior plumbing, and all metal fittings are chromium plated.

Nurseries.

The pedestal babies' baths are of modern design and are operated by foot action with a checking and mixing valve. Each Nursery is provided with a specially designed portable air-conditioning apparatus which will enable the humidity of the atmosphere to be controlled against wet and dry bulb readings.

Labour Unit.

Concealed electric shadowless, roof lighting is used in the theatre. The surgical finishing is of modern design in stainless tubular steel. The Sterilizing Room is fitted with the best possible apparatus. It comprises a high pressure dressings sterilizer, bowl and instrument sterilizers and a water sterilizer. The constituents of this unit are open, but built-in instrument cabinets have been provided. Auxiliary electric heating in addition to radiator heating and extraction ventilation fans have been provided in each labour unit.

Noise Prevention.

Pneumatic noise preventing catches have been fitted to doors in the Labour Unit, and rubber rimmed noiseless sanitary appliances have been provided throughout the hospital.

The Hospital was erected and equipped at a total cost of £34,202, apportioned as shown below.

	£
Land	1,521
Hospital Buildings	23,547
Engineering items	3,814
Laundry—buildings	1,315
—machinery	1,080
Furnishings and equipment	2,504
Ambulance	421
	£34,202

Medical Staff.—Clinical.

1. A Panel of London Consultants.
2. A Panel of four local visiting obstetricians.
3. Resident Medical Officer.

Administrative.

Co-ordinating Officer—Medical Officer of Health.
Medical Superintendent—Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who is also Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Medical Staff of the hospital, it will be seen, has taken the form envisaged in last year's report. With only a short experience to go upon it would be presumptious to say very much about these arrangements, yet

it can be said that they have already proved more than satisfactory and promise well. The backing given by the panel of consultants, particularly by Mr. Arnold Walker who visits the hospital monthly, has proved of inestimable value to both clinical and administrative officers. A consultant of Mr. Walker's standing in the profession sets and helps to maintain a high standard and a good tone, provides an ultimate court of appeal in problems of obstetric and hospital administration, and generally serves to guide clinical policy. The Panel of local practitioners has already made for itself an assured place in the hospital routine, and any modification could only be accepted with reluctance. Owing to the distance, short though it is in terms of modern transport, of Luton from the nearest Consultant Obstetrician, an obstetric administration which places the Resident Medical Officer under the direction and supervision of a busy Consultant and also makes the consultant responsible for dealing with emergencies admitted to the hospital is precluded. In no field of medicine is immediate professional co-operation more important than in connection with child-birth and because of this fact a man on the spot acting in co-operation with the Resident Medical Officer must always play an integral part in any staff of a smooth working Maternity Hospital. It is already clear that the hospital will serve as an institute for the reception of obstetric abnormalities arising in the Borough and surrounding districts, and it is not too much to hope that by concentrating this experience in the hands of members of the local practitioners panel they will be enabled to maintain contact with a sufficient volume of abnormal obstetrics to provide an ever increasingly valuable medical service to women during childbirth. Time may show that some slight modification of the provisions outlined should be considered, but the general principles are sound.

Nursing Staff.

The full establishment provides for—	*Appointed before 31st December, 1936—*
Matron	Matron
Senior Sister	Senior Sister
Junior Sister	Junior Sister
5 Staff Nurses	2 Staff Nurses
4 Assistant Nurses	2 Assistant Nurses

Domestic Staff.

Full establishment provides for—	*Appointed before 31st December, 1936—*
Cook	Cook
5 Maids	4 Maids
Sewing Maid	Sewing Maid
Laundry Staff	Charwoman
Engineer and Gardener Handyman	Engineer

There has been a not unusual difficulty in obtaining both Staff Nurses and Assistant Nurses and there is every reason to believe that an ultimate solution to the problem will only be found when the hospital becomes a Training School for Midwives. In the immediate future it is almost certain that the problem will be accentuated rather than diminished because of the

unusual demand which must arise for midwives acting as whole-time servants to Local Authorities in pursuance of the Midwives' Act, 1936.

County Cases.

Arrangements have been made with the Bedfordshire County Council to receive cases in which a medical practitioner certifies that admission to hospital is desirable on medical grounds at an overall charge to the County of £9 9s. 0d. per case. The County is responsible for making payment to the Borough Council and for recovering such proportion of the fee from the patient as is due according to the County Scale. Cases of obstetric abnormality occurring in Public Assistance Institutions are considered to be within the scope of this provision and the certifying Medical Officer in these cases will normally be the Public Assistance Medical Officer.

Clinical Statistics.

No. of patients in hospital, 1st January, 1936	—
No. of patients admitted during the year	40
No. of patients in hospital, 31st December, 1936	11
No. of patients died during the year	2
Admissions. (a) Confinements	29
(b) For Ante-natal or post-natal treatment	11

No. of patient days.

Ante and Post-natal treatment	153	
Confinements	346	
	—	499
Average duration of in-patient treatment of women delivered in hospital...		11.93 days

Proportion of patients delivered by		
(a) Midwives...	28	
(b) Doctors	1	
	—	29

Cases booked at Ante-natal Clinics.

(a) Discharged well	17
(b) Transferred	1
(c) Died	1
(Did not attend Ante-natal Clinic)	
(d) Discharged undelivered	8

Cases admitted as emergencies.

(a) Discharged well	8
(b) Transferred	3
(c) Died	1

Number of primiparae	14
Number of multiparae	26 (23 patients)

Of the emergency cases 6 were primiparae and 6 were multiparae.

Operations performed.

Rupture of membranes for induction of labour	3
Blood Transfusion	1
Perineal repair	2

Number of extraordinary calls on Consultant Staff		4
For the following reasons—		
Mothers—Ante-natal	3	
Intra-natal	—	
Post-natal	1	
Infants	—	
No. of patients attended by members of Practitioners' Panel... ...		4
No. of attendances by members of Practitioners' Panel		21
No. of attendances by practitioners in emergency cases		9
No. of Borough Cases	27	
No. of County Cases	3	
	—	30
No. of cases month by month—		
October	4	
November	11	
December	15	
Daily average month by month—		
October	3.11	
November	6.50	
December	8.54	
Daily average for the year		6.53
Maximum No. of patients on any one day		14

Forceps Rate — 0%

29 viable children were born to 29 mothers. Of these 24 left the hospital alive and well, 5 were stillborn and none died.

Note on Stillbirths and Infantile Deaths.

Stillbirths.

Toxaemia	4
Prolonged labour in cardiac case and cord 3 times round neck	1

Feeding.

Breast fed alone	20
Breast fed supplemented by artificial food	2
Artificial food alone	2

Presentations and abnormal conditions.

Presentations.

Occipito Anterior	26
Occipito Posterior	1
Normal Breech	2
Abnormal Breech	—
Face	—
Brow	—
Delivered elsewhere	—

Ante partum haemorrhage	—
Placenta Praevia	2
Accidental haemorrhage	1
Post partum haemorrhage	—
Manual removal of placenta	—
Prolapse of cord	—
Organic Disease of Heart	1
Hydramnios	—
Toxaemia of pregnancy admitted for treatment	—
Post partum Eclampsia	—
Puerperal Pyrexia according to B.M.A. Standard	2
Uterine Infection	—
Breast Infection	—
Urinary infection	2
No cause found	—
Sundries	—

Attendances at Ante-natal Centres.

Hospital Cases.		*Outside Cases.*	
Hospital Clinic	Waller Street Clinic	Hospital Clinic	Waller Street Clinic
105	104	2	1208

No. of sessions — 113

No. of attendances at School for Mothers	—
No. of attendances at Post-natal Sessions	2
No. of bookings	83

Maternal Deaths.

1 Pulmonary embolism during puerperium. Thrombosed veins during pregnancy.

1 Anuria for 4 days after delivery following blood transfusion. Placenta Praevia.

Observations.

It is already apparent that the hospital has gained the confidence of local Medical Practitioners and equally that obstetric emergencies from the neighbourhood will be concentrated there. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that two Maternal Deaths have to be reported from so small a number of deliveries, yet it cannot be too often repeated that if the hospital serves its purpose to the full almost every Maternal Death for the Borough and Southern half of Bedfordshire will necessarily occur there. In both instances the cases were admitted as emergencies; one died from suppression of urine following a Toxic haemorrhage and the other from Pulmonary embolism which was demonstrated at post-mortem examination and arose from thrombosed veins of long standing. The number of still births is high and is attributable to the very high proportion of toxaemias admitted to the hospital.

7. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES' ACTS

Consequent upon an order of the Ministry of Health, County powers in respect of the Midwives' Acts, 1902/1926, were transferred to the Borough Council and on 1st July, 1936 the Borough Council became a Local Supervising Authority.

The transfer was made with the full knowledge and approval of the County Authorities, and I would like to record my gratitude to Dr. Cuthbert G. Welch, County Medical Officer of Health for his helpful co-operation and advice in connection with the transfer.

The number of midwives practising in the Borough on 1st July, 1936, who had, therefore, notified their intention to practise to the County Council, was 30. Nine gave notice (to the Borough Council) of intention to practise during the year and 39 were practising on the 31st December, 1936.

1. No of Midwives Practising.

No. of Midwives practising—1.7.36	30
No. of midwives notifying their intention to commence practice	9
No. of midwives notifying their intention to cease practice	Nil
No. practising on 31.12.36	39

2. Notifications.

During the half year ended 31.12.36 the following notifications have been received from midwives :—

(*a*)	intention to practise	9
(*b*)	intention to cease practice	Nil
(*c*)	change of address	2
(*d*)	change of name	Nil
(*e*)	sending for medical help	69
(*f*)	stillbirths occurring in practice	7
(*g*)	deaths occurring in practice	
	i Mothers	Nil
	ii Infants	4
(*h*)	laying out the dead	2
(*i*)	liability to be a source of infection	4
(*j*)	substitution of Artificial feeding	7

3. Inspector of Midwives' Visits.

Routine Inspection Visits	... ...	20
,, (Midwife out)	... ...	8
Special enquiry visits in respect of notifications.		
(*a*)	Medical Help	83
(*b*)	Stillbirths	7
(*c*)	deaths occurring in practice	Nil
(*d*)	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1
(*e*)	Laying out the Dead ...	2
(*f*)	To supervise disinfection ...	13
(*g*)	Other visits	52
	Total	186

Stillbirths.

As set out above 7 stillbirths and 4 infantile deaths occurred in midwives' practices during the year. Each was the subject of a special enquiry of which details are given elsewhere.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever and four of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred in midwives' practice.

Reference is made elsewhere to epidemiological circumstances which occurred in respect of cases attended by a midwife.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case occurred in midwives' practices during 1936, but vision was unimpaired as the result of treatment.

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDWIVES WORK.

Attended no cases	1
Attended less than five cases	1
Attended between 5 and 10 cases ...	2
Attended between 10 and 25 cases ...	3
Attended between 25 and 50 cases ...	7
Attended between 50 and 100 cases ...	5
Attended between 100 and 200 cases ...	3

During the period 1st July to 31st December, 1936 medical aid was sought in 69 of the midwives' cases.

During this period 36 accounts amounting to £59 6*s*. 0*d*. were received from Medical Practitioners for services rendered in response to requests for medical help from midwives, and the sum of £28 10*s*. 9*d*. is recoverable from patients.

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1936.

Private Practice	22
Maternity Hospital	6
Public Assistance Hospital	7
Private Maternity Homes	4
Total	39

In October, 1936, a local Midwives' Association was formed upon the recommendation and with the guidance of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Midwives' Act, 1936.

This Act was the subject of a special report which was still under consideration on the 31st December, 1936.

8. NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Delegation of powers by the County Council resulted in the Borough Council becoming the Local Supervising Authority on 1st July, 1936. The following table indicates sufficiently the position.

Name of Nursing Home.	Date of Registration with Luton Borough Council.	DIVISION OF BEDS.			
		Maternity	Surgical	Medical	Total
WESTDALE	1.7.36 (formerly registered with County Council)	5	—	—	5
BELLE VUE	1.7.36 (formerly registered with County Council)	—	3	5	8
HAVEN NURSING HOME	1.7.36 (formerly registered with County Council)	4	—	—	4
		9	3	5	17

First inspections were carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

Subsequent inspections numbering 17 have been made by the Superintendent Health Visitor. It has been the policy of the Department to make all inspections as helpful as possible and any little matters requiring remedy have been dealt with at once after informal advice.

9. LEGISLATION.

The Luton Corporation Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V. Ch lxxxvii).
Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1846, adopted July, 1871.
Infectious Diseases (Not.) Act, 1889, adopted January, 1896.
Infectious Diseases (Prev.) Act, 1890, adopted January, 1896.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II, III, IV and V, adopted May, 1891.
Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted January, 1908.
Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II, III, IV and V, 9th November, 1925.
Ventilation of Buildings, adopted 2nd February, 1932.
Regulations as to Movement of Sheep, adopted 27th June, 1933.
Employment of Children, adopted 5th June, 1934.

The following provisions of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, are in force in the Borough :—

Sections 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, and 86 of Part VII, and Parts VIII and IX, under an Order made by the Secretary of State No. 172460/3 dated 4.1.09 and Parts II, III, IV, V, and VI, and Sections 92 and 95 comprised in Part X (Subject to certain conditions and adaptions) under an Order dated 15.3.09.

Order No. 57250, dated 30th June, 1911, confirming an Order under Section 51 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, declaring the following trades or businesses, viz. :—

(*a*) Dealer in Hides, Skins, and Fats ; (*b*) Fish Fryer ;
to be Offensive Trades.

Name.	*When made by Council.*
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements ...	5th Feb., 1929
Management and use of Baths	7th July, 1896
Slaughter Houses	5th Mar., 1929
Common Lodging Houses	7th July, 1896
Nuisances	5th Feb., 1929
Regulation under D.A.A. and Glanders Order, 1907	5th Feb., 1908
Regulations as to Pig Dealers	2nd Feb., 1909
Regulations Underground Sleeping Rooms ...	15th April, 1924

10. REPORT ON THE IMMIGRATION TO LUTON DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS. 1931—1936 (March).

During the Overcrowding Survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, the opportunity was taken of ascertaining the number of immigrant families to the Town during the past five years.

The results of the enquiry have been tabulated, and the attached schedule shows the ward distribution of the total number of families residing within the Borough, together with the ward distribution and venue of immigrant families.

It will be seen that of the total of 24,233 families residing in the Borough a total of 3,172 families, or 13.09%, have come to live in Luton during the past five years.

The greatest number of families, 1,247, emigrated from London and the Home Counties, 243 families came from Scotland, 239 from Wales, and 77 from Overseas. Only 7 families came from Ireland.

It will also be noted from the table that of the families housed in each Ward, Leagrave and Limbury Wards are housing the greatest percentage of immigrant families, 28.04% and 25.59% respectively, whereas only 6.03% and 6.64% are accommodated in the High Town and South Wards.

It is also clearly shown that immigration to the Town is still increasing. In 1931 a total of 99 immigrant families is shown whereas in 1935, 1,395 families took up residence within the Borough. Of the total of 3,172 immigrant families, 18, or 0.57% were found to be living in overcrowded conditions.

The total immigrant population is, however, not fully accounted for in the schedule, for no account has been taken of those persons who are " boarders " in the Town, as the following figures indicate :—

Population (Overcrowding Survey)	84,372
Population (Census 1931)	68,523
Total increase in population	15,749
Less excess of births over deaths	1,423
Total Immigrant Population	14,326
Estimate of Immigrant Population represented in schedule (3,172 × 3.8 (average size of family))	12,053
Immigrant population *not* accounted for in schedule	2,273

Through the media of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the School Medical Service, a survey of the physical standard of the immigrant children has been carried out and a report setting out the findings of these surveys has been submitted elsewhere.

TABLE I.	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935/March 1936	Total
North West ...	—	14	36	90	177	317
North East ...	6	17	48	75	173	319
London & H.C. ...	58	121	224	346	498	1247
Midlands	10	35	55	96	97	293
East & S.E. ...	10	31	55	66	84	246
West & S.W. ...	5	2	24	34	23	88
South	2	4	9	37	44	96
Scotland	—	3	24	91	125	243
Wales	4	7	25	56	147	239
Ireland	1	1	—	3	2	7
Overseas	3	11	16	22	25	77
Total	99	246	516	916	1395	3172

Total Number of Immigrant Families	3,172
Total Number of Families in the Borough	24,233
Percentage of Immigrant Families	13.09%
Percentage of Lutonian Families	86.91%

Overcrowded Families.

Number of Overcrowded Immigrant Families	18 or 0.57%
Number of Overcrowded Lutonian Families	107 or 0.44%

TABLE II. IMMIGRANT FAMILIES TO LUTON SHOWING WARD DISTRIBUTION DURING THE YEARS 1931-1935/March, 1936.

WARDS	LUTONIANS		NORTH WEST		NORTH EAST		LONDON & H.C		MIDLANDS		EAST & S.E.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
CENTRAL	2136	91.09%	11	0.47%	25	1.07%	66	2.81%	21	0.89%	16	0.68%
WARDOWN	3459	92.56%	24	0.64%	23	0.61%	130	3.48%	24	0.64%	29	0.78%
DALLOW	2710	83.80%	45	1.39%	57	1.76%	165	5.10%	39	1.20%	34	1.05%
HIGHTOWN	2774	93.97%	9	0.30%	10	0.34%	71	2.41%	21	0.71%	19	0.64%
ST. MARY'S	2555	92.37%	10	0.36%	17	0.61%	79	2.86%	33	1.19%	22	0.79%
SOUTH	2221	93.36%	13	0.55%	15	0.63%	65	2.73%	15	0.63%	10	0.42%
LEAGRAVE	1686	71.96%	86	3.69%	61	2.60%	259	11.05%	53	2.26%	47	2.01%
LIMBURY	2197	74.41%	109	3.69%	94	3.18%	300	10.15%	62	2.09%	59	1.99%
STOPSLEY	1323	86.86%	10	0.66%	17	1.12%	112	7.35%	25	1.64%	10	0.66%

WARDS	WEST & S.W.		SOUTH		SCOTLAND		WALES		IRELAND		OVERSEAS	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
CENTRAL	7	0.30%	2	0.085%	39	1.66%	15	0.64%	2	0.085%	5	0.21%
WARDOWN	6	0.16%	7	0.19%	10	0.27%	19	0.51%	—	—	6	0.16%
DALLOW	10	0.31%	26	0.80%	79	2.44%	56	1.73%	1	0.031%	12	0.37%
HIGHTOWN	4	0.14%	5	0.17%	16	0.54%	20	0.68%	—	—	3	0.10%
ST. MARY'S	17	0.61%	7	0.25%	15	0.54%	5	0.18%	2	0.072%	4	0.15%
SOUTH	4	0.17%	11	0.46%	10	0.42%	8	0.33%	1	0.042%	6	0.25%
LEAGRAVE	17	0.73%	17	0.73%	44	1.88%	60	2.56%	—	—	13	0.55%
LIMBURY	21	0.71%	18	0.61%	21	0.71%	53	1.79%	—	—	20	0.67%
STOPSLEY	2	0.13%	3	0.20%	9	0.59%	3	0.20%	1	0.066%	8	0.52%

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1(A). GENERAL.

Luton, which has an area of 8,234 acres, is situated in a valley between the Chiltern Hills, at 200-400 feet above sea level in the town, rising to 400-600 feet above sea level on the surrounding hills. It is mainly built upon the upper chalk, with loam and clay deposits.

Meteorology.—The Luton Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Surveyor, is situated in Wardown Park, New Bedford Road, from where the following observations were taken :—

Sunshine.—The total number of hours of sunshine during the year was 1,199.2, the sunniest day being May 19th, 1936, when 14.4 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall during the year amounted to 27.10 inches, the wettest day being July 2nd, 1936, when 1.08 inches of rain fell.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature during the year was 83°F., recorded on June 20th, 1936, whilst the minimum temperature was 14°F. on January 19th, 1936, the mean temperature being 48.5°F.

Wind.—The prevailing winds during the year were N.E. and S.W.

The following table shows the maximum and minimum temperatures, hours of sunshine, rainfall, and number of wet days per month during the twelve months ended December 31st, 1936.

	No. of hours Sunshine.	*Temperatures (in Degrees Fahrenheit).*			*Rainfall in inches.*	*No. of wet days.*
		Max.	*Min.*	*Mean.*		
January	36.1	54	14	34.0	3.54	18
February	63.3	52	17	34.5	2.46	12
March	74.9	61	24	42.5	1.19	16
April	117.4	63	26	44.5	1.15	11
May	153.6	73	31	52.0	0.49	6
June	189.6	83	39	61.0	3.70	16
July	128.7	74	45	59.5	5.00	19
August	156.9	81	42	61.5	0.23	4
September	80.3	72	37	54.5	2.97	17
October	100.9	64	28	46.0	1.59	14
November	43.4	58	28	43.0	2.65	13
December	54.2	55	23	39.0	2.13	15

1(B). WATER SUPPLY.

Luton has an abundant supply of excellent water derived from deep wells in the chalk situated in Runley Wood and Crescent Road, which is distributed throughout the Borough by the Luton Water Company.

From information supplied by the Luton Water Company, the total amount of water supplied during the year ended December 31st, 1936, was 1,084,113,574 gallons, whilst the amount supplied during December, 1936, was 89,200,000 gallons, of which it is estimated that 34,113,100 gallons were used for industrial purposes, thus leaving 54,889,100 gallons for domestic use. Assuming that the population of the Borough was 84,372, the total number of gallons used per head per day was approximately 35.2, an average of 13.48 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes and 21.72 gallons per head per day for domestic use.

The water supply from these sources is constant, and is distributed by means of iron conduits. In the older parts of the Borough there are still a number of stand pipes situate in common yards, which supply a varying number of houses, but these are being abolished as quickly as possible in an effort to obtain a separate supply of water to each individual dwelling-house.

During the year the Water Company have extended their mains in order to supply the following districts :—

Putteridge Road.
Oakley Road.
Dunstable Road.
Leagrave Road.
Farley Hill.
Old Bedford Road.
New Bedford Road.
Stockingstone Road.
Hart Lane.
Chaul End Lane.
Dallow Road.
Bramingham Road.

In the new portion of the Borough, which was incorporated in April, 1933, there are still a number of houses which obtain their supply from driven tube wells. Each year, however, this number is being reduced, due to the extension of the Water Company's mains and the connection thereto of the premises involved.

