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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and Divisional Medical Officer

and the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1949

R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer

G. F. MACEFIELD, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E. Chief Sanitary Inspector.



BOROUGH



OF LUTON

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Public Health Department, Town Hall,

LUTON.

February 20th, 1950.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1949. In the body of the report are included statistics relating to the personal health services of the Borough which, though now the responsibility of the Bedfordshire County Council, are administered locally by a Divisional Committee on which the Luton Borough Council has representation. The report also represents the first complete year of administration of the personal health services under the National Health Service Act, and it differs from previous reports since it no longer includes information about the hospital services formerly under the control of the Borough Council. All hospitals, as you are aware, are now vested in the Minister of Health, and so far as local hospitals are concerned, are administered by the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board through the Luton and Hitchin Hospital Management Committee.

During the greater part of the year the work of the Health Department was under the direction of my predecessor, Dr. Fred Grundy, who resigned on October 9th, 1949, consequent upon his appointment to the Mansel Talbot Chair of Preventive Medicine in the University of Wales. Dr. Grundy came to Luton as Deputy Medical Officer of Health on June 7th, 1935, and was appointed Medical Officer of Health two years later. During his twelve years of office there was, under his able direction, a rapid growth of all the health services in the Borough and in particular of the maternity service. The high standard which the maternity service attained was undoubtedly due to Dr. Grundy's keen interest. In this connection it is worthy of note that at the time of transfer of the Luton Maternity Hospital to the Regional Hospital Board, approximately 75 per cent. of the confinements of the women domiciled in Luton took place in hospital.

On October 15th, 1949, Mr. Arthur Joseph Nichols, Chief Sanitary Inspector to the department, also relinquished his appointment on retirement after twenty-six years of service. When appointed in 1923 Mr. Nichols was the senior of two sanitary inspectors on the staff, and it was during his time that Luton experienced a particularly rapid industrial growth, the population of the Borough increasing from 58,530 in 1923 to 89,360 in 1937. In the ten years prior to World War II slum clearance was undertaken on a fairly large scale and on this work Mr. Nichols brought to bear his wide experience of housing and his detailed knowledge of local conditions. At the time of his retirement his staff consisted of a Deputy and nine assistant inspectors.

These major staff changes following so closely on the transfer of health services were somewhat disquieting, not only for the staff of the Health

Department, but also for members of the Council. Among other staff changes which took place during the year was the appointment on May 1st of Dr. I. Sim, Assistant Medical Officer, to the post of Deputy Medical Officer at Lowestoft. The vacancy created by this change of appointment could not be filled until December 31st since, as a result of the failure to set up Whitley negotiating machinery on salary scales of public health medical officers, public health appointments could not be advertised in the medical journals.

Towards the end of the year, however, conditions had become more stable and it is now possible to take stock of the present position. The vacancies resulting from the changes in medical staff have been filled; with regard to dental staff the situation is still far from satisfactory. In the Annual Report for 1948 attention was drawn to the fact that on December 31st of that year the Council's dental service came to an end when the last remaining dental surgeon left to engage in private practice. During the latter part of 1949 the part-time services of two dental surgeons were available, but only for a combined total of three sessions per week devoted entirely to the dental care of school children. It is a matter for regret that there has been no dental service available for expectant and nursing mothers and young children as required under section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Though there were no more resignations of health visitors during 1949, it is also the case that there were no new recruits to make good unfilled vacancies created in earlier years.

Although in July, 1948, the Council ceased to have any responsibility for hospital services, it was expected that the Regional Hospital Boards would have completed the reorganisation of hospital administration by the end of 1949 and that the integration of hospital services, local health authority services and general practitioners' services would have begun. It may be that the transitional period is not yet over, but for the moment it appears to medical officers of health at all events, that Regional Hospital Boards, preoccupied as they are with the machinery of hospital administration, have to a certain extent, failed to recognise its purpose in relation to other services—and even more so to recognise the contribution that Part III services should be making to the Health Service as a whole. Since the three services are complementary, co-ordination of their work is essential. Whether co-ordination would be facilitated by the appointment of administrative medical officers to hospital management committees is a matter for conjecture. It is true to say, however, that the hospital specialist cannot be expected to assist in the broad policy of planning medical services as a whole, since by the very nature of his appointment he must necessarily be concerned primarily with his particular speciality.

On the other hand, although as is generally acknowledged, the administrative machinery of the personal health services is unwieldy, the cordial relations existing between the staffs of the County Health Department and the Public Health Department have contributed greatly towards their smoother running.

During the latter part of the year the Hospital Management Committee regrouped the hospital maternity beds. Although there was no actual increase during 1949 of domiciliary confinements over the previous year the reduction of hospital maternity accommodation resulted in an increased number of midwives bookings for domiciliary confinements at the end of the year. The effect of this, of course, will not be felt until mid-1950 at the earliest. Every domiciliary midwife in Luton is qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. Analgesia was administered in 70 of the 143 confinements attended by midwives acting as such.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made to include among the duties of health visitors the visiting in the home of women booked for hospital confinement. The service was, however, never put into operation as, in the event, alternative arrangements were made by the hospitals themselves.

The home nursing service has functioned smoothly, the nurses working under the direction of the medical practitioner in charge of the case. Streptomycin therapy to tuberculous patients in their own homes has been given by nurses under the direction of the physician in charge of the Chest Clinic.