During the year a number of such premises were connected to the town mains. The number of premises which are not yet connected to the water mains may be summarised as follows :—

No. of premises.	*Present source of Water supply.*	*Remarks.*
18	Shallow Wells	Town mains supply available.
15	Shallow Wells	Town mains supply not available.
3	Shallow Wells	Used for trade purposes only. Town mains supply in addition.
2	Deep Wells	Used for industrial and drinking purposes. Town mains supply available in case of emergency.
2	Filtered Rainwater	Town mains available—premises occupied by owners.

No. of premises	*Present source of Water Supply*	*Remarks*
1	Town mains supply situate at a distance of approx. ½ mile from premises concerned.	Water carried from terminus of water mains to premises.

Samples of water are taken periodically from the town mains at various points for chemical and bacteriological examination. The following is a copy of the Analyst's latest report on the mains supply (taken December 22nd, 1936) :—

Chemical Analysis.	*Grains per gallon.*
Saline Ammonia	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0006
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.050
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.365
Nitrites	nil
Chlorine	1.0
Hardness. Total	21.0
Do. Permanent	3.5
Total solid matter	24.5

The sample was clear and free from smell.

Bacteriological Examination.	
Number of organisms per c.c. growing at 20°C. in 3 days	42
Liquefying organisms	2
Number of organisms per c.c. growing at 37°C. in 48 hours	2
Bacillus Coli	absent from 100 c.c.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a few mineral and vegetable fragments.

Opinion.

This is a hard water of good organic purity, and quite suitable for all dietetic use.

Sample No.	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
Supplied from ...	Shallow Well	Town Main	Town Main	Shallow Well	Shallow Well	Shallow Well	Storm Water Sewer Effluent	Swim'ng Bath (Closed in)	Open Air Swim'ng Pool	Town Main	Town Main	Shallow Well	Town Main
Analysis in grains per gallon :—													
Saline Ammonia ...	0.0004	0.0024	0.0003	0.0003	0.0013	0.0004	—	0.0126	0.0111	0.0007	0.0002	0.0007	0.0002
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0010	0.0006	0.0008	0.0012	0.0015	0.0014	—	0.0056	0.0091	0.0114	0.0014	0.0014	0.0006
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F....	0.045	0.052	0.031	0.043	0.034	0.021	—	0.062	0.059	0.037	0.047	0.023	0.017
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0.566	0.317	0.315	0.321	0.335	0.411	—	0.608	0.452	0.545	0.396	0.512	0.617
Nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Slight Trace	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	8.9	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.8
Hardness (total) ...	24.0	21.0	21.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	—	20.5	21.0	23.0	21.0	22.0	22.0
Hardness (permanent)	6.0	3.5	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	—	14.0	8.5	6.0	4.0	5.0	5.0
Total Solid Matter ...	34.3	27.3	29.4	28.7	28.7	31.5	—	40.6	31.5	30.8	28.0	33.6	29.4
Free Chlorine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological Examination :—													
Number of Organisms per c.c. growing at 20° C. in 4 days* ...	43	312	496	54	34	8	—	1,250	2	68	112	140	60
*3 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquefying Organisms	7	10	4	6	25	0	—	Nil	2	20	22	4	11
Number of Organisms per c.c. growing at 37° C. in 48 hours ...	2	5	75	6	5	3	—	1,200	3	3	1	4	1
Bacillus Coli	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Present in 50 c.c. absent from 25 c.c.	Present in 25 c.c. absent from 10 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	—	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.

Sample No.	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164
Supplied from ...	Well	Town Main	Town Main	Town Main	Town Main	Shallow Well	Shallow Well	Shallow Well	Shallow Well	Filtered Rain-water	Town Main	Shallow Well
Analysis in grains per gallon :—												
Saline Ammonia ...	0.0011	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	0.0004	0.0202	0.0004	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0024	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0012	0.0008	0.0010	0.0008	0.0025	0.0006	0.0006
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F. ...	0.025	0.031	0.018	0.018	0.056	0.051	0.049	0.027	0.035	0.132	0.050	0.069
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0.541	0.354	0.323	0.344	0.342	0.348	0.573	0.444	0.352	Trace	0.365	0.528
Nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.0	1.0
Hardness (total) ...	22.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	25.0	25.0	22.0	22.0	3.0	21.0	22.0
Hardness (permanent)	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.5	7.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	3.5	4.0
Total Solid Matter ...	30.8	24.5	23.1	23.8	24.5	30.8	31.5	29.4	31.5	5.6	24.5	28.0
Free Chlorine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological Examination :—												
Number of Organisms per c.c. growing at 20° C. in 4 days* ...	440	237	34	186	71	1,800	140	393	1,300	uncount-able	42	59
*3 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquefying Organisms	140	1	15	2	6	6	15	9	100	uncount-able	2	5
Number of Organisms per c.c. growing at 37° C. in 48 hours ...	42	9	10	3	4	104	56	165	87	20	2	10
Bacillus Coli	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 10 c.c. present in 25 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 50 c.c. present in 100 c.c.	present in 100 c.c. absent from 50 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.	absent from 100 c.c.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON WATER SUPPLIES.

Sample No. 140.—Sample taken on 22nd June, 1936, from a shallow, driven-tube well on the day following a heavy thunderstorm. Town main supply available. A microscopic examination revealed a small quantity of mineral and vegetable matter.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water which is in fairly good condition at the present time, but there is evidence that it has been contaminated, and should be used with caution."

Letter sent to occupier requesting that precautions be taken and all water for dietry purposes be boiled.

Sample No. 141.—Sample taken on 22nd June, 1936, from domestic supply obtained from Town Main at dead end. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a small quantity of mineral and vegetable matter.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of fair organic purity which is quite suitable for dietetic use."

Sample No. 142.—Sample taken on 22nd June, 1936, from domestic supply obtained from Town Main at dead end, following upon adverse reports on 5th April, 1935, and 25th June, 1935. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a few fragments of mineral and vegetable matter.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of good organic purity, but it is apparently not in its best bacteriological condition at the present time, although in the absence of Bacillus Coli, the contamination can hardly be regarded as of an objectionable nature."

Copy of report forwarded to the Ministry of Health following upon correspondence and investigations between the Local Authority and the Luton Water Company.

Sample No. 143.—Sample taken on 22nd June, 1936, from a shallow driven-tube well, on the day following a heavy thunderstorm. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral and vegetable debris.

Analyst's Opinion—" This is a hard water which must be regarded with some suspicion owing to the presence of Bacillus Coli."

Letter sent to occupier requesting that all water for dietry purposes be boiled.

Sample No. 144.—Sample taken on 22nd June, 1936, from a shallow well on the day following a heavy thunderstorm. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some vegetable and mineral matter and a few moving organisms (Infusoria).

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water which must be regarded with considerable suspicion owing to the presence of Bacillus Coli and other organisms."

Letter sent to occupier requesting that all water for dietry purposes be boiled.

Sample No. 145.—Sample taken on 22nd June, 1936, from shallow, driven-tube well on the day following a heavy thunderstorm. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some vegetable and much mineral matter, and one or two moving organisms (Infusoria).

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water which does not appear to be in its best condition at the present time, and although it may be quite safe for dietetic use, I should like to examine another sample before expressing a final opinion."

Sample No. 146.—Sample of effluent taken on 25th June, 1936, as a result of complaints of offensive smells, from a manhole over a storm water sewer, prior to the discharge of the effluent into the River Lee. The sample was very turbid and had a distinct smell of sewage mixed with mineral oil. A layer of oil and organic and other matters (about 2½% to 3% by volume) floated on the surface.

Analyst's Opinion.—" I have formed the opinion that the effluent contains (1) the waste from some bleaching works or factory where hyposulphite has been employed, (2) the drainage from a garage or engineering works using mineral lubricating, and (3) ordinary domestic sewage, a mixture which would be liable to give rise to offensive odours from time to time."

Having regard to the evanescent character of the trouble, and failure to find a definite cause for same, it is concluded that some rapidly oxidising agent is periodically discharged into the sewer, causing the offensive smells complained of.

Sample No. 147.—Sample taken on the 10th August, 1936, from the Public Swimming Bath (closed) at approximately 6 inches below the surface, where the water is 6 ft. 6 ins. deep. The sample was clear and had a faint smell of chlorine. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a few mineral and vegetable fragments.

Analyst's Opinion.—" Although this Swimming Bath Water exhibits some evidence of bacterial contamination, the organisms found were not of an objectionable nature, but rather indicate the necessity of continued careful attention."

Copy of report forwarded for the attention of the Borough Surveyor and the Manager of the Swimming Baths.

Sample No. 148.—Sample taken on the 10th August, 1936, from the Open Air Swimming Pool at approximately six inches below the surface, where the water is 2 ft. 9 ins. deep. The sample was clear and had a faint smell of chlorine. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a few mineral and organic fragments.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This Swimming Bath Water appears to be in fair condition at the present time."

Sample No. 149.—Sample taken on 10th August, 1936, from same source as Sample No. 142. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a few mineral and vegetable fragments.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of considerable organic purity which appears to be in a fair condition at the present time, although the Nitrogen as Nitrates are somewhat high. In my opinion it is quite suitable for dietetic use."

Copy of report forwarded for the attention of the Manager of the Luton Water Works.

Sample No. 150.—Sample taken on 10th August, 1936, from same source as Sample No. 141. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of one or two mineral and vegetable fragments.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of good organic purity and quite suitable for dietetic use."

Copy of report forwarded for the attention of the Manager of the Luton Water Works.

Sample No. 151.—Sample taken on 10th August, 1936, from a shallow, driven-tube well. The sample was cloudy but free from smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some vegetable and heavy mineral debris.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a water of good organic purity, and if allowed to clear would be quite suitable for dietetic use."

Letter sent to the occupier giving Analyst's opinion and advising caution.

Sample No. 152.—Sample taken on the 10th August, 1936, from Town Main at dead end. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some vegetable and mineral fragments.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of considerable organic purity which appears to be in fair condition at the present time, although the nitrogen as nitrates are somewhat high. In my opinion it is quite suitable for dietetic use."

Copy of report forwarded for the attention of the Manager of the Luton Water Works.

Sample No. 153.—Sample taken on 10th August, 1936, from a well approximately 70 feet deep, following upon a complaint of illness of consumers after use. The sample had a slight deposit, but was free from smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of considerable vegetable debris and some mineral matter.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of considerable organic purity which does not appear to be in its best bacteriological condition at the present time, but the organisms found are not of an objectionable nature, and in my opinion the water may be used for dietetic purposes, but the supply needs careful watching."

Letter sent to occupier for attention and supervision.

Sample No. 154.—Sample taken on 28th October, 1936, from the Town Main at dead end. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral fragments and one or two vegetable fibres.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of considerable organic purity and quite suitable for use for all dietetic purposes."

Copy of report forwarded for the attention of the Manager of the Luton Water Works.

Sample No. 155.—Sample taken on 28th October, 1936, from Town Main at dead end. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral fragments and one or two vegetable fibres.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of considerable organic purity and quite suitable for use for all dietetic purposes."

Copy of report forwarded for the attention of the Manager of the Luton Water Works.

Sample No. 156.—Sample taken on 28th October, 1936, from the Town Main in a cowshed. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral fragments and one or two vegetable fibres.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of considerable organic purity and quite suitable for use for all dietetic purposes."

Copy of report forwarded for the attention of the Manager of the Luton Water Works.

Sample No. 157.—Sample taken on 28th October, 1936, from Town Main at dead end. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral fragments and one or two vegetable fibres.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of considerable organic purity and quite suitable for use for all dietetic purposes."

Copy of report forwarded for the attention of the Manager of the Luton Water Works.

Sample No. 158.—Sample taken on the 24th November, 1936, from shallow well approximately 40—50 yards from River Lee, following upon an adverse report on 13th August, 1935. The sample was slightly turbid but had no smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a considerable quantity of vegetable and some mineral debris.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water exhibiting some evidence of pollution, and although in its present condition it might be used for dietetic purposes, the source should be kept under observation. This water has improved since last examined."

Letters sent to all consumers and the agents for the property, suggesting as a precautionary measure that all water for dietry and culinary purposes be boiled, with a strong recommendation that a Town Main supply be obtained as soon as possible.

Sample No. 159.—Sample taken on 24th November, 1936, from a shallow well, following upon an adverse report on Sample No. 143. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a considerable quantity of vegetable and some mineral debris.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water exhibiting evidence of some contamination both present and past, although in its present condition it might be used for dietetic purposes without injury to health, the source should be kept under very careful observation. It is not quite in the same condition as when last examined."

Letter sent to consumers requesting that all water used for dietry and culinary purposes be boiled, with a strong recommendation that a Town Main supply be obtained as soon as possible.

Sample No. 160.—Sample taken on 24th November, 1936, from shallow well following upon an unsatisfactory report on Sample No. 145, and a request for further samples. The sample was very turbid and had a brown deposit, but was free from smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of much mineral matter and some vegetable debris.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water exhibiting some evidence of present and past contamination, but if allowed to clear, it might be used for dietetic purposes, although the source should be kept under observation."

Letters sent to consumers requesting that all water used for dietry and culinary purposes be boiled, with a strong recommendation that a supply from the Town Main be obtained as soon as possible.

Sample No. 161.—Sample taken on 24th November, 1936, from shallow well following upon an adverse report on Sample No. 144.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a small quantity of vegetable and mineral debris.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water exhibiting evidence of some pollution, and although in its present condition it might be used for dietetic purposes, the source should be kept under fairly close observation."

Letter sent to consumers requesting that all water used for dietry and culinary purposes be boiled, with a strong recommendation that a supply from the Town Mains be obtained as soon as possible.

Sample No. 162.—Sample taken on 22nd December, 1936, from a bucket containing filtered rainwater used for domestic purposes. The sample was slightly turbid but free from smell. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a few mineral fragments and much vegetable debris.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a soft water which must be regarded bacteriologically as unclean although the contamination is not of a serious character, but is somewhat typical of rainwater which has been exposed to the air."

Sample No. 163.—Sample taken on 22nd December, 1936, from Town Main at dead end. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a few mineral and vegetable fragments.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of good organic purity and quite suitable for dietetic use."

Sample No. 164.—Sample taken on 22nd December, 1936, from a shallow driven-tube well. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of a few mineral fragments and considerable vegetable debris.

Analyst's Opinion.—" This is a hard water of fair organic purity and although the Nitrogen as Nitrates is rather high, both the chemical and bacteriological examinations indicate that it may be safely used for dietetic purposes in its present condition, but it should be kept under careful observation."

1 (C). DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The drainage of the old part of the Borough is semi-separate in character, the whole of the soil water sewage being dealt with by filtration, and the effluent returned to the River Lee at a point where the river leaves the Borough.

Owing to the rapid growth and increased population of the Borough, the existing sewage works has been found to require considerable amplification. Plans have been made for a new sewage purification works to be situate at New Mill End, which will be capable of dealing with the sewage flow for a population of 120,000. Allowances have been made in the design for the future extension of the plant to enable it to deal with the full capacity of the main sewer to be used. The ultimate capacity of the main sewer will be sufficient for six times the dry weather flow for a population of 150,000.

The purification of sewage will be carried out by means of Sedimentation Tanks, Aeration Tanks, Separating Tanks, Bacteria Beds, and Humus Tanks. Sludge will be collected from the various processes and passed to sludge digestion tanks, the gas evolved being collected and used for power purposes. The final effluent from the Humus Tanks will be discharged into the River Lee. It is anticipated that work will be commenced on the new Sewage Purification Works within a short period.

During the year a number of new sewerage schemes have been constructed, particulars of the most extensive schemes being shown below :—

Area Served.	*Approx. Acreage*	*Approx. Cost*	*Type*	*Remarks*
Stopsley—Crawley Green Road to Sewage Works	944	£26,000	Combined Foul and Surface Water	—
Park Street and Lea Road	—	£2,500	Surface Water	For relief of existing storm water sewers
Dunstable Road—Oakley Road to Humberstone Rd.	200	£5,500	Surface Water	Nearing Completion

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Lee, which rises in the Borough, is only a tiny stream as it passes through the town. Many large work premises are situated on its banks, and complaints of offensive emanations are not uncommon. These happenings have at once been investigated and the trouble quickly abated. No really serious pollution has been discovered. The Lee, after passing

through the town, receives the effluent from the Corporation Sewage Works, and, as the river afterwards helps to supply the City of London with drinking water, every precaution is taken to ensure as pure an effluent as possible. Samples are taken regularly and are, on the whole, satisfactory. The town has one representative on the Lee Conservancy Board.

3(A). CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

(1) The whole of the closet accommodation in the old part of the Borough is on the water carriage system, there being not more than 40 premises which drain into cess-pools.

(2) In the extended portions of the Borough, the closet accommodation is of a mixed character, comprising earth closets, pail closets, and water closets, a number of the latter being drained into cess-pools. Owing to the construction of new sewers in these districts, the number of cess-pools, earth closets, and pail closets has been greatly reduced.

(3) Where possible, all cess-pools are emptied by mechanical plant, but where such emptying is impossible, a hand winch and buckets are employed. All pail closets are emptied once a week between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and dumb wells or cess-pools as occasion requires. The contents of most cess-pools are discharged into the Council's sewers, the remainder being broadcast on crops and grass land.

3(B). PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(1) All dry house refuse is disposed of by incineration and uncontrolled Tipping.

All house refuse is collected weekly by horse-drawn or motor vehicles. The following table shows the weight of refuse collected during the year, from figures supplied by the Borough Engineer :—

	Motor Freighters		Horse-Drawn Vehicles	
	Tns.	cwts.	Tns.	cwts.
Weight destroyed at Refuse Destructor ...	9,338	10	4,245	8
Weight taken to Tip	9,056	11	566	3
	18,395	1	4,811	11
Total	23,206 tons		12 cwts.	

(2) The substitution of galvanised iron dust bins for ashpits is being carried out under a Local Act, the change taking place only where ashpits are found defective. The number of conversions affected during the year was 36.

4. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following Tables give in detail the work done under this heading for the year 1936, the various items being shown :—

4(A). NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	456
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found	2351
,, ,, ,, no nuisances were found	548
,, ,, ,, fish curing is conducted	11
,, ,, ,, offensive trades are conducted ...	134
,, Cellar Dwellings	—
,, Cooked Food Premises	85
,, Common Lodging Houses	11
,, Schools	80
,, Slaughterhouses	2537
,, Dairies, Milkshops, and Ice Cream Shops	1259
,, Cowsheds	130
,, Bakehouses	245
,, Markets and Shops	440
,, Cattle Markets	68
,, Van Dwellings	183
,, Public and Private Urinals, etc.	391
,, Dance Halls	18
,, Billiard Halls	15
,, Cafes and Dining Rooms	102
Inspection under the Merchandise Marks Act	1548
Visits re Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10)	177
Inspection of Premises where outwork is carried on	803
Employers seen personally re failure to send in list of Outworkers	98
Visits to property under notice or work in progress	13566
Inspections of Premises (under Housing Acts)	264
Inspection of Premises (under Housing Act, 1935, in connection with Overcrowding Survey—Forms " B ")	927
Interviews	2008
Visits re stripping and Cleansing Notices I.D.P.A., 1890	429
Sections of New Drains tested	270
,, ,, and found satisfactory	252
Sections of Old Drains tested	344
,, ,, and found satisfactory	181
Smoke observations taken	438
Number of visits under Food and Drugs Act	793
Water samples taken for analysis	25
Number of visits to Marine Stores	—
,, ,, Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	7
Inspections under Rent Restrictions Acts	—
Number of visits under Rag Flock Act	—
Summary of Visits :—	
Visits to Factories	981
,, Workshops	1079
,, Workplaces	5382
,, Dwelling-houses	19216
Miscellaneous Visits	5059

4(B). REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

Premises having no nuisance	548
Nuisances from Choked Drains. Soil Water	253
,, Choked Drains. Surface Water	9
,, Drains requiring reconstructing. Soil Water ...	133
,, Drains requiring reconstructing. Surface Water ...	12
,, Drains requiring connecting to sewer	—
,, Want of Drains. Soil Water	9
,, Want of Drains. Surface Water	19
,, Drains not efficiently trapped	2
,, Choked intercepting Traps	2
,, Defective Soil Pipes	2
,, Defective Ventilation Shafts and Mica Valves ...	46
,, Absence of Ventilation Shafts and Mica Valves ...	2
,, Defective Manholes or Covers	32
,, Rainwater pipes requiring disconnecting	18
,, Closets converted to Water Carriage System ...	2
,, Damp Walls (various causes)	65
,, Absence of or Insufficient Food Storage Accommodation	3
,, Defective Rainwater Tanks	4
,, Defective Electrical Services	1
,, Insufficient Window Space	2
,, Absence of Ventilator from Bathroom Geyser ...	8
New W.C.'s erected	14
Insufficient w.c. accommodation, including defective pans and traps	115
Defective w.c. cisterns or flush pipes	82
,, waste pipes (baths, lavatory, or sinks)	39
,, waste pipes requiring trapping (baths, lavatory, or sinks)	5
Houses having no sinks	18
,, having defective sinks	45
,, having defective pointing around sinks	6
Nuisance from Defective Eavesgutters or Rainwater Pipes	108
,, ,, Cesspools	17
,, ,, Street Gullies	11
,, ,, House Gullies	9
,, ,, Stagnant Water	2
,, ,, Offensive Accumulations	73
,, ,, Animals, Poultry, etc.	2
,, ,, Infestation by Rats	50
,, ,, Verminous Rooms	190
,, ,, Cellar Dwellings	—
,, ,, Overcrowding	2
,, ,, Insufficient or Defective Water Supply ...	21
,, ,, Ashpits	36
,, ,, Dustbins	455
,, ,, Absence of Dustbins	55
,, ,, Yard Paving	71
,, ,, Wells or Water Supply	7
,, Rooms requiring Cleansing	784
,, W.C.'s requiring Cleansing	23

Nuisance from Smoky House Chimneys	25
,, Defective Fireplaces or Stoves	71
,, ,, Coppers	49
,, ,, Ventilation	132
,, ,, Windows or Doors	192
,, ,, Roofs	197
,, ,, Brickwork or Pointing	144
,, ,, Floors	95
,, ,, Plastering	184
,, ,, Stairs	17
,, ,, Gas Services or Fittings	4
Absence of efficient Damp-proof Course	25
Absence of Name and Address of Owner from Rent Book	50
Installation of Baths and Wash Basins	1
Defective Cellar Gratings	5
Housing Acts 1925—1935, referred for action	3
Outbuildings used for Sleeping Purposes—Contravention of Building Bye-laws...	2

4(C). STATUTORY NOTICES.

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OR ABOLITION OF NUISANCES.

	Served	*Complied with*
Number of Outstanding Notices 31.12.35	33	—
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36	8	3
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 91	127	139
Luton Corporation Act, 1911, Section 36	36	40
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Section 37	3	3
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Article 26	—	2
	207	187

4(D). SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, Etc.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR No. 120.

Visits to Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	7
Number of Premises where defects were found	2

4(E). INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

When cases are removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, the dwellings and all articles exposed to infection are disinfected as quickly as possible after the patient's removal. In cases of home isolation, disinfection is carried out immediately upon receipt of a post card from the Medical Practitioner in attendance, stating that the patient has recovered and that the room, etc., is ready for disinfection.

Post Cards for the above purpose, also a pamphlet of plain directions for preventing the spread of infectious diseases, are supplied, and intimation conveyed that a supply of disinfecting fluid can be obtained from the Public Health Department.

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases occurred	502
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	437
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious, or other diseases, etc.	684
Premises involved	507
Rooms stripped and cleansed after infectious disease	17
Premises involved	15
Rooms where walls and ceilings were rubbed down after infectious disease	559
Premises involved	428
Rooms cleansed, etc., by arrangement	71
Premises involved	44
Premises visited searching for fever	398
Articles disinfected by Steam Disinfector at request of owner ...	81
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owner	70
Number of visits paid to ascertain if cleansing notices had been complied with	429
Total visits to infected premises	1836

LIBRARY BOOKS.

When investigating cases of infectious disease, inquiries are made to ascertain if any Library Books are on the premises, and, if so, they are withdrawn and disinfected before being returned to the Public or other Libraries.

During the year, 350 books were withdrawn from circulation and disinfected before being returned and none were destroyed.

4(F). DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year, 64 complaints of verminous premises were received.

In each case disinfestation was carried out by the Corporation Disinfecting Officer using an effective Insecticide, or by the occupants themselves using insecticides supplied free of charge by the Department.

In serious cases of infestation, notices are served upon the owners of the premises to remove all paper hangings, skirtings, architraves, mouldings, etc., prior to the disinfestation being carried out by the Local Authority.

The following Table shows the number of premises and rooms dealt with during the year.

	No. of Premises.	*No. of Rooms.*
Disinfestation carried out by Corporation Disinfecting Officer	118	258
Disinfestation carried out by Occupants	3	4
Disinfestation carried out with Hydrogen Cyanide ...	—	—
	121	262

DISINFECTANTS.

During the year 180 gallons of carbolic acid were mixed with 45 tons of flue dust from the Refuse Destructor and used for depositing in refuse receptacles after being emptied. 80 gallons of disinfecting fluid were also supplied free to the Public after infectious disease, etc.

5. FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

5(A). INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Persons prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	981	18	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	1,079	8	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ...	5,382	47	0
Total	7,442	73*	0

* Remainder of work has been carried out by verbal arrangement.

5(B). DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	*Found.*	*Remedied.*
Public Health Acts :		
Want of cleanliness	116	119
Want of ventilation	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of drainage to floors	4	5
Other nuisances	111	112
Sanitary accommodation—		
Insufficient	7	7
Unsuitable or defective	76	72
Not separate for sexes	1	—
Factory and Workshop Acts :		
Illegal occupation	—	—
Other offences	56	56
Total :	367	367

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

	Factories.	*Wkshops.*	*Wkplaces.*
Premises involved	435	44	461
Unregistered	—	—	—
Without Abstract or Blue Book...	—	—	—
Requiring Limewashing or cleansing	19	25	106
,, Drains or drains altering	14	4	39
,, Lighting or alteration	—	—	—
,, Ventilating	—	—	1
,, Water supply	—	—	—

	Factories.	*Wkshops.*	*Wkplaces.*
Sanitary accommodation Insufficient	6	—	7
,, ,, Unsuitable or defective	15	14	58
,, ,, Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Improper accommodation for storing refuse ...	—	—	18
Offensive accumulations	2	2	41
Burning trade refuse	1	—	4
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses	—	—	—
Dirty or improper milk churns or receptacles	2	—	1
Failure to return lists of outworkers	—	—	91
Outwork in unwholesome premises	—	—	—
Outwork in infected premises	—	—	—
New W.C.'s erected	2	—	3
Smoky chimneys	142	1	—
General dilapidation	1	—	6
Contravention Merchandise Marks Acts ...	1	—	72
Unregistered Milk Vendors or Premises ...	—	1	63
Verminous Premises	6	—	12
Choked or defective sewers	—	—	10
Infestation by rats	2	1	11
Offensive trades on unregistered premises ...	—	—	2
Contravention P.H. Meat Regulations, 1924 ...	—	—	5
Nuisance from Felt Polishing Process	3	—	—
Contravention Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ...	—	—	3
Alterations and improvements to cowsheds ...	—	—	1
Contravention Milk (Special Desig.) Order, 1936	—	—	3
Contravention Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 73	—	—	3
Animals (Pigs) kept in such a state as to be a nuisance	—	—	1
No nuisance	238	—	27
Total number of Defects	454	48	588
		1090	

Premises involved in the previous Table comprise :—

Bakehouses	55
Ball Bearing Manufacturers ...	2
Blacksmiths	1
Boot Bepairers	4
Butchers' Shops	21
Cabinet Makers	1
Cafes and Restaurants	12

Cardboard Box Manufacturer	4
Car Manufacturers	1
Carpenters	5
Chemical Works	255
Cocoa Works	3
Confectioners	7
Cooked Food Premises ...	11
Cowsheds	20
Dairies	61
Destructor Works	3
Drapers	2
Dye Works	21
Electricity Works	2
Engineering Works	4
Fishmongers	1
Foundries	10
Fried Fish Shops	15
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ...	27
Furriers	2
Garages	3
Gelatine Works...	4
General Stores	27
Grocers	49
Hairdressers	5
Hat Manufacturers	30
Hotels, Public Houses, etc. ...	31
Ice Cream Premises	1
Ironmongers	2
Laundries	52
Marine Stores	2
Market Hall	4
Milkshops	35
Miscellaneous	76
Motor Body Builders	2
Offensive Trades	4
Offices and Clubs	9
Printers	2
River Lee	2
Rubber Works	3
Schools	6

Sewage Works	2
Slaughterhouses	18
Stables	6
Tailors	4
Theatres and Cinemas	2
Timber Yards	6
Upholsterers	2
Waterproof Manufacturers ...	1
Waterworks	1
Wheelwrights	1
Wireless Dealers	2
	944

5(C). REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register at end of year, Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, *Section* 131.

During the year 4 new Workshops have been reported to the Department, there being at present on the Register 148 Workshops, of which the following is a classified list :—

Bakers and Confectioners ...	53
Blacksmiths	4
Blockmaker	1
Boot Repairers	11
Builders	6
Builders' Merchant	1
Cabinet Makers	2
Cardboard Box Makers ...	1
Carpenters and Joiners ...	5
Cement Block Maker	1
Cleaners and Pressers	2
Coach Maker	1
Cycle Repairer	1
Dining Rooms	1
Dressmakers	3
Engineers	11
Farrier	1
Garage	1
Glaziers	2
Hat Manufacturers	3

Hat Shape Maker	1
Haulage Contractor	1
Hood Proofer	1
Hurdle Maker	1
Locksmith	1
Milliner	1
Motor Coach Builder	1
Paint Mixer	1
Picture Maker	1
Rope Maker	1
Scale Makers and Repairers ...	3
Sheet Metal Worker	1
Stone Mason	1
Sweet Manufacturers	2
Tailors	12
Upholsterers	5
Waterproof Garment Maker ...	1
Wheelwrights	2
	148

5(D). MATTERS REFERRED TO H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Factory Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—

Notified by H.M. Inspector...	10
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	10
Number of Defects remedied as a result of such action	17

6. OUTWORKERS RETURNS.

Nature of Work	OUTWORKERS LISTS SECTION 107. Lists received from Employers and other Authorities. Sending once in the year. Outworkers. Lists	Contractors.	Workmen	Sending twice in the year. Outworkers. Lists	Contractors.	Workmen	Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions. Failing to keep and permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Outwork in unwholesome premises, Sec. 108. Instances.	Notices served	Prosecutions.	Outwork in infected premises, Secs. 109 & 110. Instances.	Orders made Sec. 110.	Prosecutions Secs. 109, 110.	Lists forwarded to other Authorities. Local Authorities to whom lists of outworkers have been forwarded.	Number of lists.	Workmen.	Contractors.	Lists received from other Authorities. Authorities from whom lists have been received.	Number of lists.	Workmen.	Contractors.
Making, &c. (1) Wearing Apparel	16	0	45	79	2	978	91	0	0	0	0	0	Where cases have arisen work has been withheld by verbal arrangement. No separate Records kept.			Ampthill U.D.C.	2	2	0	Croydon ...	1	1	0
																Ampthill R.D.C.	7	49	0	Westminster ...	2	2	0
																Biggleswade R.D.C.	3	3	0	Dunstable ...	1	1	0
																Dunstable B.C.	8	42	0				
																Harpenden U.D.C.	1	2	0				
																Hemel Hempstead R.D.C.	6	10	0				
																Hitchin R.D.C.	2	2	0				
																Leighton Buzzard U.D.C.	1	2	0				
																Luton R.D.C.	13	84	2				
																St. Albans B.C.	1	1	0				
																St. Albans R.D.C.	2	9	0				
Totals	16	0	45	79	2	978	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	46	206	2	3	4	4	0

The homes of all outworkers are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who deal with any nuisance or other irregularity.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

1. HOUSING STATISTICS.

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

(1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	3,554
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	14,911
(2) (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	264
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,620
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	171
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,505

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,466

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(*a*) By Owners	0
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	207
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(*a*) By Owners	187
(*b*) By Local authority in default of owners ...	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	†20
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	*13

† 10 houses were closed but not demolished on an undertaking not to again let for human habitation.

* 4 houses owned by the Local Authority were closed, and a resolution passed not to again let for human habitation.

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Section 84 of the Housing Act, 1935 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	10
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Housing Act, 1935 :—

(*a*) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ...	75
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	81
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	624
(*b*) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	9
(*c*) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	65
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	484
(*d*) Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0
(*e*) (i) Number of Council Houses found to be overcrowded during the year	11
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	11
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	95
(*f*) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding in Council Houses relieved during the year	4
(ii) Number of families concerned in such cases	4
(iii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	31

2. HOUSING ACTS 1925—1935.

During the year, further progress has been made with the Slum Clearance Programme in connection with the treatment of Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

2(A). CLEARANCE AREAS.

The following Clearance Areas were inspected and reported upon to the Health Committee on the dates specified, when Clearance Orders were made in each case, and action taken as shewn in the following table :—

2(A). CLEARANCE AREAS.

Situation of Clearance Area	No.	No. of premises	No. of Families	No. of Persons	Houses required having Bedrooms 1	2	3	4	Total	Date of Representation to Council	Date of Confirmation of Clearance Order	Re-housed by Council	Found Own Accommodation	No. of houses demolished during year	Remarks
New Town Street, Chase Street and Langley Place	4	63	66	231	–	46	11	9	66	7–3–35	6–9–35	45	21	32	Demolitions nearly completed
Chase Street	5	7	7	32	–	3	4	–	7	7–3–35	6–9–35	5	2	7	Site cleared
Park Place	6	16	13	44	–	10	2	1	13	20–9–35	13–2–36	8	5	–	Demolition nearly completed
Wood Street Cotts.	7	4	2	5	–	2	–	–	2	20–9–35	13–2–36	1	1	3	Site cleared
Chequer Street	8	6	6	16	2	3	–	1	6	22–11–35	21–3–36	1	5	–	Site cleared
Albert Terrace and New Town St.	9	8	8	33	–	5	3	–	8	24–1–36	2–9–36	2	–	–	6 houses still occupied
High Street	10	8	9	20	5	4	–	–	9	22–11–35	21–3–36	4	5	–	Demolition in hand
Piggotts Lane	11	5	5	13	1	4	–	–	5	24–1–36	30–7–36	4	1	–	Not cleared
Castle Street and South Road	12	21	22	63	4	13	4	1	22	18–9–36	–	–	–	–	Awaiting confirmation by Ministry
Back Street	13	27	26	93	5	14	2	5	26	24–1–36	2–9–36	20	6	–	Awaiting demolition
Spring Place and New Street	14	56	56	189	7	33	12	4	56	21–7–36	–	–	–	–	Awaiting confirmation by Ministry
Totals		221	220	739	24	137	38	21	220			90	46	42	

2(B). INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

During the year the following 38 Individual Unfit Houses were dealt with under Sections 19 and 21, of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

Situation of Dwellinghouse	No. of houses. involved	Date reported to Health Committee.	No. of persons displaced.	Whether rehoused by Council.	Remarks.
157, 159, 161, 163 and 165 Castle Street	5	24–1–36	–	No	Demolished in anticipation of formal action
1, 2 and 4 Bute Cottages, rear of 165, 163 and 159, Castle Street	3	24–1–36	–	No	Do.
79 and 81 New Bedford Road	2	24–1–36	5	No	Premises demolished, 8–5–36
Back Addition, 53 Adelaide Street	Portion	19–6–36	–	No	Closing Order applied 28–7–36
73 Collingdon Street	1	19–6–36	–	No	Undertaking given not to relet for human habitation, 28–8–36
Rear of 49 Burr Street	Portion	19–6–36	2	No	Closing Order applied, 29–9–36
16 Dudley Street	1	17–7–36	5	Yes	Undertaking given not to relet for human habitation, 12–10–36
7 Back New Town St.	1	18–9–36	4	Yes	Undertaking given not to relet for human habitation, 30–10–36
16a and 18a Chobham Street	2	18–9–36	5	one tenant rehoused	Demolition Order served 1–12–36
5, 7, 9 and 11, Park Lane	4	18–9–36	11	No	Resolution passed not to relet for human habitation, 29–9–36
14 and 16 Castle Street	Dwelling-house portions	18–9–36	5	No	Closing Order applied to dwelling-house portion of each premises, 1–12–36
Second Floor Attics, 30, 32, 34 and 36 Hastings Street	4	20–11–36	–	No	Awaiting Closing Order, to be applied to second floor attic in each case
100 Lea Road	1	20–11–36	1	Still Occupied	Awaiting Closing Order to be applied
Back Addition, 36 Lea Road	Portion	20–11–36	2	Yes	Awaiting Closing Order to be applied
733 Dunstable Road	1	20–11–36	2	Yes	Awaiting undertaking not to relet for human habitation
23 and 25 Barbers Lane	2	20–11–36	2	No	Awaiting undertaking not to relet for human habitation
27 and 29 Barbers Lane	2	20–11–36	4	Still occupied	Demolition Order to be served
46 Stuart Street	1	9–10–36	3	No	Awaiting undertaking not to relet for human habitation
48, 50 and 52 Stuart Street	3	9–10–36	10	One Tenant only rehoused	Undertaking given not to relet for human habitation, 3–12–36
	38		61		

2(C). HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

Defects found in 206 houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1930 :—

Absence of Owner's Name from Rent Book	—
Defective Walls or Pointing ...	203
Defective Roof	189
Defective, or not Readily Accessible Water Supply	126
Insufficient or Unsuitable Closet Accommodation	88
Defective Pan, Cistern, or Seat ...	94
Defective Spouts	172
Defective Vent Shafts	53
Defective Sink, Bath, or Lavatory Wastes	50
No Sink (or Defective)	115
Defective Sink Linings	2
Defective Ventilation	177
Defective Window Frames ...	199
Damp Houses	195
Defective Plaster on Walls or Ceilings	202
Dirty Walls or Ceilings	161
Defective Yard Paving	180
Defective Floors	202
No satisfactory Accommodation for Food Storage	194
Defective Ashes Place or Bin ...	44
No Accommodation for Ashes or Insufficient	6
Defective or Insufficient Drains ...	107
Defective Mica Valve Fresh Air Inlets	—
Defective or insufficient sub-floor Ventilation	—
Overcrowding	—
Unscheduled Defects	2,134
	4,893

2(D). REHOUSING ACCOMMODATION FOR DISPLACED PERSONS.

The following Table shows the number of new houses erected during the year for the rehousing of displaced persons from Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses :—

Site.	No. of Houses. Bedrooms. 1	2	3	4	Total.	Premises from which persons were displaced.
Bristol Road & Solway Road	0	33	17	0	50	Clearance Area Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10, and various Individual Unfit Houses.
Putteridge Rd.	0	10	0	4	14	Clearance Area Nos. 6, 11 and 13, and one Individual Unfit House.
Solway Road	12	26	6	12	56	Not quite completed—number of houses to be ready for occupation early in 1937.
Hart Hill	0	14	8	0	22	To take displaced persons from Clearance Areas Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, and various Individual Unfit Houses.
	12	83	31	16	142	

3. HOUSING ACT, 1935. OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

As stated in my Annual Report for 1935, the Preliminary Overcrowding Survey for the Borough of Luton was commenced on the 13th December, 1935, and completed on the 17th March, 1936.

The following Table gives a brief summary of the completed Survey and a detailed report will be found in the appendix hereto :—

Number of Preliminary Survey Forms issued and completed (Form " A ")	25,507
Number of premises measured up and Forms " B " completed	438
Number of definite cases of overcrowding found	125 (1.18% population)
Number of premises for review : i.e. cases where overcrowding is likely to occur as a result of children attaining the ages of 1 year or ten years	106
Population—Over ten years, 72,607. Under ten years, 11,765. Total	84,372
Number of separate families in the Borough	24,233

The " appointed day " fixed for the Borough of Luton, when overcrowding becomes a punishable offence is the 1st January, 1937, and in accordance with Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1935, within six months of the " appointed day," every rent book or similar document used in relation to a dwellinghouse shall contain a summary in the prescribed form of the provisions of Sections two, three and five of the Act, and a statement of the permitted number of persons in relation to the house.

In order to supply the " Permitted Numbers " to owners for insertion in rent books, it has been found necessary to commence a second Survey, during which all dwellings occupied, or suitable for occupation, by persons of the working classes, are being measured up, and full details obtained of all occupants, etc.

The position in regard to the Second Survey on December 31st, 1936, was as follows :—

Approx. number of houses to be measured	15,000
Number of houses measured	7,033
Number of houses visited and found to be owned by occupiers (not measured)	973
Number of houses in respect of which applications have been received for " Permitted Numbers " to be supplied	7,282
Number of houses in respect of which Official Certificates giving the " Permitted Number of Persons " have been issued	2,498
Number of definite cases of over-crowding found during Second Survey	9
Number of cases to be reviewed as a result of Second Survey where overcrowding is likely to occur	28

It is hoped that the Survey will be completed by June, 1937.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1 (A). MILK SUPPLY: MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS, ETC.

	On Register Dec. 31st. 1935	*On Register Dec. 31st.* 1936
Registered :—		
Cowkeepers	19	17
Wholesalers	18	12
Registered Purveyors for Sale of :—		
Certified Milk	7	8
Grade " A " T.T. Milk	7+1 wholesaler	7
Grade " A " Milk	1	2
Pasteurised Milk	1	2
Ungraded Loose Milk	127	111
Prepacked Milk only	259	288
Accredited	—	2

	Applications for Registration.	
	Made during 1936	*Granted during* 1936
Certified Milk	8	8
Grade " A " T.T. Milk (retailer) ...	6	6
Grade " A " Milk	2	2
Pasteurised Milk	3	3
Accredited	2	2
Tuberculin Tested	2	2
Ungraded Loose Milk	15	9
Prepacked Milk only	65	60
Totals ...	103	92

	1935	1936
Number of Milk Vendors resident in Borough	365	395
Registered Purveyors of—	*Artificial Cream* 3	*Fresh Cream* 4

1(B). BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Of the 216 samples of milk submitted for Bacteriological Examination, 81 samples, or 37.5%, were reported to contain pus cells, whilst 17 samples, or 7.87%, were reported to contain Streptococci. These samples may be grouped as follows :—

	Total No. of Samples Submitted.	*Number of Samples reported to contain*	
		Streptococci	*Pus Cells*
Certified Milk	5	—	—
Grade " A " Tuberculin Tested...	6	—	—
Pasteurised...	39	6	34
Sterilised	2	—	—
Grade " A "	7	2	2
Accredited	1	—	—
Ordinary	156	9	45
	216	17	81

A number of the positive samples were taken from large bulk supplies where it was impossible to trace the infection back to its source, but in 17 cases the matter was taken up with the County Councils concerned, who caused a veterinary inspection to be made of all animals from which the supplies were obtained. In seven cases the infected animals were discovered and isolated and the supply of milk withheld from human consumption in accordance with Section 5 of the Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES CARRIED OUT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Sample Number.	Organisms per C.C. growing on Agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	Bacillus Coli per C.C.				Streptococci	Pus Cells	Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Dirt.	Standard Attained	
		1	1/10	1/100	1/1000						+	—
			CERTIFIED			MILK.					Certified.	
3438/23	350		—			—	—	3.20	8.92	—	+	
3516/72	700		—			—	—	5.10	9.68	—	+	
3580/97	19,800		—			—	—	3.20	8.67	—	+	
3622/111	8,500		—			—	—	3.00	8.88	—	+	
3796/213	40,000			—		—	—	2.98	8.78	—	+	
		GRADE " A " TUBERCULIN TESTED.									Grade "A" T.T.	
3439/24	750			—		—	—	3.40	9.32	—	+	
3581/98	35,000			—		—	—	3.10	9.02	—	+	
3620/109	15,400			—		—	—	3.50	9.10	—	+	
3787/204	5,500			—		—	—	3.90	9.32	—	+	
3797/214	25,000			—		—	—	2.80	8.64	—	+	
3861/237	1,800			—		—	—	3.30	9.28	—	+	
				PASTEURISED.							Pasteurised.	
3423/21	250			—		—	—	3.40	9.00	—	+	
3461/39	33,800			+		+	+	3.30	8.82	—		—
3464/42	100,500			+		—	—	3.20	8.78	—		—
3466/44	11,000			+		—	+	3.40	8.70	—		—

Sample Number.	Organisms per C.C. growing on Agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	Bacillus Coli per C.C. 1	1/10	1/100	1/1000	Streptococci	Pus Cells	Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Dirt.	Standard Attained +	Standard Attained —
3478/56	200			—		—	+	2.67	8.73	—		—
3479/57	650			—		—	+	2.98	8.53	—		—
3481/59	88,000			+		—	+	3.20	8.78	—		—
3483/61	1,250			—		—	+	3.60	8.88	—	+	
3484/62	350			—		—	+	3.10	8.64	—	+	
3485/63	650			—		—	+	3.10	8.79	—	+	
3486/64	250			—		—	+	3.00	8.52	—	+	
3487/65	250			—		—	+	2.98	8.70	—	+	
3489/67	20,500			—		—	+	3.50	8.72	—	+	
3491/69	250			—		—	+	3.20	8.78	—	+	
3573/96	41,000			—		—	+	3.40	8.94	—	+	
3616/105	13,200			—		—	—	3.60	9.00	—	+	
3624/113	21,000			—		—	+	3.60	9.23	—		—
3677/141	57,000			—		—	+	3.30	8.94	—	+	
3678/142	1,600			—		—	+	3.50	9.23	—	+	
3679/143	10,750			—		—	+	3.20	8.92	—	+	
3680/144	11,500			—		—	+	3.60	8.88	—	+	
3681/145	3,700			—		—	+	3.70	8.89	—	+	
3682/146	6,000			—		—	+	3.60	9.12	—	+	
3709/173	80,000				+	—	+	3.50	9.22	—		—
3725/189	35,000		+	—		—	+	3.60	8.88	—		—
3748/194	8,200			—		—	—	3.60	9.00	—	+	
3760/197	100			—		+	+	3.60	9.12	—	+	
3761/198	3,500			—		+	+	3.60	9.12	—	+	
3762/199	11,000			—		+	+	3.60	9.12	—	+	
3720/200	11,500			—		+	+	3.60	9.12	—	+	
3798/215	22,000			—		—	+	3.90	9.07	—	+	
3827/226	40,800			—		—	—	3.80	9.03	—	+	
3828/227	27,500			—		—	+	3.80	9.17	—	+	
3829/228	15,700			—		—	+	3.90	9.18	—	+	
3830/229	2,000			—		—	+	3.90	8.98	—	+	
3862/238	43,750			+		+	+	3.80	8.92	—		—
3863/239	24,850			—		—	+	3.80	9.17	—	+	
3864/240	1,050			—		—	+	3.80	9.03	—	+	
3865/241	1,200			—		—	+	3.80	9.17	—	+	
					STERILISED.							
3395/12	500	—				—	—	3.40	9.12	—	Pasteurised.	
3524/80	450		—			—	—	3.50	8.98	—	Grade " A "	
					GRADE " A "						Grade " A "	
3424/22	1,800			—		—	—	3.60	9.00	—	+	
3460/38	26,000			—		—	—	2.70	8.70	—	+	
3463/41	12,600			—		—	—	2.70	8.68	—	+	
3465/43	14,000			—		—	—	2.64	8.66	—	+	
3480/58	10,200			—		+	+	2.60	8.54	—	+	
3488/66	16,000			—		+	+	2.70	8.54	—	+	
3623/112	43,000			—		—	—	3.20	9.13	—	+	
					ACCREDITED.						Grade " A "	
3653/138	49,000			+	+	—	—	3.90	8.81	—		—
					ORDINARY.						Grade " A "	
3356/1	26,050			+		—	—	4.20	9.25	—		—
3357/2	64,350			+		—	—	3.50	9.10	—		—
3358/3	10,250			—		—	—	3.70	9.13	—	+	
3359/4	34,500			—		—	—	3.20	9.14	—	+	
3360/5	5,400			—		—	—	3.20	9.03	—	+	
3361/6	15,400			+		—	—	3.40	8.72	—		—
3362/7	25,350			—		—	—	3.80	8.92	—	+	
3363/8	34,500			—		—	—	4.20	9.18	—	+	
3364/9	53,400			+		—	—	3.60	8.88	—		—

Sample Number.	Organisms per C.C. growing on Agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	Bacillus Coli per C.C. 1	1/10	1/100	1/1000	Streptococci	Pus Cells	Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Dirt.	Standard Attained +	Standard Attained —
3365/10	8,800			—		—	—	3.30	8.69	—	+	
3394/11	1,100			+		—	—	2.44	8.59	—		—
3396/13	13,100			—		—	—	3.60	9.07	—	+	
3397/14	10,000			—		—	—	3.50	9.22	—	+	
3398/15	9,500			—		—	+	3.60	9.23	—	+	
3420/16	3,200			—		—	—	2.12	8.64	—	+	
3421/17	2,800			—		—	+	3.60	9.23	+	+	
3422/20	500			—		—	—	3.40	8.94	—	+	
3448/27	1,950			—		—	+	3.30	9.04	—	+	
3449/28	150			—		—	+	3.30	8.58	—	+	
3450/29	100			—		—	+	3.30	8.82	—	+	
3451/30	150			—		—	+	3.30	8.82	—	+	
3452/31	250			—		—	+	3.30	8.68	—	+	
3453/32	2,250			—		—	+	3.30	9.02	—	+	
3454/33	5,250			—		—	—	3.10	9.02	—	+	
3455/34	250			—		—	—	3.80	8.92	—	+	
3456/35	4,750			—		—	—	3.80	8.78	—	+	
3457/36	3,250			—		—	+	3.30	8.68	—	+	
3458/37	250			—		—	+	3.10	8.78	—	+	
3462/40	7,250			—		+	+	3.80	8.68	—	+	
3467/45	450			—		—	+	3.30	8.68	—	+	
3468/46	350			—		—	+	2.98	8.72	—	+	
3469/47	550			—		—	+	3.70	9.13	—	+	
3470/48	250			—		—	+	3.30	8.93	—	+	
3471/49	5,500			—		—	+	2.80	8.66	—	+	
3472/50	50			—		—	+	3.80	9.28	—	+	
3473/51	34,000			—		—	—	3.90	9.29	—	+	
3474/52	42,000			+		—	—	4.00	9.19	—		—
3475/53	550			—		—	+	3.02	9.10	—	+	
3476/54	650			—		—	—	3.80	9.17	—	+	
3477/55	750			—		—	+	3.00	8.62	—	+	
3482/60	550			—		—	+	2.80	8.58	—	+	
3517/73	6,800			—		—	—	4.60	9.22	—	+	
3518/74	3,600			+		—	—	3.70	9.28	—		—
3519/75	4,000			—		—	—	3.50	8.98	—	+	
3520/76	7,250			—		—	—	3.60	9.20	—	+	
3528/77	192,000			+	—	—	+	3.30	9.04	—		—
3529/78	98,000			+	—	—	+	3.20	9.14	—		—
3530/79	33,500			+	—	—	+	3.30	9.10	—		—
3532/81	24,000			—		—	—	3.20	9.14	—	+	
3533/82	98,500				+	—	—	3.90	9.07	—		—
3537/83	20,600			—		—	—	2.74	8.71	—	+	
3538/84	22,000			+		—	—	3.60	9.23	—		—
3539/85	72,000			+		—	—	4.60	8.85	—		—
3540/86	6,400			—		—	—	3.30	9.04	—	+	
3541/87	23,000			—		—	—	3.80	8.92	—	+	
3542/88	23,500			—		—	—	2.70	8.68	—	+	
3543/89	108,000			+		+	—	3.70	9.02	—		—
3544/90	45,000			+		—	—	4.40	9.38	—		—
3545/91	47,000			—		—	—	2.76	8.87	—	+	
3546/92	42,000			—		—	—	2.79	8.75	—	+	
3547/93	40,000			+		—	+	3.10	8.78	—		—
3612/101	82,000			—		—	—	3.60	9.23	—	+	
3613/102	39,600			—		—	+	3.30	9.18	—	+	
3614/103	25,400			+		—	—	3.10	9.24	—		—
3615/104	42,000			+		+	+	3.10	9.02	—		—
3617/106	15,200			—		—	—	4.00	8.95	—	+	
3618/107	75,000			+		—	—	3.50	8.72	—		—

Sample Number.	Organisms per C.C. growing on Agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	Bacillus Coli per C.C. 1	1/10	1/100	1/1000	Streptococci	Pus Cells	Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Dirt.	Standard Attained +	Standard Attained —
3619/108	30,500			—		—	—	3.10	9.02	—	+	
3621/110	8,000			—		—	—	3.60	9.00	—	+	
3625/118	262,000			+		—	—	3.50	8.84	—		—
3626/119	38,500			—		—	—	3.80	8.92	—	+	
3627/120	24,000			—		—	—	3.10	8.91	—	+	
3628/121	19,500			—		—	—	4.10	8.72	—	+	
3629/122	13,000			—		+	+	3.10	8.63	—	+	
3630/123	8,400			—		—	+	3.20	8.92	—	+	
3631/124	6,800			—		—	—	3.20	8.92	—	+	
3632/125	9,500			—		—	—	3.20	8.92	—	+	
3633/126	7,250			—		—	—	3.30	8.82	—	+	
3634/127	7,050			—		—	—	3.90	9.07	—	+	
3635/128	72,000			—		—	—	4.00	9.08	—	+	
3636/129	54,400			—		—	—	4.00	8.97	—	+	
3637/130	5,500			—		—	+	3.30	9.04	—	+	
3638/131	7,600			—		—	+	3.60	8.88	—	+	
3639/132	6,400			—		—	—	3.30	8.82	—	+	
3640/133	24,000			—		—	—	3.20	8.92	—	+	
3641/134	60,000			—		—	—	3.20	8.92	—	+	
3642/135	80,000			+		+	+	3.10	8.77	—		—
3643/136	12,500			—		—	+	3.20	8.75	—	+	
3644/137	6,600			—		—	—	3.60	9.12	—	+	
3683/147	9,500			+		—	+	3.50	8.98	—		—
3684/148	104,000			+	+	—	—	3.70	8.89	—		—
3685/149	261,600			+	+	—	—	3.50	8.86	—		—
3686/150	84,000				+	—	—	4.20	8.87	—		—
3687/151	36,000			+		—	—	4.00	8.95	—		—
3688/152	7,500			—		—	+	3.40	9.08	—	+	
3689/153	11,500			—		—	—	3.40	9.08	—	+	
3690/154	82,500			+		—	—	3.50	8.98	—		—
3691/155	42,000			—		—	—	3.60	8.84	—	+	
3692/156	180,000				+	+	—	3.70	8.78	—		—
3693/157	120,000			+		—	—	4.10	9.10	—		—
3694/158	10,000				+	—	—	2.91	8.61	—		—
3695/159	2,750			—		—	—	3.20	8.92	—	+	
3696/160	22,500			+		—	—	4.60	8.71	—		—
3697/161	190,000			—		—	—	3.30	8.58	—	+	
3698/162	119,000			—		—	—	3.00	9.00	—	+	
3699/163	49,000			—		—	+	3.30	8.93	—	+	
3700/164	12,500			—		—	—	3.70	9.02	—	+	
3701/165	27,000			+		—	—	3.06	9.18	—		—
3702/166	225,000				+	—	—	4.30	9.14	—		—
3703/167	144,000			+		—	—	3.00	9.12	—		—
3704/168	225,000				+	—	—	3.50	8.84	—		—
3705/169	180,000				+	—	—	3.20	9.29	—		—
3706/170	350,000				+	—	—	4.90	9.12	—		—
3707/171	91,000				+	—	—	3.10	9.13	—		—
3708/172	190,000				+	—	—	3.10	9.02	—		—
3710/174	26,000			—		—	—	4.00	9.21	—	+	
3711/175	42,000			+		—	—	3.10	9.13	—		—
3712/176	10,500			—		—	—	3.60	9.37	—	+	
3713/177	64,000			—		—	—	3.90	9.07	—	+	
3714/178	52,000			+		—	—	3.00	9.12	—		—
3715/179	120,000			+		—	—	4.30	8.88	—		—
3716/180	22,500			+		—	—	3.30	9.30	—		—
3717/181	180,000			+		—	—	4.00	8.82	—		—
3718/182	94,000			+		—	—	2.65	8.80	—		—
3719/183	75,000			—		—	—	3.30	8.93	—	+	

Sample Number.	Organisms per C.C. growing on Agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	Bacillus Coli per C.C. 1	1/10	1/100	1/1000	Streptococci	Pus Cells	Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Dirt.	Standard Attained +	Standard Attained —
3721/185	275,000			+		—	+	4.10	8.98	—		—
3722/186	225,000			—		—	—	4.10	8.85	—		—
3723/187	190,000			+		—	—	3.80	9.17	—		—
3724/188	225,000			+		—	—	3.60	9.12	—		—
3783/201	7,500			—		—	—	3.10	9.02	—	+	
3784/202	400,000			+		—	—	3.20	8.81	—		—
3785/203	56,000			—		—	—	4.20	8.74	—	+	
3786/184	1,250			—		—	—	2.56	8.58	—	+	
3788/205	15,000			+		—	—	3.00	8.88	—		—
3789/206	60,000			—		—	—	4.40	8.78	—	+	
3790/207	60,000			—		—	—	3.20	8.78	—	+	
3791/208	14,000			—		+	+	4.00	8.97	—	+	
3792/209	20,500			—		+	+	3.70	8.64	—	+	
3793/210	48,000			—		—	+	3.80	9.28	—	+	
3794/211	14,500			—		—	—	3.10	8.52	—	+	
3795/212	26,000			—		—	+	3.60	9.00	—	+	
3819/218	40,350			—		—	—	5.00	9.28	—	+	
3820/219	7,750			+		—	—	4.20	9.24	—		—
3821/220	11,000			+		—	—	3.70	9.13	—		—
3822/221	18,500			+		—	—	2.55	8.92	—		—
3823/222	10,200			—		—	+	3.06	8.82	—	+	
3824/223	11,000			—		+	+	3.60	9.12	—	+	
3825/224	41,500			—		—	—	5.90	8.94	—	+	
3826/225	69,050			—		—	—	3.60	9.12	—	+	
3835/230	4,850			+		—	—	3.20	9.14	—		—
3836/231	6,550			+		—	—	3.30	9.11	—		—
3837/232	105,000			—		—	—	3.20	8.92	—	+	
3838/233	16,100			—		—	+	4.10	9.09	—	+	
3839/234	3,750			—		—	+	3.90	9.07	—	+	
3840/235	8,850			—		—	+	3.60	9.00	—	+	
3842/236	95,000			+		—	—	3.60	9.23	—		—

ACID FAST ORGANISMS. All samples were examined for the presence of Acid Fast Organisms, with a negative result in each case.

I(C). CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK.

FAT

Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.
Standard—3.00 per cent.

Number of Samples	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
Percentage Contents	2.12	2.44	2.55	2.56	2.60	2.64	2.65	2.67	2.70	2.74	2.76
Number of Samples	1	3	1	1	4	12	1	3	27	1	28
Percentage Contents	2.79	2.80	2.85	2.91	2.98	3.00	3.02	3.06	3.10	3.16	3.20.
Number of Samples	1	32	18	20	35	16	20	12	1	12	5
Percentage Contents	3.27	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	3.95	4.00	4.10
Number of Samples	10	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	6
Percentage Contents	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.78	4.90	5.00	5.90	not given

SOLIDS NOT FAT

Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.
Standard—8.5 per cent.

Number of Samples	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Percentage Contents	6.09	7.50	7.66	7.74	7.76	8.02	8.14	8.26	8.32	8.48	8.50
Number of Samples	3	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1
Percentage Contents	8.52	8.53	8.54	8.58	8.60	8.61	8.62	8.63	8.64	8.66	8.67
Number of Samples	6	2	4	3	5	1	1	2	1	15	1
Percentage Contents	8.68	8.69	8.70	8.71	8.72	8.73	8.74	8.75	8.77	8.78	8.79
Number of Samples	2	2	7	2	5	2	1	2	14	3	1
Percentage Contents	8.80	8.81	8.82	8.83	8.84	8.85	8.86	8.87	8.88	8.89	8.91
Number of Samples	16	5	4	2	2	6	9	11	4	8	6
Percentage Contents	8.92	8.93	8.94	8.95	8.97	8.98	9.00	9.02	9.03	9.04	9.07
Number of Samples	7	1	7	2	17	6	6	2	5	4	1
Percentage Contents	9.08	9.09	9.10	9.11	9.12	9.13	9.14	9.15	9.17	9.18	9.19
Number of Samples	2	2	5	9	4	1	2	8	2	2	4
Percentage Contents	9.20	9.21	9.22	9.23	9.24	9.25	9.27	9.28	9.29	9.30	9.32
Number of Samples	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Percentage Contents	9.33	9.36	9.37	9.38	9.68	9.81					

2 (A). MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

	Number of Samples examined for the presence of Preservatives.	Number in which Preservatives were reported to be present, and percentages of Preservatives found in each Sample.	Action taken
Milk	297	Nil Report.	—
Cream	5	Nil.	—

2(B). ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

During the year, six inspections were made of three premises registered for the manufacture and sale of Artificial Cream. The premises were found to be satisfactory.

3. MARGARINE MANUFACTORIES.

Number of Manufactories of Margarine or Margarine-Cheese, and of premises wherein the business of a Wholesale Dealer in Margarine or Margarine-Cheese is carried on :—

On Register 31st December, 1935	14
Added to Register during 1936	0
	14

4. PROSECUTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1936, OTHER THAN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

No.	Reason for Prosecution.	Act	Article	Date of Prosecution	Results
1	Milk bottles filled on other than Registered premises.	Milk & Dairies Order, 1926, Article (1)	Milk	29.7.1936	Fined 10*s*.
2	Sausages containing 0.184% Boron Trioxide	Public Health Act, 1896, Section 1 (3)	Sausages	30.9.1936	Fined £5 13*s*. costs.

5. INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Action taken with regard to meat and other foods, including inspection of meat, slaughterhouses, shops, stalls, and vehicles, and places where foods are prepared :—

Owing to the large number and widespread situation of the Private Slaughterhouses in the Borough, and the irregular times of slaughter, the present system of meat inspection leaves much to be desired. Difficulty is also experienced in the inspection of animals at the time of slaughter, due to the insufficiency of the accommodation provided at these premises.

It would appear that the time has now arrived when the provision of a Municipal Abattoir in Luton is essential in order to carry out the inspection of meat effectively. By this means the whole of the slaughtering would be centralised, which would provide better facilities for the supervision of the methods of slaughter and the effectual inspection of dead meat.

In the Borough are 23 slaughterhouses (20 licensed and 3 registered), all of which were visited during the year as follows :—

No. of Slaughterhouses	*No. of Times Visited*	*Total No. of Visits Paid*
1	12	12
1	62	62
1	63	63
1	65	65
1	67	67
1	71	71
1	75	75
1	77	77
1	83	83
1	92	92
1	93	93
1	94	94
1	96	96
1	99	99
1	100	100
2	105	210
1	106	106
1	122	122
1	126	126
1	162	162
1	196	196
1	284	284
23		2355

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised :—

No. of Parcels.	*Articles.*	*Weight in lbs.*
285	Beef	17,116
119	Pork.	3,156
25	Mutton	185
10	Tinned Meats	345½
2	Tinned Fruit	217
9	Fish, Game and Poultry	185
		21,204½

Total Weight=9 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr. 8½ lbs.

During the year the entire carcases and organs of 6 cows, 7 bullocks, 2 heifers, 18 calves, 1 sheep, and 8 pigs were destroyed as follows :—

Animal.	Cause for Total Destruction.	Weight in lbs.	
Cow	Generalised Tuberculosis	608	
Cow	,, ,, ...	880	
Cow	,, ,, ...	752	
Cow	,, ,, ...	720	
Cow	,, ,, ...	854	
Cow	,, ,, ...	720	
Bullock	,, ,, ...	640	
Bullock	,, ,, ...	800	
Bullock	,, ,, ...	500	
Bullock	,, ,, ...	800	
Bullock	,, ,, ...	700	
Bullock	,, ,, ...	700	
Bullock	,, ,, ...	680	
Heifer	,, ,, ...	608	
Heifer	,, ,, ...	580	
Calf	Foetal	12	
Calf	,, ...	30	
Calf	,, ...	24	
Calf	,, ...	30	
Calf	,, ...	30	
Calf	,, ...	20	
Calf	,, ...	20	
Calf	,, ...	65	
Calf	,, ...	10	
Calf	,, ...	16	
Calf	,, ...	40	
Calf	,, ...	36	
Calf	,, ...	10	
3 Calves	,, ...	60	
Calf	,, ...	20	
Calf	,, ...	50	
			11,015
Sheep	Lymphadenoma	65	
			65
Pig	Jaundice	80	
Pig	General Inflammation	104	
Pig	Swine Erysipelas	80	
Pig	Tuberculosis	95	
4 Pigs	Tuberculosis	512	
			871

6. SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

During the year 6 persons made application to slaughter or stun animals in compliance with the terms of the above Act, and were duly licensed.

Number of licensed slaughtermen on Register 31st Dec., 1935	74
Number of slaughtermen licensed during 1936	6
Total number of licensed slaughtermen on Register 31st Dec., 1936	80

A number of contraventions of the above Act were found during the year in regard to methods of slaughter, and in each case the offender was duly warned.

7(A) REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION), ETC., ACTS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

(1) Analyst's Reports.	Submitted under separate cover by the Town Clerk.
(2) Action taken by Local Authority	See Pages No.'d. 85 and 86.
(3) Action in regard to offences other than adulteration and under Acts other than Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.	Nil Report.
(4) " Appeal to Cow " Samples.	Nil Report.
(5) Preservatives.	See pages No.'d. 85 and 86.
(6) Informal or Test Samples.	Informal samples were taken when it was considered desirable for the Analyst to have the containers in which the articles were marketed, or where test samples were desired. All samples procured, whether formal or informal, were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, and having regard to his reports it has not been considered necessary to take any action other than as reported on pages No.'d. 85 and 86.
(7) Samples sent to Analyst by private purchasers.	Nil Report.
(8) Samples sent to County Analyst by Sanitary Authorities.	Nil Report.
(9) Annual or Special Reports.	During the year, 216 samples of Milk, including 5 Certified, 6 Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested, 39 Pasteurised, 2 Sterilized, 7 Grade "A" and 1 Accredited, were submitted for Bacteriological Examination, with results shown on pages numbered 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77. In addition, 24 samples of milk, including 12 Certified and 12 Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested were taken at the request of the Ministry of Health and examined by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., with results as shown on pages numbered 87 and 88.
(10) Composition of Milk Samples.	See page numbered 78.
(11) Remuneration of Analyst.	13*s*. per sample.

7(B) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 556 samples were taken, 101 being Formal and 455 Informal samples. All samples were submitted to and reported on by the Public Analyst.

Of this number, 45 were found not to be genuine, as shown on pages numbered 85 and 86.

Details of Samples taken			Details of Samples taken		
Formal.	Informal.	Name of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Name of Sample.
	4	Apples	4	74	Brought forward
	1	Apricots		2	Flour, Self Raising
	1	Aniseed Oil and Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine		1	Faggotts
				1	Friars Balsam
	1	All Spice		1	Figs
	1	Almonds, ground		1	Gravy Salt, tinned
	10	Butter :—		1	Gooseberries
		Fresh, 9		2	Grapes :—
		Salted, 1			Black, 1
	1	Brisling in Olive Oil			Green, 1
	2	Beef :—		1	Glycerine and Borax
		Corned, 1		1	Gregory Powder
		Pressed, 1		1	Glauber Salts
	1	Brisket, glazed		1	Ginger, ground
	1	Brawn, pork		2	Herrings in Tomato Sauce, tinned
	1	Black pudding			
3	10	Beer :—		1	Herrings, tinned
		Worthington Pale Ale, 1 Formal, 2 Informal		2	Ham, boiled
				1	Iodine, tincture of
		Lutonian, 1 Informal		9	Jam :—
		Strong Ale, 1 Informal			Raspberry, 1
		Bass Pale Ale, 2 Formal, 6 Informal			Red Plum, 1
					Apricot, 1
	4	Cake, Iced Christmas			Greengage, 1
	2	Cooked Meats—			Blackberry, 1
		Veal, ham and tongue rolls, 1			Blackcurrant, 1
		Veal and ham, 1			Gooseberry and Raspberry, 1
	1	Capers, Capucine			
1	9	Cheese :—			Damson, 1
		Cream, 1 Formal, 2 Informal			Strawberry, 1
				1	Kipper Snacks, tinned Norwegian
		Red, 2			
		Dutch, 1		2	Lobster, tinned
		Canadian, 1		6	Lard
		Danish, 1		2	Mustard
		South African, 1		7	Margarine
		Cheddar, 1		5	Marmalade :—
	1	Coffee			Jelly, 1
	3	Crab, tinned			Golden, 1
	1	Cocoa			Seville Orange, 1
	2	Currants :—			Lime, 1
		Black, 1			Grape Fruit, 1
		Red, 1		14	Mineral Waters :—
	1	Currants, dried			Lemon Squash, 3
	3	Cherries :—			Grape Fruit, 3
		White, 1			" Cydrax," 1
		Black, 1			Lemon Barley, 1
		Glacé, 1			Ginger Beer, 1
	1	Chitterlings			Lime Fruit and Soda, 1
	5	Cream, tinned			Orange Crush, 1
	1	Castor Oil			Dandelion & Burdock, 1
	2	Camphorated Oil			Claret & Lemon, 1
	1	Collodion			Lemonade, 1
	1	Carraway seeds	84	213	Milk :—
	1	Dates			Ordinary, 83 Formal, 153 Informal
	1	Epsom Salts			
4	74	Carried forward	88	352	Carried forward

Details of Samples taken			Details of Samples taken		
Formal.	Informal.	Name of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Name of Sample.
88	352	Brought forward	88	400	Carried forward
		Milk (*contd.*)		1	Pies, Pork
		Pasteurized, 1 Formal, 39 Informal		1	Paregoric
		Grade " A," 7		4	Peel :—
		Grade " A " Tuberculin Tested, 6			Mixed, 1
		Certified, 5			Citron, 1
		Sterilized, 2			Orange, 1
		Accredited, 1			Lemon, 1
	19	Milk, dried & condensed :—		1	Rice
		Dried Ostermilk (F.C.D.M.), 1		1	Raspberries, Fresh
		Virol & Milk (F.C.D.M.),1		1	Rhubarb, Tincture of
		" G " Brand (F.C.D.M.), 1		1	Raisins
		" G " Brand (H.C.D.M.),1		1	Sausages with Baked Beans in Tomato, tinned
		" Ambrosia " (F.C.D.M.),1		1	Soup, vegetable
		" Hemolac " (F.C.D.M.),1		8	Spirits :—
		" Ambrosia " with iron (F.C.D.M.), 1	12		Brandy, 3 Formal, 2 Informal
		" L " Brand (F.C.D.M.),1			Rum, 3 Formal, 2 Informal
		Dried Chocolate Milk, 1			Whisky, 3 Formal, 2 Informal
		Horlick's Dried Milk, 1			Gin, 3 Formal, 2 Informal
		Tinned Evaporated, 1		2	Sild in Olive Oil, tinned
		Condensed, Machine Skimmed, 5		3	Sauce :—
		Unsweetened, 1			Tomato, 1
		Full Cream, tinned, 2			" Chef," 1
		N.B.—F.C.D.M.—Full Cream Dried Milk			Worcestershire, 1
		H.C.D.M.—Half Cream Dried Milk		2	Salmon, tinned
	1	Mace, whole		1	Sardines in Olive Oil
	1	Nitre, Sweet Spirit of		1	Sweets, Mixed Fruit
	1	Nutmegs		1	Strawberries, Fresh
	1	Oatmeal, medium	1	9	Sausages :—
	5	Ointment :—			Beef, 4 Informal, 1 Formal
		Boracic, 1			Pork, 1
		Mercury, 1			Paris, 1
		Sulphur, 1			Liver, 1
		Iodine, 1			German, 1
		Salicylic Acid, 1			Luncheon, 1
	1	Peas, tinned		1	Seidlitz Powder
	5	Pepper :—		1	Sultanas
		White, 3		1	Tomatoes, tinned
		Cayenne, 1		1	Tapioca
		Black, 1		1	Turpentine & Acetic Acid, linament of
	1	Pickle, Sweet		2	Tomatoes, Fresh
	1	Pearl Barley		1	Thyme, Dried
	1	Princelets in Tomato, tinned		8	Wine :—
	5	Paste :—			Hall's, 1
		Lobster, 1			" Wincarnis," 1
		Salmon & Shrimp, 1			Orange Fruit Wine, 1
		Chicken & Ham, 3			Egg, 1
	3	Plums			Raisin, 1
	1	Peaches			Black Currant, 1
	1	Pears			Elderberry, 1
	1	Polony			Cowslip, 1
88	400	Carried forward	101	455	
			556		

(C). DETAILS OF 45 SAMPLES REPORTED BY THE ANALYST AS NOT BEING GENUINE AND ACTION TAKEN IN REGARD THERETO.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity.	Action Taken.
3381		1	Bass Pale Ale	Sulphite preservative = to 0.0082% of sulphur dioxide or 82 parts per million.	Further samples taken, Nos. 3391 & 3392. (See below).
3382	1		Milk	8.9% added water.	Summonses taken out and withdrawn after investigation at farm by Buckinghamshire County Council. See Samples Nos. 3415 & 3416 below.
3383	1		Milk	5.6% added water.	
3385	1		Milk	8.7% added water.	Prosecuted. Fined 10s. and £2 0s. 0d. costs.
3391	1		Bass Pale Ale	Sulphite preservative = to 0.0096% of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) or 96 parts per million.	Matter taken up between Analyst, Bottlers and Brewers.
3392		1	Bass Pale Ale	Sulphite preservative = to 0.013% of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) or 130 parts per million.	
3393	1		Milk	Added water, 4.2%	Summons withdrawn on evidence submitted by Buckinghamshire County Council.
3394/11		1	Milk	Deficient in fat, 18.6%	Vendor warned.
3415		1	Milk	11.7% added water.	Matter taken up with Buckinghamshire County Council, and, as a result of negotiations, summonses previously taken out withdrawn.
3416		1	Milk	2.1% added water.	
3420/16		1	Milk	Fat abstracted 29.3%	Vendor interviewed and warned.
3460/38		1	Milk, Grade "A"	Fat abstracted, 10%	Matter investigated, when it was found that the milk was as given by the cows, failure to strip the cows being the cause.
3463/41		1	Milk, Grade "A"	Fat abstracted, 10%	
3465/43		1	Milk, Grade "A"	Fat abstracted, 12%	
3471/49		1	Milk	Fat abstracted, 6.6%	Vendor warned.
3478/56		1	Milk	Fat abstracted, 11%	Same source of supply as Samples No. 3460/38, 3463/41 and 3465/43.
3480/58		1	Milk, Grade "A"	Fat abstracted, 13.3%	
3482/60		1	Milk, Grade "A"	Fat abstracted, 6.6%	
3488/66		1	Milk, Grade "A"	Fat abstracted, 10%	
3536	1		Milk (in course of delivery).	Fat abstracted, 5%	Producer warned.
3537/83/1		1	Milk (in course of delivery).	Fat abstracted, 8.6%	Vendor warned.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article.	Adulteration or other Irregularity.	Action Taken.
3542/88/6		1	Milk	Fat abstracted, 10%	Vendor warned.
3545/91/9		1	Milk	Fat abstracted, 8%	Vendor warned.
3546/92/10		1	Milk	Fat abstracted, 7%	Vendor warned.
3660		1	Sausages, Paris	Sulphite preservative = to 0.035% of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) or 350 parts per million.	Notice intimating that sausages contained preservative improperly displayed. Verbal warning.
3663		1	Sausages, beef.	0.201% Boron trioxide = to 24.92 grains per pound of Boric Acid.	Formal sample No. 3676 taken, with result as shown below.
3675		1	Sausages, beef	0.28% of Boron trioxide = to 34.7 grains per pound of Boric Acid.	
3676	1		Sausages, beef.	0.184% of Boron trioxide = to 22.8 grains per pound of Boric Acid.	Fined £5 and 13s. 0d. costs.
3694/158		1	Milk	Milk fat abstracted, 3%	Vendor warned.
3718/182		1	Milk	Milk fat abstracted, 11.6%	Vendor warned.
3726		1	Cheese (cream)	60 parts per million of formaldehyde.	Formal sample taken with result as shown in sample No. 3738.
3738	1		Cheese (cream)	33 parts per million of formaldehyde.	No action taken.
3786/184		1	Milk	Milk fat abstracted, 14.6%	Formal sample taken, proved genuine. See sample No. 3794/211.
3797/214		1	Milk, Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested.	Milk fat abstracted, 6.6%	Further sample, No. 3861 taken. Found to be genuine.
3822/221		1	Milk	Milk fat abstracted, 15%	Further samples, Nos. 3841 and 3842 taken. Found to be genuine.
3832	1		Milk (in course of delivery).	Added water, 2.8%	Producer warned.
3844		1	Worthington Pale Ale	Sulphite preservative = to 0.0095% SO_2	Matter taken up with Brewers and Bottler.
3852		1	Rum	37.78° under proof.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
3853		1	Brandy	38.29° under proof.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
3854		1	Gin	37.15° under proof	Satisfactory explanation tendered. Vendor warned
3859	1		Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water, 28.3%	Summoned. Fined £10 and 19s. 6d. costs.
3860	1		Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water, 9.9%	Summoned. Fined £5 and 19s. 6d. costs.
3866	1		Rum	36.02° under proof.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
3867	1		Gin	37.2° under proof.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
3873	1		Rum	36.02° under proof	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.

7(D). REPORT ON SAMPLES OF GRADE "A" TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND EXAMINED BY THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION LTD.

Sample No.	Production.		Sample Taken.		Amount of Sample.	Delivered to Laboratory.		Temp. on Arrival.	Number of Bacteria per c.c.				Presence of Bacillus Coli in Four Tubes.							
													48 hours.				72 hours.			
													1 c.c.	1/100	1/100	1/100	1 c.c.	1/100	1/100	1/100
	Date.	Time.	Date.	Time.		Date.	Time.		1	1/10	1/100	1/1000								
18	19.3.36	a.m.	19.3.36	a.m. 10.20	1 pint	19.3.36	p.m. 1.40	13°C.	1,880	174	19	2		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
26	22.4.36	a.m.	22.4.36	10.10	1 pint	22.4.36	3.10	13°C.	1,980	186	21	2		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
71	20.5.36	a.m.	20.5.36	10.00	1 pint	20.5.36	3.10	19°C.	320	24	4	Sterile		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
95	23.6.36	a.m.	23.6.36	10.30	1 pint	23.6.36	3.35	15°C.	7,060	630	69	8		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
100	21.7.36	a.m.	21.7.36	12 noon	1 pint	21.7.36	2.30	20°C.	4,730	440	48	5		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
115	28.7.36	a.m.	28.7.36	a.m.	1 pint	28.7.36	3.35	13°C.	1,710	145	17	2		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
117	6.8.36	a.m.	6.8.36	10.45	1 pint	6.8.36	3.40	15°C.	2,530	210	25	3		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
140	10.8.36	a.m.	10.8.36	9 30	1 pint	10.8.36	3.40	18°C.	4,430	390	44	3		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
191	9.9.36	a.m.	9.9.36	9.30	1 pint	9.9.36	2.40	20°C.	2,600	220	26	3		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
193	24.9.36	a.m.	24.9.36	10.30	1 pint	24.9.36	2.15	16°C.	1,890	177	19	2		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
196	5.10.36	a.m.	5.10.36	a.m.	1 pint	5.10.36	1.50	12°C.	750	56	7	1		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
217	13.11.36	a.m.	13.11.36	a.m.	1 pint	13.11.36	1.38	12°C.	2,530	210	25	3		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.

REPORT ON SAMPLES OF CERTIFIED MILK TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND EXAMINED BY THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION LTD.

Sample No.	Production.		Sample Taken.		Amount of Sample.	Delivered to Laboratory.		Temp. on Arrival.	Number of Bacteria per c.c.				Presence of Bacillus Coli per c.c. in Four Tubes.							
													48 hours.				72 hours.			
													1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
														1/10	1/10	1/10		1/10	1/10	1/10
	Date.	Time.	Date.	Time.		Date.	Time.		1	1/10	1/100	1/1000	1 c.c.				1 c.c.			
19	19.3.36	a.m.	19.3.36	p.m. 12.15	1 pint	19.3.36	p.m. 1.40	13°C.	2,530	210	25	3	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
25	22.4.36	a.m.	22.4.36	a.m. 9.50	1 pint	22.4.36	3.10	13°C.	1,690	147	16	2	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
70	20.5.36	a.m.	20.5.36	9.30	1 pint	20.5.36	3.10	19°C.	1,490	118	13	2	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
													1	1/10	1/100	1/1000	1	1/10	1/100	1/1000
94	23.6.36	a.m.	23.6.36	9.30	1 pint	23.6.36	3.35	15°C.	3,700	330	38	4	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
													1	1/100	1/100	1/100	1	1/100	1/100	1/100
99	21.7.36	a.m.	21.7.36	11.00	1 pint	21.7.36	2.30	20°C.	5,600	530	57	6		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
114	28.7.36	a.m.	28.7.36	a.m.	1 pint	28.7.36	4.25	13°C.	6,530	610	65	7		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
116	6.8.36	a.m.	6.8.36	9.10	1 pint	6.8.36	3.40	15°C.	4,360	380	43	5		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
139	10.8.36	a.m.	10.8.36	9.10	1 pint	10.8.36	3.40	18°C.	3,760	350	38	4		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
190	9.9.36	a.m.	9.9.36	9.30	1 pint	9.9.36	2.40	20°C.	3,830	360	39	4		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
192	24.9.36	a.m.	24.9.36	10.00	1 pint	24.9.36	2.15	16°C.	3,860	350	41	4		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
195	5.10.36	a.m.	5.10.36	a.m.	1 pint	5.10.36	1.50	12°C.	900	82	9	1		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
216	13.11.36	a.m.	13.11.36	a.m.	1 pint	13.11.36	1.38	12°C.	9,600	860	92	11		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1(A). NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE BOROUGH OF LUTON.

Diphtheria.
Small-pox.
Typhus Fever.
Continued Fever.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Dysentery.
Acute Polio Encephalitis.
Scarlet Fever.
Cholera.
Typhoid Fever.
Cerebo-spinal Fever.
Tuberculosis (all forms).
Pneumonia (all forms).
Enteric Fever.
Erysipelas.
Relapsing Fever.
Acute Poliomyelitis.
Malaria.
Encephalitis Lethargica.

1(B). TABLE 1. SHOWS THE NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	400	386	39
Scarlet Fever	85	61	2
Erysipelas	25	—	—
Pneumonia	31	—	38
Puerperal Fever	6	5	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—

1(C). TABLE II. SHOWS THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Age Groups												
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Totals
Diphtheria	3	6	15	22	23	185	76	24	35	9	2	...	400
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	1	8	10	49	7	1	8	1	...	...	85
Erysipelas	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	13	3	25
Pneumonia	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	3	5	3	31
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Acute Poliomyelitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	10	8	17	32	33	235	85	26	71	15	20	6	558

1(D). SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 1936 there was no epidemic. Cases of scarlet fever occurred sporadically throughout the year, and never in such a concentration that it was possible to trace several cases to a common source of infection.

1(E). DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria was once more unduly prevalent during the year 1936, although the number of notifications (400) did not reach the peak figure of 1934 (415).

During the last Quarter of the year there was a distinct change in type as compared with 1935 and the first three quarters of 1936. Clinical experience suggested very strongly that cases of Diphtheria Gravis were occurring with a consequent high case mortality. A common source of infection was demonstrable in only a few instances and those within the family circle. Milk borne disease was excluded and the available evidence pointed to mild unrecognised cases or " carriers " as the usual source of infection.

It is not unlikely that the recent great growth in the population of Luton has affected the mass immunity of what was relatively a closed community, and this may in some measure account for the increased incidence and severity of the disease. The incidence and control of diphtheria was the subject of a Special Report to the Public Health Committee in November, 1936, and steps have been taken, by educational measures, to expedite diagnosis and treatment.

Notification by local Medical Practitioners has, with extremely few exceptions been prompt and the giving of Anti-toxin to suspicious cases has been a common practice. The swab is still misused in some instances as a diagnostic weapon, with inevitable delay.

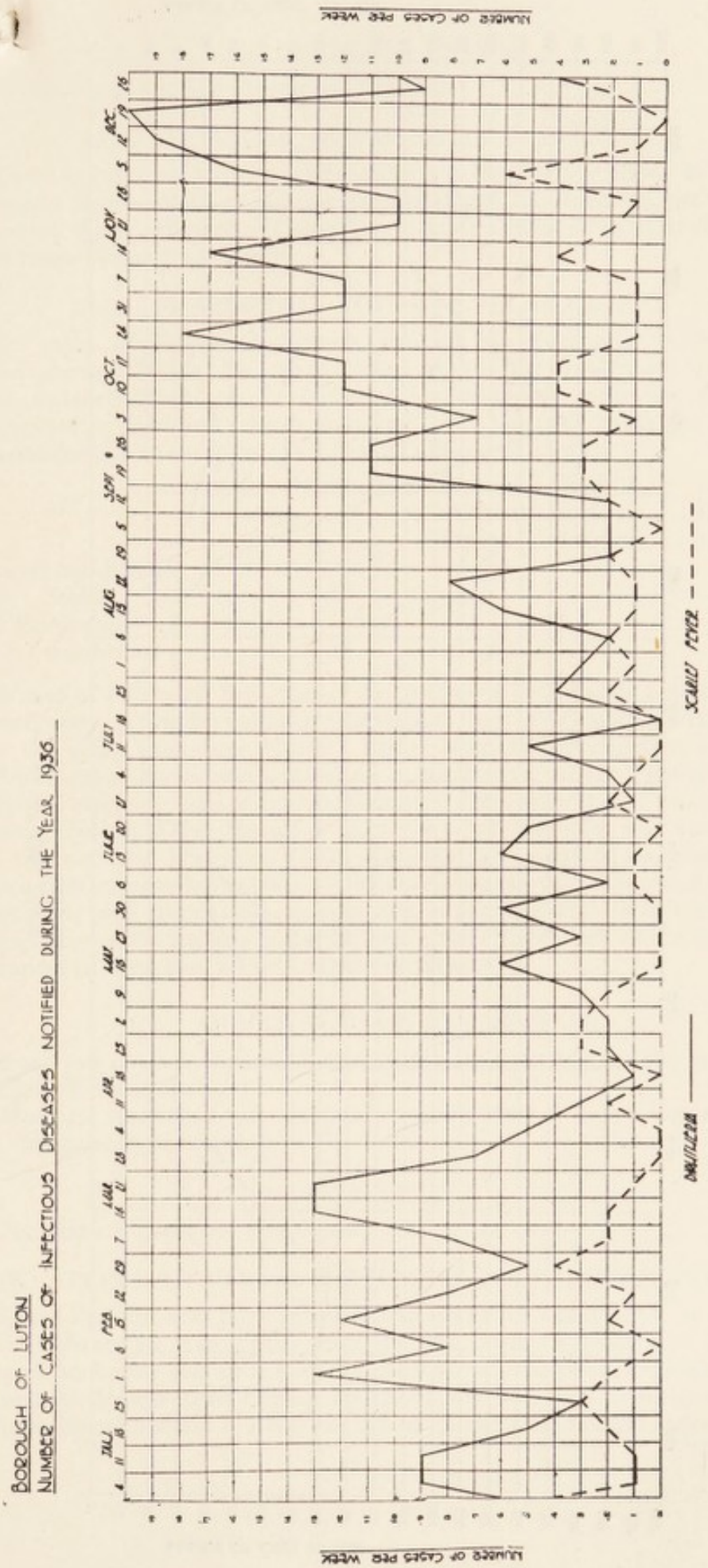
TABLE III. PARTICULARS OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS SINCE 1927.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Notified	190	210	99	147	68	26	105	415	283	400
Attack Rate	3.22	3.29	1.50	2.25	0.98	0.37	1.47	5.45	3.53	4.67
Admitted to Hospital	125	128	64	104	50	18	89	334	248	386
Nursed at Home ...	65	82	35	43	18	8	16	81	35	14
Number of Deaths ...	9	11	3	6	4	2	8	32	16	39
Death Rate	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.42	0.19	0.45
Death Rate (E.&W.)	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07

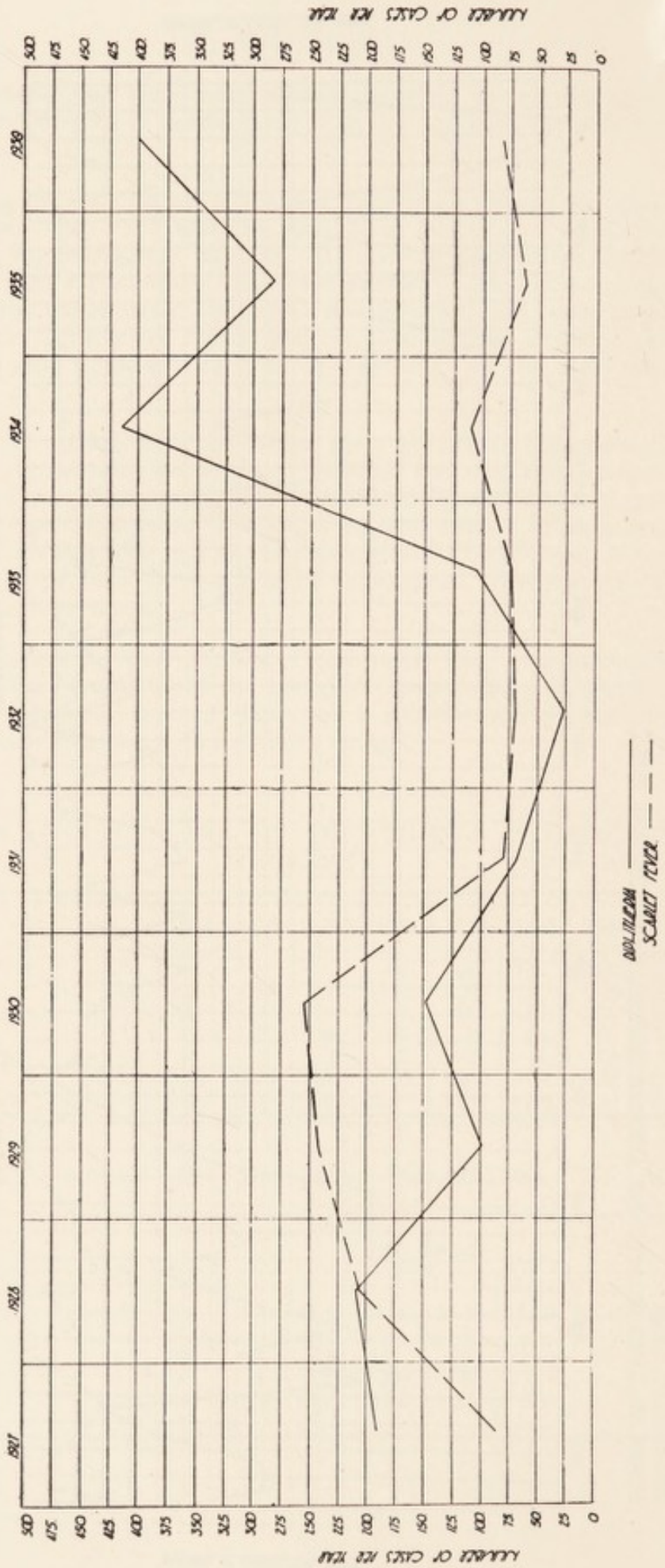
TABLE IV. CASES OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Age Groups										
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-45	45-65	65+
Cases Notified	3	6	15	22	23	185	76	24	44	2	...
Deaths ...	...	1	...	3	5	23	5	2	...	...	...
Mortality Rate	...	16.6	...	13.6	21.7	12.4	6.5	8.3	...	...	...

GRAPH SHOWING WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA DURING 1936.



GRAPH SHOWING YEARLY INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA SINCE 1927.



1(F). ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified during the year 1936.

1(G). MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These conditions are not notifiable in the Borough. So far as can be ascertained from school attendance records there has been no undue prevalence of these diseases. There has been 1 death from measles and 2 deaths from Whooping Cough.

1(H). PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and six of Puerperal Fever were notified during 1936. Six were removed to the Isolation Hospital. In one instance there was a residual joint disability following a septic involvement of the joint. Each Maternal Death has been made the subject of a confidential enquiry by the Medical Officer of Health.

	Notified	Admitted to Isolation Hospital	Died in Isolation Hospital	Died Elsewhere
Puerperal conditions				
Sepsis	6	5	—	1
Other Puerperal conditions ...	6	1	1	—

A case of Puerperal Septicaemia and a case of local Pelvic Sepsis which occurred within a few days of each other had as their only common etiological factor the same Maternity Nurse. Bacteriological investigation revealed that both cases were attributable to a haemolytic streptococcus and a haemolytic streptococcus was also isolated from a pharyngeal swab of the Maternity Nurse. The Nurse, a State Certified Midwife, was suspended from practice for a period of 23 days and was allowed to resume her practice after successive negative swabs and instructions in the use of a mask. Although it was impossible to type the organisms and thus render the investigation satisfying in a scientific sense, the incident affords an excellent illustration of the value of Laboratory facilities.

1(I). OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Four cases were notified, all of which were dealt with by the Maternity and Child Welfare Staff.

Hospital treatment was necessary in two cases. In no instance was there impairment of vision.

1(J). SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year.

1(K). CONSULTATIONS WITH MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Local Practitioners have continued to invite the opinion of the Department's Officers in connection with the diagnosis of Infectious Disease. There is no better test of a friendly spirit of co-operation between public and private doctors than clinical collaboration, and in a town of this size intimate clinical contact is a *sine qua non* of an efficient medical service.

1(L). SCHOOL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Table gives in detail the prevalence of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases in each of the Schools in the Borough, along with the number of cases above and below school age (5 years).

SCHOOL	Accommodation	Encephalitis Lethargica	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Totals
Senior Boys.							
Old Bedford Road	360	—	2	—	—	—	2
Waller Street	240	—	3	—	—	—	3
Surrey Street	240	—	4	—	—	—	4
Beech Hill	400	—	5	—	—	—	5
Denbigh Road	360	—	4	1	—	—	5
Stopsley	100	—	4	—	—	—	4
Senior Girls.							
Hitchin Road	280	—	4	—	—	—	4
Chapel Street	320	—	2	—	—	—	2
Surrey Street	240	—	6	—	—	—	6
Beech Hill	400	—	5	—	—	—	5
Denbigh Road	360	—	3	1	—	—	4
Stopsley	100	—	—	1	—	—	1
Junior Schools.							
Hitchin Road Mixed	350	—	4	1	—	—	5
Langley Street Girls	250	—	5	—	—	—	5
Dunstable Road Mixed ...	586	—	7	3	—	—	10
Tennyson Road Mixed ...	300	—	16	2	—	—	18
Denbigh Road Mixed	360	—	2	1	—	—	3
Norton Road Mixed	384	—	33	—	—	—	33
Maidenhall Boys	576	—	6	2	—	—	8
Maidenhall Girls		—	13	—	—	—	13
Christ Church Boys	435	—	4	—	—	—	4
Christ Church Girls		—	1	—	—	1	2
St. Matthew's Mixed	320	—	9	1	—	—	10
Queen Square Boys	274	—	1	—	—	—	1
St. Mary's Hall Girls	214	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infants.							
Old Bedford Road	200	—	8	—	—	—	8
Hitchin Road	331	—	6	2	—	—	8
Chapel Street	272	—	8	—	—	—	8
Surrey Street	270	—	7	1	—	—	8
Dunstable Road...	350	—	16	3	—	—	19
Tennyson Road	170	—	10	2	—	—	12
Denbigh Road	315	—	7	6	—	—	13
Maidenhall	288	—	18	2	—	—	20
Oakley Road	196	—	10	1	—	—	11
Limbury	123	—	9	6	—	—	15
Christ Church	159	—	8	1	—	—	9
St. Matthew's	205	—	5	1	—	—	6
Queen Square	165	—	5	1	—	—	6
St. Mary's Hall	175	—	2	2	—	—	4
Stopsley	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special.							
Osborne Road	60	—	2	—	—	—	2
	10808	—	265	41	—	1	307
Girls' High School—Females ...	...	—	3	—	—	—	3
Modern School—Males	...	—	5	—	—	—	5
Private Schools—Males	...	—	1	2	—	—	3
Females	...	—	1	3	—	—	4
Schools out of Town—Males ...	...	—	1	1	—	—	2
Females ...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Under School Age—Males ...	...	—	39	10	—	—	49
Females ...	...	—	42	7	—	—	49
Over School Age—Males	...	—	23	5	—	—	28
Females ...	...	—	53	5	—	—	58
TOTALS	...	—	168	34	—	—	202

2. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 1936, 694 children have been immunised under the Council's Scheme, and immunising agent sufficient for 178 cases has been supplied by the Department to Medical Practitioners for use in their practice. There has been no case of illness or general disturbance due to immunisation procedures and in only two cases has there been even a local reaction. The number of children immunised is not sufficient to affect the epidemiology of the disease, but the efficacy of the antigen in protecting the individual as gauged by this limited experience is consistent with the general body of available information.

Two immunised children only have developed diphtheria and in each case the disease was mild in character and a complete recovery without complications ensued.

During the later months of 1936 the " two shot " method (by injecting .1 cc of A.P.T. and a month later a second injection of .5 cc of A.P.T.) was substituted for the " one shot " method and posterior schick testing as a routine has been dispensed with.

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis:												
Number on Register ...	411	446	857	426	445	875	429	456	885	439	457	896
New Notifications during year	22	8	30	14	12	26	16	11	27	15	12	27
Cases removed which have been restored	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cases added to register other than by notification ...	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	1	3	6	3	9
Cases removed from Register	12	13	25	13	5	18	9	11	20	19	17	36
Cases remaining on Register	426	445	871	429	456	885	439	457	896	441	445	896
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis												
Number on Register ...	144	140	284	146	138	284	147	140	287	147	140	287
New Notifications during the year	1	1	2	1	3	4	—	2	2	7	4	11
Cases removed which have been restored	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases added to register other than by notification ...	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Cases removed from register	—	5	5	—	2	2	—	2	2	3	8	11
Cases remaining on register	146	138	284	147	140	287	147	140	287	151	139	290

4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

On August 25th, 1936, the Hospital Extensions were formally opened by His Worship the Mayor of Luton, Alderman Cyril C. Dillingham, J.P., C.C.

Description of Buildings.

The new buildings provide two Ward Blocks ; one of sixteen beds (the Simpson Ward) and one of ten beds (the Harvey Ward), an extension of the existing Cubicle Block and a Porter's Lodge.

The buildings have been planned in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health. The design and finish generally are similar to the permanent buildings previously erected.

Each block contains two wards with the Duty Room between, together with separate bathroom, sluice room, cleaners' room and dispensing and linen stores. The two wards together provide accommodation for thirty two places (including cots).

Provision is made in each duty room for two food stores together with ample cupboard accommodation. The duty rooms serve the dual purpose of a kitchenette and sitting room for the nursing staff on duty in the wards. Observation windows are provided overlooking each ward.

The ward floors are of polished hardwood with a Terrazzo skirting and margin next to the walls. The walls and ceilings are finished in high gloss enamel paint in colours.

The floors and the main entrances, corridors, duty room and sanitary annexes are finished in Terrazzo with skirtings in the same material. All angles are rounded to ensure cleanliness.

The heating of the wards is by low pressure hot water system from the boiler in the heating chamber under the duty room.

Instant hot water is available and is supplied by an independent boiler fixed in the heating chamber.

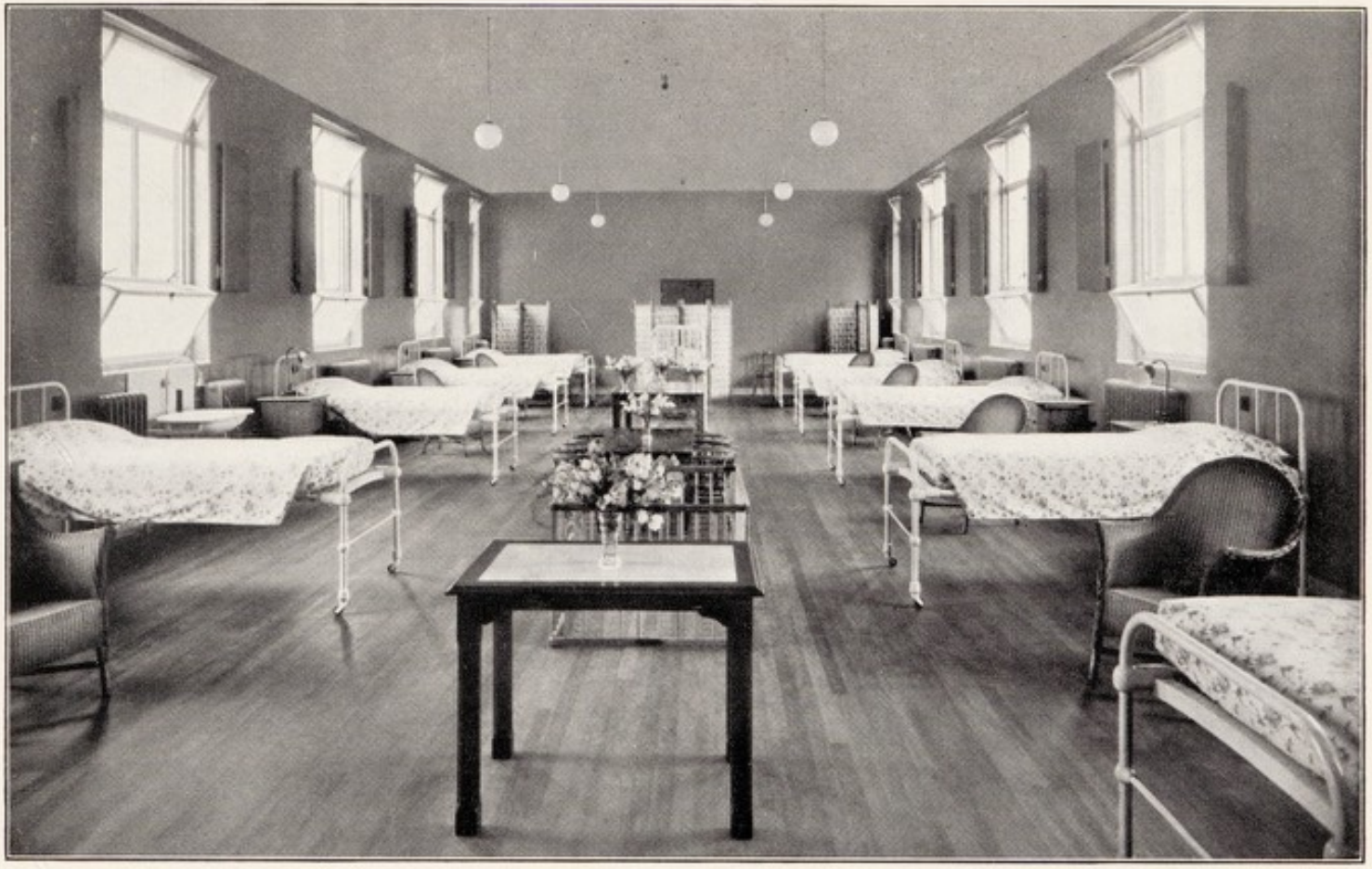
The existing Cubicle Block (the Darwin Ward) has been extended to provide for a further three cubicles and an operating theatre. The planning and design are similar in all respects to the existing work.

The cubicles are approached from a covered-in glazed verandah which forms the corridor connecting to the duty room.

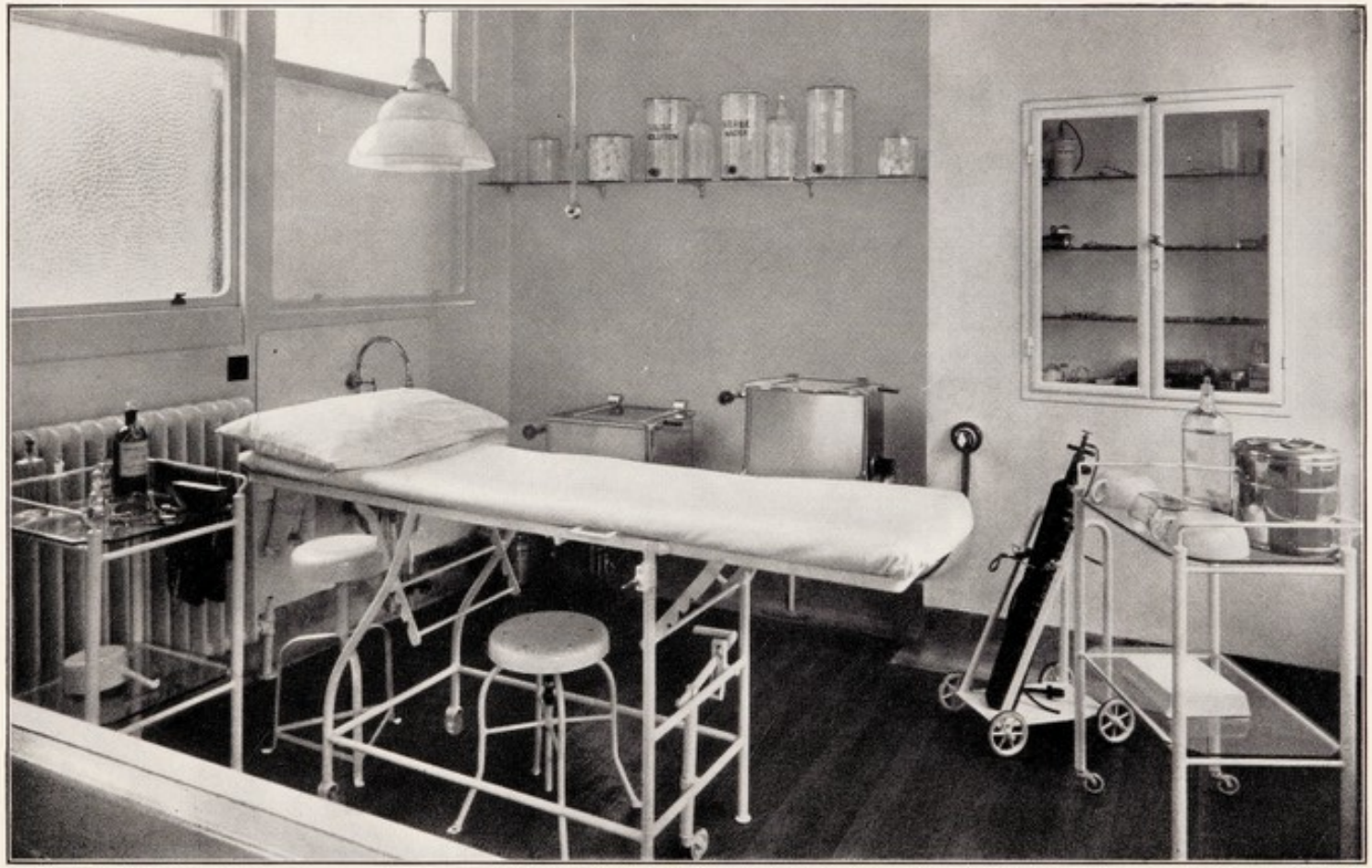
The operating theatre has been equipped with sterilizers, instrument cupboards, operating lamp and table and will be useful for carrying out minor operations that may be necessary from time to time. The existing bathroom and sluice room have been reconditioned and brought up to date and new sanitary fittings have been fixed.

The new Porter's Lodge provides accommodation for the resident porter who will also act as ambulance driver. The lodge contains sitting room, kitchenette, entrance hall, three bedrooms and separate bathroom. The design and finish externally are similar to the existing Administration Block.

The opportunity was taken to re-name the wards after eminent men as the subjoined table, designed to give details of accommodation, indicates



Spittlesea Isolation Hospital. Simpson Ward



Spittlesea Isolation Hospital. Operating Theatre

Name of Ward	*Date of Erection*	*Beds*	*Cots*	*Total*
Darwin Ward	1924*	7	4	11*
Lister Ward	1925	16	4	20
Jenner Ward	1913	10	—	10
Simpson Ward	1936	16	4	20
Harvey Ward	1936	10	2	12
Pasteur Ward	1898	10	—	10
Total	—	69	14	83

* Also Operating Theatre. * Extended 1936.

It is perhaps useful here to devote a small space to a brief outline of the history of the hospital.

In 1885 the Local Government Board drew the attention of the Council to the fact that the Borough was without any accommodation for fever cases, as the Workhouse Master had been ordered to refuse to admit any but Pauper cases to the Fever Ward of the Infirmary.

In 1887 the present site was obtained, and in 1893 an iron building was erected thereon, giving accommodation for domestic staff and five patients. This building was destroyed by fire in 1924 (it then being in use as an Administration Block) and the present Administrative Block now occupies the site. A cab kept by the Highways Department was purchased for use as an ambulance. In 1894 three cases were admitted, two Scarlet Fever and one Diphtheria. In 1895 an epidemic of typhoid fever necessitated the purchase of three tents, and a double pavilion of wood and iron was built. This pavilion has now been demolished to make room for the Nurses' Annexe which is in course of erection.

In 1898 another pavilion, also of wood and iron was erected for the treatment of smallpox cases. This building (the Pasteur Ward) is still in use.

Until 1906 the Hospital water supply was furnished by water cart, and the only available means of lighting was oil lamps. In that year water and electricity were laid on. A new pavilion (now named the Jenner Ward) was erected in 1913; a four bed cubicle block (the Darwin Ward) was erected with the adminsistration block in 1924 and the Lister Ward was erected in 1925.

On December 31st, 1936 additional works were in progress for modernising Jenner Ward and a new annexe to the administration block for the purpose of providing additional staff accommodation was nearing completion.

Medical Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Administrative Superintendent to the Hospital. Routine clinical work in the hospital is undertaken by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health. This arrangement has proved satisfactory, though somewhat burdensome to non-resident officers during such periods of pressure as have been experienced during the last year.

There is no official pronouncement with regard to the number of patients in an acute Fever Hospital which justifies a Resident Medical Officer. The London County Council requires an Assistant Medical Officer to devote his whole time to the work to look after 100 patients. The position in large hospitals differs materially from that in a small hospital, but there is little doubt that a hospital of 100 beds should have a Resident Medical Officer, a standard which has been accepted by the Society of Medical Officers.

The volume of work in an Infectious Diseases Hospital varies greatly at different seasons and according to epidemic prevalence of various diseases, but it is difficult to provide the kind and amount of medical supervision for patients suffering from such diseases as diphtheria and enteric fever, and more especially Puerperal Fever and Cerebrospinal fever unless there is a medical man of the requisite training and experience in close attendance. It will be realized that the hospital is rapidly approaching a size when some form of resident medical service will be required if the highest standard of clinical work is to be maintained. The presence of a Resident Medical Officer would undoubtedly facilitate the hospital being made a Training School for nurses, an eminently desirable development in view of the difficulties of obtaining and keeping a suitable nursing staff in a small non-training hospital.

The Council has made provision for Consultant surgical, aural and dental services for any patients in the hospital requiring them. In the case of the aural surgeon the services will be closely linked up with the School Medical Services, and generally it may be said that the consultant facilities thus afforded are excellent.

Nursing Staff.

Establishment provides for	*Staff at 31st December*, 1936
Matron	Matron
2 Sisters	2 Sisters
1 General and Fever trained nurse	1 General and Fever trained nurse
10 Fever trained nurses	6 Fever trained nurses
4 Junior nurses	6 Junior Nurses
	3 Private nurses (2 general trained 1 Fever trained)

Domestic Staff.

Cook General	Cook
Laundress	Laundress
2 Housemaids	2 Housemaids
1 Between Maid	1 Between Maid
4 Ward Maids	2 Ward Maids
	2 Laundry Maids

The bed accommodation in the hospital is now probably sufficient to meet any ordinary requirements, but there has been a good deal of difficulty during periods of pressure on account of shortage of cubicle isolation accommodation. A considerable proportion of cases are admitted from

Children's Homes and Hospitals and on account of their contact, prior to admission, with large numbers of other young children, it not infrequently happens that they are incubating an infectious disease other than that for which they are admitted. It is, in my view, desirable to accommodate all such cases in cubicles in the first instance for a period of 21 days before transferance to large wards. In the absence of sufficient accommodation to carry this intention into effect, there is a real danger of the hospital becoming choked from time to time because of quarantine procedures.

There have been 2 cases of cross infection, namely :

Diphtheria developed Chicken Pox.

Two children suffering from Diphtheria developed Chicken Pox whilst in hospital. The source of infection was unknown.

4 patients were admitted suffering from both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, 2 from Diphtheria and Chicken Pox and 1 from Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

There have been 2 return cases during the year.

Beds occupied during 1936 :

(*a*)	Bed days (45 x 244 + 83 x 122)	21106
(*b*)	Patient days	13598
(*c*)	Percentage (*b*) of (*a*)	64.42%
(*d*)	Maximum No. of beds occupied at any one time	84
(*e*)	Minimum No. of beds occupied at any one time	14

Summary of cases treated during the year.

Patients in Hospital on 1st Jan., 1936	38
Patients admitted during the year	456
	494
Patients discharged during the year	379
Patients died in hospital during the year ...	37
Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1936	78
	494

Twelve cases were treated from the Southern half of Bedfordshire at the instance of the County Council under the Council's scheme.

	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever		Other Infectious Diseases		Total	
	Notif.	Adm'd	Notif.	Adm'd	Notif.	Adm'd	Notif.	Adm'd	Notif.	Adm'd
January ...	6	5	34	37	—	—	10	—	50	42
February ...	8	6	34	28	—	—	12	2	54	36
March ...	6	5	45	42	—	—	5	—	56	47
April	7	6	14	17	—	—	3	1	24	24
May	4	4	18	16	—	—	6	—	28	20
June	4	4	16	14	—	—	6	—	26	18
July	3	3	12	12	—	—	3	—	18	15
August ...	6	2	21	32	1*	3	5	2	33	39
September ...	9	7	33	31	—	—	4	—	46	38
October ...	9	10	61	55	—	—	5	—	75	65
November ...	9	6	59	54	—	—	8	1	76	61
December ...	10	3	70	48	—	—	8	—	88	51
Totals ...	81	61	417	386	1*	3	75	7	584	456

*Notification cancelled.

INDIVIDUAL DISEASES.

No comment is called for except in the case of Diphtheria. Table I shows the day of disease when admitted to hospital in the case of Diphtheria, and the influence of this on complications and mortality.

Reference has already been made to the occurrence of clinical gravis types of Diphtheria, and the table shows that no less than 20 deaths out of a total of 34 occurred amongst cases admitted on the second or third day of disease. Only two deaths out of a total of 15 occurred in cases admitted on the third day of disease during 1935 and no deaths occurred amongst cases admitted during the second day of disease. It was found necessary to keep cases of Diphtheria in hospital for longer periods than in previous years on account of the unexpected occurrence of paralyses during the sixth and subsequent weeks of disease in relatively mild cases.

It will be noticed from Table II that once again there has been very little laryngeal Diphtheria.

TABLE I SHOWS DAY OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION AND ITS EFFECT ON PROGNOSIS.

Day of disease on admission	Number Cases	Paralyses	Deaths	$\frac{\text{Paralyses + deaths}}{\text{No. of cases}} \times 100$
1	12	—	—	—
2	68	2	3	7.4%
3	84	2	17	22%
4	56	16	7	41%
5 and subsequent	88	13	7	23%
Total	308	33	34	21%

TABLE II: CLASSIFICATION OF CASES (PROVEN CLINICAL—EXCLUDING CARRIERS)

	Number	Paralyses Cases	Deaths	Paralyses Rate per cent.	Mortality rate per cent.
Faucial	270	27	33	10	12.2
Laryngeal	3	—	1	—	33.3

Bacteriological and Nasal Diphtheria, etc. excluded.

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES—GENERAL CONTROL.

The increased medical personnel of the Department has made possible a more comprehensive control of infectious diseases. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who acts as Clinical Medical Officer to the Isolation Hospital, is also responsible for the executive control of infectious diseases, under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

This arrangement ensures the continuity of treatment and supervision, as it frequently happens that the Medical Officer or his Deputy has already seen cases in consultation with Private Practitioners prior to their admission to hospital.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer complete co-ordination with the Education Department is assured.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is also responsible for the supervision of contacts, and the following-up of discharged patients under the age of 5 years.

Leaflets of instruction are issued to parents upon the discharge of children from the Hospital, and after-supervision either by the family Doctor or through the School Medical Service is encouraged in every possible way. Every endeavour is made to keep the family Doctor acquainted with his patient's condition, and for this purpose an abstract of clinical notes is sent to the practitioner concerned upon the discharge of his patient.

In October, 1936 the Public Health Committee considered the whole question of terminal disinfection and disinfestation and it is hoped to make more systematic provision than hitherto in the near future.

6. DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1936 CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND CAUSE.

TABLE 1.

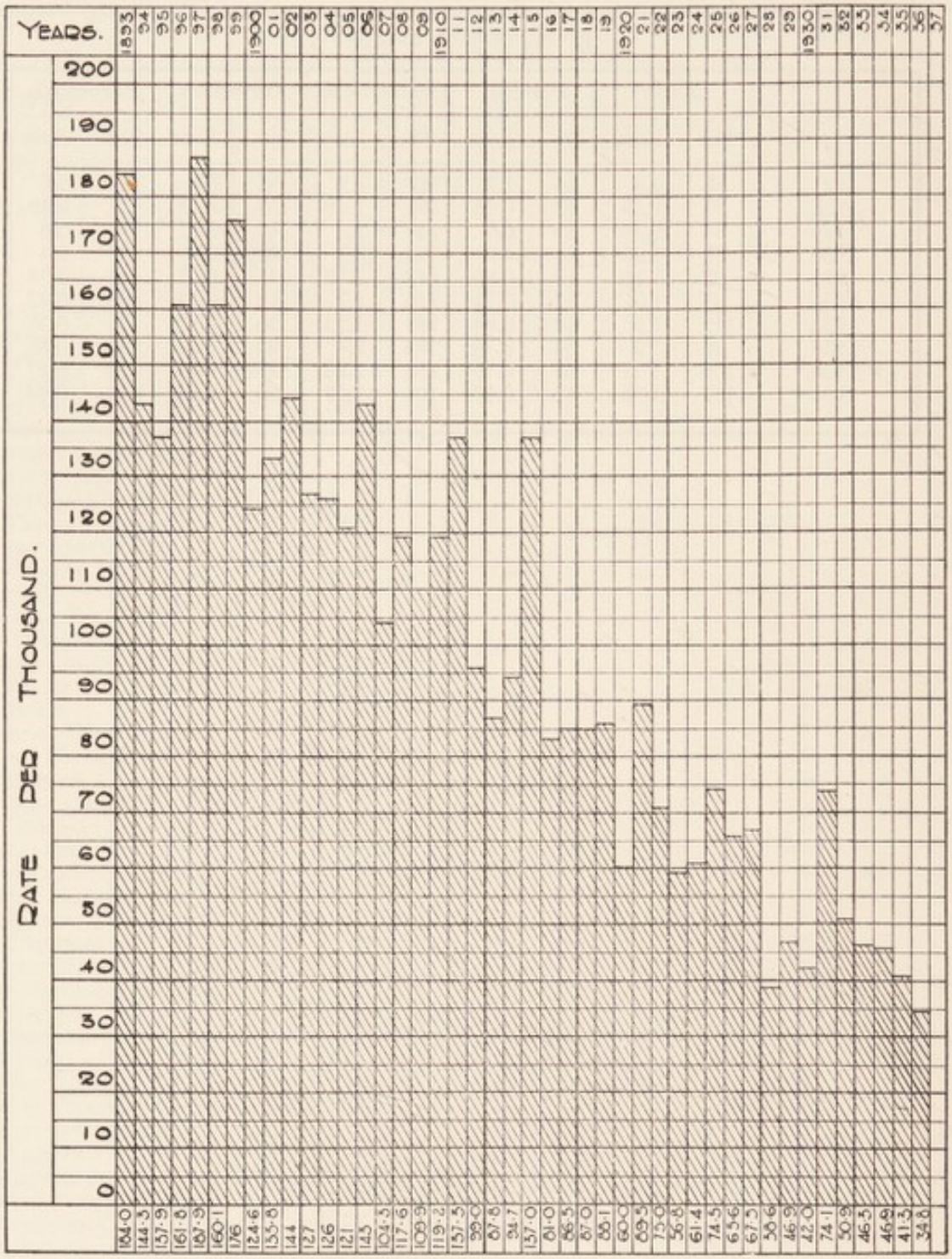
Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether Occurring Within or Without District.									Total Deaths in Public Instit's
	All Ages		under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All causes certified ...	823		48	24	39	39	96	197	380	309
All causes uncertified	29		1	1	2	1	1	10	13	2
	Male	Female								
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Croup...	19	20	...	9	28	2	...	...	...	36
Influenza	11	5	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebo Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	40	23	...	...	1	19	27	14	2	25
Other Tuberculous diseases	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	5
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	54	63	...	...	...	2	8	45	62	46
Diabetes	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	7	6	6
Cerebal Haemorrhage	17	24	...	...	...	...	...	7	34	3
Heart Disease... ...	88	107	...	1	1	5	10	46	132	49
Aneurysm	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	10	11	...	...	...	...	2	5	14	6
Bronchitis	12	16	1	1	...	...	2	7	17	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	21	17	5	4	...	...	6	9	14	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs (Pleurisy)	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Peptic Ulcer	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years)	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	2	3	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	4
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Other Diseases of Liver	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Other Digestive Diseases	15	8	3	...	1	...	4	9	6	7
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	12	5	...	...	...	1	2	9	5	7
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Other Puerperal Causes	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Congenital Debility and malformation, including premature birth	16	17	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Senility	21	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	27
Suicide	8	6	...	...	1	...	7	5	1	1
Violent Deaths ...	15	17	1	3	3	3	4	5	13	17
Other defined Diseases	30	30	2	2	3	5	9	14	25	29
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	426	426	49	25	41	40	97	207	393	311

TABLE II. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

The principal causes of death during the last ten years have been as follows, the number of deaths from each disease and the rate per 1,000 living being given in each case:—

	Cancer		Phthisis		Heart Disease		Bronchitis		Pneumonia	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1927	88	1.4	64	1.2	117	1.9	55	0.8	48	0.6
1928	94	1.38	59	0.86	101	1.48	30	0.44	27	0.39
1929	84	1.28	53	0.9	149	2.2	41	0.8	48	0.8
1930	88	1.28	61	0.9	132	2.3	28	0.4	27	0.4
1931	82	1.18	67	0.88	147	2.10	41	0.59	42	0.59
1932	93	1.3	52	0.74	118	1.7	19	0.27	30	0.43
1933	119	1.6	61	0.84	140	1.93	36	0.49	26	0.35
1934	95	1.2	56	0.73	183	2.4	28	0.36	50	0.65
1935	105	1.31	64	0.79	186	2.32	23	0.28	30	0.37
1936	117	1.36	63	0.73	195	2.27	28	0.32	38	0.44

TABLE III. INFANT MORTALITY.



APPENDICES.

1. SPECIAL REPORTS, 1936.

1. Report on Overcrowding.
2. Report on Provision of Gymnasia.
3. Report on Disinfection and Disinfestation.
4. Report on the Incidence and Control of Diphtheria.
5. Report on Bacteriological Laboratory Services.
6. Report on the Control of Sanitary Conveniences.
7. Report on Staffing provision at Isolation Hospital.
8. Report on Immigration to Luton during last 5 years.
9. Report on Orthopaedic and Special Cases.
10. Report on Sale of Food at Infant Welfare Centres.
11. Report of the Medical Officer of Health on Circular 1550.
12. Midwives' Act, 1936 (Draft Scheme).

2. ACTS, ORDERS, CIRCULARS, ETC.

(Showing Acts of Parliament, Local Government Orders, Memoranda and Circular Letters issued by Government Departments with regard to the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services, during the year 1936).

Statutes.

Housing Act, 1936.
Midwives Act, 1936.
Public Health Act, 1936.
Public Health Bill. Explanatory Memo. by Minister of Health.
Diseases of Fish Bill.
Infanticide.

Ministry of Health Circulars.

No. 1112 Midwife, England. The Medical Practitioner (Fees) Regulations.
No. 1298 Animal (Diseases of Animals). The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order.
No. 1299 Animal (Diseases of Animals). The Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order.
No. 1518. Draft Milk (Special Designations) Order.
No. 1533 Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
No. 1534 Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933.
No. 1539 Housing Act, 1935.
No. 1550 Children Under School Age.
No. 1560 Housing Act, 1935.
No. 1566 Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933.
No. 1569 Midwives Act, 1936 (Provisions of, etc.) Incorporating Memo. 200/M.C.W.
No. 1574 Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.
No. 1580 Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
No. 1583 Housing (Rural Workers) Acts (1926 and 1931).
No. 1585 Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925. Public Health (Imported Food) (Amendment) Regulations, 1933.
No. 1589 Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925.

Memoranda.

No. 139/Foods. Milk, Graded, Bacteriological Tests for.
No. 188/Med. Food Poisoning.
No. 199/Med. Sterilized Surgical Catgut.

Reports.

Housing, House Production, Slum Clearance, etc., England and Wales.

Dairy Produce. A summary of figures of production and trade relating to butter, cheese, preserved milk, eggs and egg products.

Housing, England. Form of Orders and Notices, Draft.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking), England.
The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Eggs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.

Housing, England. Overcrowding and Miscellaneous Forms.

Housing Act, 1936. Tables of Comparison Showing (1) The mode in which earlier enactments are dealt with by the Act. (II) The sections of the Act and corresponding provisions in earlier Acts.

Factory and Workshop (Employment of women and young persons). The Shift system in Factories and Workshops (Consultation of Workpeople).

Central Housing Advisory Committee. Rural Housing. R.H. Sub-Committee Report.

Circulars.

701,520/33. Air Raid Precautions. Anti-gas training.
Gas Vans and Gas Chambers.
701,621/47. Air Raid Precautions. Anti-gas training.
Scheme of Medical Instruction.

Reports.

Air Raids Precautions Handbook No. 6 Air Raid Precautions in Factories and Business Premises.

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BOROUGH  OF LUTON

HOUSING ACT, 1935

REPORT

on

OVERCROWDING

W. H. ROBINSON,
Town Clerk

16, King Street
Luton

May, 1936

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

The Abatement and Prevention of Overcrowding.

Overcrowding Survey.

Section 1 (1) of the Housing Act, 1935, states that:—

"It shall be the duty of every Local Authority, before such dates as may be fixed by the Minister as respects their District, to cause an inspection thereof to be made with a view to ascertaining what dwelling-houses therein are overcrowded, and to prepare and submit to the Minister a report showing the result of the inspection and the number of new houses required in order to abate overcrowding in their District, and, unless they are satisfied that the required number of new houses will be otherwise provided, to prepare and to submit to the Minister proposals for the provision thereof."

Section 2, and Tables 1 and 2 of the First Schedule to the Housing Act, 1935, define overcrowding as follows:—

Section 2 (1):—

"A dwelling-house shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be overcrowded at any time when the number of persons sleeping in the house either—

(*a*) is such that any two of those persons, being persons 10 years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room; or

(*b*) is, in relation to the number and floor area of the rooms of which the house consists in excess of the permitted number of persons as defined in the First Schedule to this Act.

Section 2 (2):—

"In determining for the purposes of this Section the number of persons sleeping in a house, no account shall be taken of a child under 1 year old, and the child who has attained 1 year and is under ten years old shall be reckoned as one-half of a unit."

Table I.—First Schedule:—

	Permitted number of persons.
"Where a house consists of—	
(*a*) One room	2
(*b*) Two rooms	3
(*c*) Three rooms	5
(*d*) Four rooms	7½
(*e*) Five rooms or more	10

with an additional two in respect of each room in excess of five."

Table II.—First Schedule:—

	Permitted Number of persons.
"Where the floor area of the room is—	
(*a*) 110 sq. feet or more	2
(*b*) 90 sq. feet or more but less than 110 sq. feet	1½
(*c*) 70 sq. feet or more but less than 90 sq. feet	1
(*d*) 50 sq. feet or more but less than 70 sq. feet	½
(*e*) Under 50 sq. feet	0

In Circular 1507, issued by the Minister of Health on the 19th November, 1935, it is required that the Survey shall be carried out in accordance with the following Time Table:—

(1) Date of completion of inspection of working-class houses in the district to ascertain the overcrowded houses ...	1*st April*, 1936.

(2) Date on which report showing result of the above inspection and the number of new houses required to abate overcrowding must be submitted ... ... *1st June*, 1936.

(3) Date on which proposals must be submitted to the Minister for provision of new houses required ... ... *1st August*, 1936.

The Overcrowding Survey for the Borough of Luton was commenced on 13th December, 1935, for which purpose the following additional temporary staff was appointed:—

6 Housing Enumerators.
2 Clerks.

Owing to the excessive number of revisits which were necessary in order to collect the forms, an additional Housing Enumerator was appointed in February, 1936. It was also found necessary to employ the whole-time services of one of the District Sanitary Inspectors owing to the extensive amount of clerical and technical work entailed in the completion of Forms "B" and other records.

The actual Survey was completed on 14th March, 1936, when the services of the Housing Enumerators were dispensed with.

The following table shows the number of Forms "A" and "B" delivered and completed during the Survey, and the action taken in regard to cases where difficulty was experienced in the collection of the Forms:—

Number of Forms "A" issued	25,507
Number of completed Forms collected by Enumerators	23,985
Number of letters sent requesting completion of Forms and their return by post	1,522
Number of re-visits made for collection of Forms ...	4,526
Number of premises measured up and Forms "B" completed	438
Number of premises found to be uncrowded after completion of Form "B"	207
Number of premises for review—i.e., cases where overcrowding is likely to occure as a result of children attaining the ages of one year or ten years	106
Number of definite cases of overcrowding found (being 0.51% families or 995 unit persons, being 1.18% population)	125
Number of separate families in the Borough	24,233
Population—Over 10 years 72,607; Under 10 years 11,765	84,372
Number of premises occupied by one family	23,245
Number of premises occupied by two families	431
Number of premises occupied by three families ...	23
Number of premises occupied by four families	6
Number of premises occupied by five families	4
Number of premises occupied by six families	1
Number of premises occupied by seven families ...	1
Number of occupied business premises (including combined dwelling-houses and shops)	2,428
Number of unoccupied business premises	97
Total number of persons for whom accommodation is available in the Borough	180,279

The following table shows in detail the cases of overcrowding in the Borough, together with the number of houses required to abate the overcrowding:—

Particulars of Overcrowding.

Situation of Premises.	No. of families.	Number of Persons			No. of Rooms.		No. of Lodgers.	Permitted No. of persons.	Extent of overcrowding in persons.	No. of premises in Clearance Areas.	No. of sub-tenants to be re-housed.	No. of cases where lodgers are to be removed.	No. of New Houses Required. Bedrooms								REMARKS.
		Over 10	Under 10	Equivalent	Living.	Bed							2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Total	
15 Park Road West	1	9	...	9	2	2	...	7½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
5 Brache Street	1	9	...	9	2	2	3	7½	1½	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33 Dorset Street	2	4	...	4	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	1	2½	1	1	...	1½	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
154 Park Street	1	7	4	9	2	3	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	
74 Park Street	1	5	...	5	1	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17 Wood Street	2	3	1	3½	1	1	...	3	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	1	2½	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12 Chequer Street	1	5	2	6	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7 Chobham Street	1	7	5	9½	2	4	...	8	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
44 Chobham Street	1	9	1	9½	2	3	...	6	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
63 Queen Street	1	7	2	8	2	2		7½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
31 New Town Street	1	7	3	8½	1	3	...	6½	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
93 New Town Street	1	6	...	6	1	2	...	4½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
129 New Town Street	1	6	...	6	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Premises to be demolished. Owned by Education Committee.*
120 New Town Street	1	4	4	6	1	2	...	4½	1½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26 New Town Street	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	1	2½	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
35 Albert Road	1	7	4	9	2	3	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
79 Albert Road	1	8	...	8	2	3	1	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64 Albert Road	1	6	...	6	2	2	...	5½	½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
26 Albert Road	1	6	1	6½	2	2	...	5	1½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
5 Albert Terrace	1	4	...	4	1	2	...	3½	½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17 Langley Road	2	6	...	6	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	1	2½	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
88 Langley Road	1	6	...	6	1	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
26 Park Street West	1	21	...	21	5	6	18	20	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10 Langley Place	1	8	2	9	1	3	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19 Langley Place	1	7	1	7½	1	2	...	5	2½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
95 Windmill Road	1	5	...	5	1	2	...	4½	½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
38 Essex Street	1	8	...	8	2	2	...	7½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
71 Cowper Street	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	1	2½	...	1	...	1½	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
14 St. Mary's Road	1	6	1	6½	2	4	4	11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Re-arrange Occupants.*
Carried forward	35	201	36	219	49	73	26	190½	35	6	5	3	5	1	4	6	2	...	...	18	

Brought forward	35	201	36	219	49	73	26	190½	35	6	5	3	5	1	4	6	2	...	...	18	
5 Harcourt Street	1	10	1	10½	2	3	...	9½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
13 Arthur Street	1	9	1	9½	2	2	...	7½	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
47 Brooms Road	1	8	...	8	1	3	...	6½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	*Council House.*
8 Tower Road	1	5	4	7	1	3	...	6½	½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	*Do.*
2 Ramridge Road	1	6	...	6	1	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
61 Hart Lane	1	7	5	9½	2	3	...	9	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	*Council Hous[illegible]*
128 Hart Lane	2	6	...	6	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	*Do.*
		2	1	2½	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
The Bungalow, Moreton rd	1	5	2	6	1	2	3	5½	½	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26 Moreton Road	1	10	...	10	2	3	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
16 Cannon Lane	1	7	1	7½	1	3	1	7	½	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Council House.*
17 Cannon Lane	1	6	2	7	1	3	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Do.*
35 Cannon Lane	1	4	5	6½	1	3	...	6	½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	*Do.*
37 Cannon Lane	1	7	...	7	1	3	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	*Do.*
Tythe Cottage, Hitchin Road East	1	4	3	5½	1	2	1	4½	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Mildred, Hitchin Road East	1	9	2	10	2	3	...	8½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
27 Hitchin Road	2	3	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*Rehouse Tenant.*
		4	2	5	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49 Hitchin Road	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*Do.*
		5	4	7	1	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
381 Hitchin Road	2	7	...	7	2	2	...	6½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	2	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
332 Hitchin Road	1	5	...	5	1	2	...	4½	½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
82 Hitchin Road	1	7	...	7	1	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
76 Hitchin Road	1	5	3	6½	1	2	...	5	1½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
68 Hitchin Road	1	3	4	5	1	2	...	4½	½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
58 Hitchin Road	1	5	3	6½	1	2	...	4½	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
20 Back Street	1	6	3	7½	1	2	...	5	2½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*In Clearance Area.*
12 Back Street	1	7	...	7	1	2	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Do.*
8 Back Street	1	4	4	6	1	2	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Do.*
15a Duke Street	1	7	...	7	1	2	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*In proposed Clearance Area.*
21 Duke Street	1	7	1	7½	1	2	2	4½	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Do.*
99 Colin Road	2	4	2	5	2	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Re-arrange occupants.*
		2	2	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40 Buxton Road	1	13	1	13½	3	3	2	11½	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36 Duke Street	1	7	2	8	2	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Carried forward	71	411	96	459	93	149	37	389	80	11	9	9	9	3	11	8	7	...	...	38	

Situation of Premises.	No. of families.	Number of Persons. Over 10	Under 10	Equivalent	No. of Rooms. Living.	Bed	No. of Lodgers.	Permitted No. of persons.	Extent of overcrowding in persons.	No. of premises in Clearance Areas.	No. of Sub-tenants to be re-housed.	No. of cases where lodgers are to be removed.	No. of New Houses Required. Bedrooms 2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Total	REMARKS.
Brought forward	71	411	96	459	93	149	37	389	80	11	9	9	9	3	11	8	7	...	...	38	
22 Duke Street	1	6	...	6	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
110 Cobden Street	1	7	4	9	2	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
8 Gaitskill Terrace	1	5	4	7	1	2	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	*In proposed Clearance Area.*
10 Gaitskill Terrace	1	4	...	4	1	2	...	3½	½	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Hartley Road	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*Rehouse Tenant.*
		6	...	6	1	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11 Burr Street	1	7	...	7	1	2	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*In proposed Clearance Area.*
30 Burr Street	1	6	3	7½	1	2	...	5	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
20 Burr Street	1	6	1	6½	1	2	...	5	1½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*In proposed Clearance Area.*
12a Burr Street	1	4	2	5	1	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
113 Boyle Street	1	7	2	8	2	2	...	7½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
25a Mill Street	1	4	...	4	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54 New Bedford Road	1	7	2	8	1	3	...	7½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
17 Farley Hill	2	6	...	6	1	2	..	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	...	2	...	1	...	1½	½	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
19 Farley Avenue	1	8	...	8	1	3	...	7½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
62 Alma Street	1	9	1	9½	2	3	7	8½	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29 Stuart Street	1	10	3	11½	2	4	10	9½	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119 Stuart Street	3	3	4	5	1	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		4	...	4	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		4	...	4	1	2	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
73 Hastings Street	1	6	...	6	1	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
25 Manor Path	2	2	3	3½	1	1	...	3	½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	*Individual Unfit House.*
		2	...	2	...	1	...	½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Spring Place	1	7	...	7	2	2	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*In proposed Clearance Area.*
36 Napier Road	1	2	1	2½	1	...	...	2	½	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
19 Stanley Street	1	2	1	2½	1	...	...	2	½	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
22 Salisbury Road	1	2	1	2½	1	...	...	1½	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
30 Grange Road	1	10	...	10	2	2	...	7½	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
46 Newcomb Road	1	4	3	5½	1	2	...	5	½	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
36d Leagrave Road	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*No accommodation for separation of sexes.*
36b Leagrave Road	1	2	1	2½	1	...	...	2	½	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
55 Warwick Road	1	7	2	8	2	2	...	7½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
23 Churchill Road	1	9	1	9½	2	3	...	9	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Carried forward	105	585	135	652½	133	206	56	546½	118	18	12	12	16	4	14	14	9	...	...	57	

Brought forward	105	585	135	652½	133	206	56	546½	118	18	12	12	16	4	14	14	9	...	...	57	
159 Kingsway	2	4	5	6½	1	2	2	5	1½	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	...	2	1	1	...	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30 Connaught Road	1	8	3	9½	2	3	...	8	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
19 Chandos Road	2	5	2	6	1	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29 Cavendish Road	1	9	...	9	2	3	...	8½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
33 Cavendish Road	1	10	1	10½	2	3	...	8½	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
199 Runley Road	2	5	2	6	1	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	1	2½	1	...	...	2	½	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
154 Runley Road	2	8	...	8	2	2	...	7½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	1	2½	...	1	...	1	1½	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
61 Summerfield Road ...	2	3	1	3½	...	2	...	3	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		3	3	4½	2	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	1	
67 Summerfield Road ...	1	10	1	10½	2	3	...	8	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
78 Summerfield Road ..	2	2	...	2	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} *Re-arrange Occupants.*
		3	...	3	1	1	...	2½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84 Summerfield Road ...	1	8	2	9	2	3	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
19 Warren Road	1	8	2	9	2	3	...	8½	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
107 Beechwood Road	1	9	1	9½	2	3	2	9	½	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
298a Beechwood Road ...	1	4	...	4	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
288 Beechwood Road	1	3	1	3½	1	1	...	3	½	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
33 Waller Avenue	2	5	1	5½	1	2	...	5	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	4	4	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
22 Moor Street	1	11	...	11	2	3	...	9½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
202 Biscot Road	2	3	...	3	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		4	...	4	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
24 Trent Road	1	8	...	8	1	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	*Council House.*
14 Moat Lane	1	5	4	7	1	3	1	5½	1½	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
39 Bramingham Road ...	1	6	4	8	2	3	...	6½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
40 Letchworth Road ...	1	8	3	9½	2	3	...	8½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
33 Wickstead Avenue ...	1	8	1	8½	2	3	...	8	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
41 Roman Road	1	10	1	10½	2	3	...	8½	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	*Council House.*
Sidco, Linden Road	1	7	4	9	2	3	2	8½	½	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Dordans Road	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} *Re-arrange Occupants.*
		2	3	3½	1	1	...	3	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Filmer Road	1	3	1	3½	1	1	1	3	½	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7 Montague Avenue ...	1	6	2	7	1	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
5 Chester Close	2	3	3	4½	1	2	...	4	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		2	1	2½	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
25 Weatherby Road	1	8	6	11	2	3	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Total	145	796	199	895½	186	289	67	768	152½	18	19	18	20	7	16	20	16	...	..	79	

In eighteen cases the displacement of lodgers will abate the overcrowding, whilst a further eighteen cases exist in premises being dealt with by means of Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses. As provision has already been made for rehousing these persons, it will not be necessary to consider the provision of accommodation for them.

Suitable alternative accommodation is defined in Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1935, as meaning a dwelling-house in which the family can live without causing it to be overcrowded. The Local Authority must certify the house to be suitable to the needs of the occupier and his family as respects security of tenure and proximity to place of work *and otherwise,* and to be suitable to his means. If the house belongs to the Local Authority, they must certify it to be suitable to the needs of the occupier and his family as respects extent of accommodation having regard to the standard specified in paragraph 2 of Section 37 of the Act of 1930.

Section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930, states that:—

> "For the purposes of the provisions of this Act which relates to the obligations of a Local Authority with respect to rehousing or which relates to Government contributions to the expenses of Local Authorities in providing accommodation available for displaced persons the Minister, unless he is satisfied that owing to special circumstances, some other standard of size or accommodation should be adopted,
>
> (1) shall not approve the provision of any house which is not such a house as is specified in paragraph (*a*) or paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Housing, etc., Act, 1923;
>
> and
>
> (2) shall treat a house containing two bedrooms as providing accommodation for four persons, a house containing three bedrooms as providing accommodation for five persons, and a house containing four bedrooms as providing accommodation for seven persons."

In submitting proposals for the rehousing of overcrowded families, it will be noted that the suggested standard of accommodation to be provided in a number of cases, differs from the standard laid down in the above sub-section of the Housing Act. This is due to the fact that no provision has been made in the Act for the separation of sexes—e.g., a family consisting of four adults—husband and wife, one adult son and one adult daughter would, in accordance with the Ministry's standard, be allowed to occupy a two-bedroomed house. In a case of this description it would be difficult to effectually separate the sexes. I have therefore calculated for the separation of the sexes throughout. The following table shows the number of overcrowded families and the standard of accommodation to be provided:—

Number of Overcrowded Families.		Nmber of houses required having bedrooms				
		2	3	4	5	6
2 persons per family	4	4				
2½ ,, ,, ...	13	13				
3 ,, ,, ...	2	2				
3½ ,, ,, ...	1	1				
4 ,, ,, ...	2	...	2			
4½ ,, ,, ...	1	...	1			
5 ,, ,, ...	4	...	4			
5½ ,, ,, ...	1	...	...	1		
6 ,, ,, ...	6	...	...	6		
6½ ,, ,, ...	4	...	...	4		
7 ,, ,, ...	5	...	...	5		
7½ ,, ,, ...	1	...	...	...	1	
8 ,, ,, ...	10	...	...	...	10	
8½ ,, ,, ...	2	...	...	...	2	
9 ,, ,, ...	7	...	...	...	7	
9½ ,, ,, ...	7	...	...	...	...	7
10 ,, ,, ...	3	...	...	...	..	3
10½ ,, ,, ...	4	...	...	...	...	4
11 ,, ,, ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
		20	7	16	20	16
	79			79		

Cases where Lodgers are to be removed	18	47
Premises in Clearance Areas	18	
Sub-Tenant to be displaced but not re-housed	1	
Overcrowding abated by removal of one tenant or re-arrangement of occupants	10	
		126

The amount of overcrowding cannot be said to be excessive, as will be seen from the following table, which indicates the ratio of overcrowding expressed in persons per house:—

Number of persons per house causing overcrowding	Number of cases
½	40
1	37
1½	16
2	21
2½	5
3	3
3½	1
4	1
	124

Lodgers to be removed in addition to a house provided ... 1
Premises owned by Education Committee, who are required to provide accommodation 1
Premises overcrowded by reason of lack of accommodation for separation of sexes 1

It will be seen from the " spot " map now submitted that most of the cases of overcrowding are situated in the High Town Ward, South Ward, and Dallow Ward, a feature which must be given serious consideration (*vide* section 12 of the Housing Act 1935) when sites for rehousing accommodation are being considered.

A copy of the Summary of the Overcrowding Survey Report for the Borough as completed on Form " C " is submitted for inspection, and copies of this Summary will be forwarded to each Member of the Committee at an early date. It will be noted that all cases of overcrowding are shown on the left of the black diagonal line, whilst the cases for review and uncrowded premises are shown on the right side of the line.

A copy of this Summary will also be forwarded to the Ministry of Health before the 1st of June, 1936, together with the particulars of houses to be provided, in accordance with Circular 1507.

Appended hereto is a summary of the number of cases for review, on the dates shown, but owing to the number of changes which are likely to take place before a further inspection is made, it is impossible to state the number of cases of actual overcrowding which will arise, and therefore no provision for rehousing has been made:—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Total
1936	0	2	5	4	1	1	1	5	1	0	1	0	21
1937	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	14
1938	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	3	15
1939	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	9
1940	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	9
1941	4	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	12
1942	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8
1943	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	12
1944	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
1945	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
													106

During the course of the Survey, 625 houses were found to be unoccupied and 292 houses in course of erection. When it is considered, however, that houses are being erected in Luton at the rate of approximately 6 per day, and having regard to the frequent changes of tenancy in existing property, it will be appreciated that this figure gives no indication of the number of houses available for the abatement of overcrowding.

Another feature which must be considered is the distance of the new property from the overcrowded houses, and the higher rentals which would have to be paid.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY - REPORT

1 NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY - LUTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH
2 AREA TO WHICH THE REPORT RELATES - THE WHOLE OF THE BOROUGH

NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FIRST COLUMN OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE ROOMS NUMBER SHOWN AT THE HEAD OF THIS COLUMN

NUMBER OF ROOMS	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½	19	19½	20	20½	21	21½	22	22½	23	23½	24	24½	25	25½	26	26½	27	27½	30	39	40	59½	NUMBER OF ROOMS	FAMILIES 1951 CENSUS	FAMILIES 1956	FAMILIES 1961
1		103	10	139	3		106	1	1		211				137			30			9				2			1			1																													1		834	834
1½		2		10			2				8				4			1																																											1½		27	27
2	1	3	3½	298	11		381		2		392				2963			528			109				35			3			6																													2	4	6288	6292
2½	1	3	4	39	5/16	1	190	1			189	1		1	1188			104			10				3			1																															2½	8	2368	2376
3			2	1	1/16		272	1	2		142				2653	16		373			135				67			19			13			5			4																							3	3	5226	5229
3½					7	1	86	1/2	3/4		395				189			90			36				6			2										1																							3½	7	339	339
4					4	2	3/8	3/32	3/16		173	2	1		870			414			127				46			20			10			5			6	1																							4	6	3335	3341
4½					1		1	3/4	9/32		219		5		525			78			23				4			5			2			1			1																							4½	2	912	914
5					2		2	3	9/16		288		1/2		993			219			74				29			8			8			4						1	1																			5	7	1549	1556
5½								1	4		81	1/2		6	307			45			11				3			3			1			1																									5½	5	453	458
6					1		4	2	7	2	34	1/16	1/16	1/16	474			96			20				13	1		7			3			1			2	1					1	1														6	10	711	727
6½								1	2	1	1	3/32	5	9/16	150			39			11			1	5			1																															6½	5	237	242
7					1				5		3	2	3/3	1/16	183		4	44			27				11			4			6																												7	11	287	298
7½								1	3		1		1	1/2	68		1	1/16			4				5			2																															7½	6	113	119
8											1	2	3	5	9/16	3/4	5/16	33	0	1	15				9			2			2																												8	11	120	127
8½												2			1	1/2	5/8	1/8	4		4	1						2																															8½	3	29	32
9													1	2	3	4	1/8	7/16	8		8				6			2			1			2																			1						9	10	57	67
9½											1			1	1	2	3	3/4	2		1	1	3		2																																	9½	8	12	20
10														1	1		1			1	6		2					2			3																												10	3	14	17
10½															1	2	1	1			1/2						1	1																1															10½	5	6	11
11																	1	1					1/2	1	1		1																				1											11	2	7	9
11½																		1				1/2																																		1	11½	1	2	3
12																												2		1	1						1						1				1					1					12		8	8
12½																																																									12½			
13																																												1													13		1	1
13½																						1									1							1																				13½	1	2	3
14																																					1																				14		1	1
14½																																																									14½			
15																															1																								1	15		2	2
15½																																																									15½			
16																																1																									16		1	1
16½																																																									16½			
17																																									1						1											17		3	3
17½																																			1																						17½		1	1
18																																							1																		18		1	1
18½																																					1																				18½		1	1
19																																																									19			
19½																																																									19½			
20																																							1																			20		1	1
21																																							1																			21	1		1
26																																																									26		1	1
45																																																									45		1	1
NUMBER OF FAMILIES		105	357	548	180	2	4[illegible]	4/5	7/30	-	662	4/9	3/21	1/80	3/20	1/30	1/20	1/30	20	2	1652	1/2	17	2	247	1	2	87	-	1	60	1	-	20	1	-	17	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		-	24112	24112
NUMBER OF OVER-CROWDING	2	0	0	1	18	2	7	8	21	3	7	6	5	3	7	8	5	3			1																		1																				125		125
NUMBER OF FAMILIES	2	111	66	547	89	4	1006	19	106	3	614	19	31	94	2648	34	45	2563	20	2	653	4	8	2	247	1	2	87		1	60	1		20	1		17	3	3	2	1	1	2	2			3			1			1	1	1	1	1	1		-	24112	24237

DATED 22ND MAY 1956

SIGNED

W. H. ROBINSON,
Town Clerk.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

Overcrowding Survey.

Special Report on Conditions found in Premises owned by the Local Authority.

The following is a copy of Form "C" completed in respect of houses owned by the Local Authority showing the accommodation available and the number of cases of overcrowding therein, as requested by the Ministry of Health:—

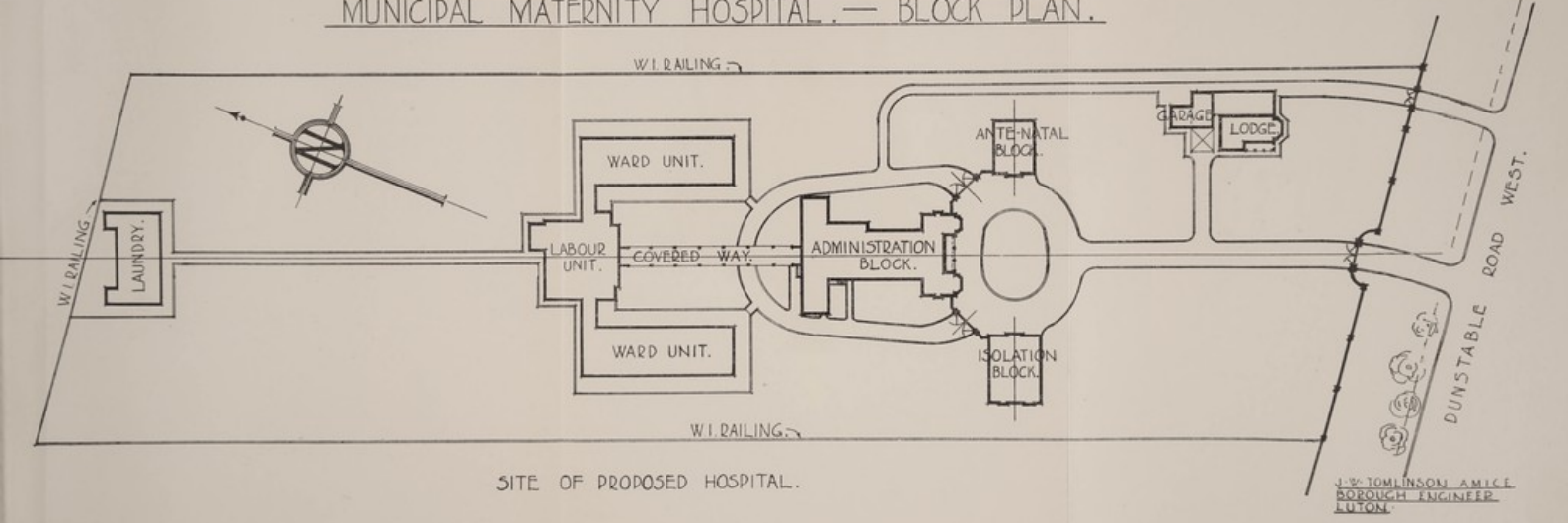
FORM "C"

1. Name of Local Authority—Borough of Luton.
2. Area to which the Report relates—Summary of Corporation Dwelling-houses.

No. of "persons" in Family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																				Overcrowded	Families uncrowded	Total
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	13	14½			
1	—	1		1			2				1											5	5
1½		—					1															1	1
2			—	1			18				15				18			2				54	54
2½				—			31				20				7							58	58
3					—		45				42				73			1				161	161
3½						—	25				34				52							111	111
4							7		2/5		48	2			93			1				158	158
4½							—	1	4/2		23				58							88	88
5								—	1		34				65							100	100
5½									—		12				27							39	39
6									1	—	3	4	1/1		47					1	1	57	58
6½											—	1/-	2		20						1	23	24
7											2	—	3/1		18						3	22	25
7½												1	—	1	6		1/-				1	8	9
8												1	1	—	4		2/1	1	1		2	9	11
8½															—	1/-						1	1
9																—	2/1	1/-				4	4
9½																	—	—			1	...	1
10																			—				
10½																1				—	1	...	1
Uncrowded	...	1	...	2	...	...	129	1	6/8	...	232	1/6	4/4	1	488	1/-	5/2	1/5	1	1	...	899	909
Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	..1	1	...	...	...	10	...	...
Total	...	1	...	2	...	...	129	1	15	...	235	9	10	1	488	2	8	6	1	1	10	899	909

BOROUGH OF LUTON.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.— BLOCK PLAN.



SITE OF PROPOSED HOSPITAL.

J. W. TOMLINSON AMICE
BOROUGH ENGINEER.
LUTON.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

SPECIAL REPORT ON CONDITIONS FOUND IN PREMISES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

District.. Luton.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Extract from page 10 of Circular 1561, dated 16th October 1936

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1936.*

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1936 should be given in the Report in the following form:-

Age Periods.	New Cases ∅				Deaths †			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
5- ...	5	3	3	2	-	1	-	2
15- ...	16	7	1	3	2	3	-	-
25- ...	24	22	5	1	17	13	-	-
35- ...	10	9	-	3	7	4	-	-
45- ...	9	1	-	-	10	-	2	-
55- ...	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
65-and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
TOTALS	67	42	9	10	40	23	2	4

† *(1) Also specify the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths, and add a note as to the efficiency of notification of tuberculosis in the area, and the action taken, if any, including particulars of any proceedings taken in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

(2) If there is evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area, a note on the subject should be included.

∅ All primary notifications should be included, and also any other new cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

† Deaths occurring in the district amongst temporary residents, which are transferred to another district, should not be included, but deaths occurring outside the district amongst persons normally resident in the district should be included (see returns of transferable deaths furnished by the Registrar-General).

† (1) 20·2%.

100/6/36.

District.. Luton.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Extract from page 10 of Circular 1561, dated 16th October 1936

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1936.*