The home help service has expanded greatly since its inception in May, 1948. At the end of the year the services of 28 full-time and 49 part-time domestic helps were available and during the year 645 families received 74,929 hours assistance under the domestic help scheme.

Four persons who were unable to devote to themselves and who were not receiving from other persons proper care and attention were ascertained by the department. All were removed to a suitable hospital without having recourse to the powers provided under section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Another quite different matter in which the Council are particularly interested just now requires a brief mention. Arrangements were well in hand by the end of the year for holding a clean food exhibition early in 1950. Such an exhibition combined with the adoption of the new model by elaws and an intensified system of lectures to those engaged in the handling and preparation of food should assist materially towards the securing of more hygienic food handling.

General Statistics and Infectious Diseases

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population for mid-1949 was 108,600, a slight increase over the 1948 estimate.

The birth rate of 16.9 is lower than that of 1948 (17.5), in turn the lowest for many years.

The infant mortality rate of 27 per thousand live births is the lowest ever recorded in Luton. The rate of 28 per thousand live births in 1948 was previously the lowest recorded figure.

The stillbirth rate of 23.8 per thousand total births is a slight increase over the years 1947 and 1948.

During the year poliomyelitis was once again epidemic in England and Wales, though the incidence generally was not so high as in the epidemic of 1947. During the 1947 epidemic there were in Luton 47 confirmed cases with eight fatalities; in 1949, however, there were only four confirmed cases in the Borough and no death. It is of interest to record that of these

four cases one was a girl exchange student from France. Of the remaining cases, one was a boy aged 16 years whose father had suffered from poliomyelitis during the 1947 outbreak. This number of four confirmed cases during 1949 in Luton would not be unusual during a non-epidemic period.

There were 11 sporadic cases of food poisoning with no death. A causative organism was identified in seven cases, i.e., a salmonella organism in each case.

During the year 411 primary vaccinations were carried out by medical practitioners, the bulk of them of children under one year of age.

There has been a fall during the year in the number of attendances at immunisation clinics. The total number of children who completed the course at clinics was 815 as against 1,524 of the previous year. On the other hand, 1,095 children were immunised by general practitioners, bringing the total number of children immunised to 1,935, which compares favourably with the numbers immunised in 1947 and 1948. There was an increase in the number of reinforcing sessions at schools and the total number of children who received a reinforcing course was 1,016, as against 303 in 1948.

For the first time on record there was not a single confirmed case of diphtheria in the Borough during the year.

When I became Medical Officer of Health on October 9th, 1949, in succession to Dr. Fred Grundy, I was naturally very conscious of the additional responsibilities which I had assumed. I should, therefore, like to convey my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their sympathy and understanding. I should also like to thank the staff of the Health Department, all of whom have given me their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES, Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (from 1st April, 1 Population (Census, 19 Registrar-General's Est Number of inhabited h Rateable value (1st Apr Rateable value (1st Apr Sum represented by Pe	31) timate for mid- ouses, 1st Apr ril, 1949) unrec ril, 1949) reduc	 1949 (Priil, 1949 duced		68 al) 108 28 £8' £75	3,736 acres 3,523 3,600 3,860 73,909 56,701 (3,075
EXTRACTS FROM	VITAL STA	TISTIC	S FOR	THE YE	AR 1949
Notified live births	Legitimate Illegitimate		Total 2,077 76	Males 1,062 43	Females 1,015 33
Notified stillbirths	All Legitimate Illegitimate		2,153 61 2	1,105 34 1	1,048 27 1
Total Live and Stillbirt Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Registered live births* Live Birth Rate per 1,00	0 total (live &	still) bir	1,838		28 1,076 23.89
Registered Deaths* Death rate per 1,000 es Death from Puerperal	 stimated reside	 nt popu	Total 1,066 lation	Males 565	Females 501 9.8
short list) :—		De		Rate per 1,0 registered tot births	
	eral Sepsis Puerperal caus 	ses	1 1	0.5 0.5	
Legitimate pe	under 1 year of r 1,000 register r 1,000 legitim er 1,000 illegiti	red live late live l	births (p	rovisional)	27
* Cor	rected for inward	and outv	vard trans	fers.	

^{*} Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

TABLE 1

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1949

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns) (Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

(Gummed slip to follow)

TABLE 1.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1949.

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns)

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

(I Tovisional rigures bas		,			
	LUTON	ENGLAND AND WALES	County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
-1-	* 1	Rates per 1	1,000 Civi	lian Populat	ion
Births:	14.7	44.51			
Still	16.7 0.45	16.7‡ 0.39±	18.7 0.47	18.0 0.40	18.5 0.37
Deaths: All causes	9.7	11.7‡	12.5	11.6	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.2 0.00
Whooping Cough Diphtheria	=	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis	0.50	0.00 0.45	0.00 0.52	0.00 0.42	0.00 0.52
Influenza	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11
Smallpox	-	0.00	0.00	_	-
Polioencephalitis		0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.38	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59
		Rates p	er 1,000 l	ive births	
Deaths under 1 year of age	26	32†	37	30	29
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	2.7	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7
	Ra	ites per 1,	000 Civili	an Populatio	on
Notifications:					
Typhoid Fever Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01 0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.79	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46
Whooping Cough	1.29	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70
Diphtheria	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07
Erysipelas Smallpox	0.11	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17
Measles	9.58	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54
Pneumonia	0.57	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18
Acute Polioencephalitis Food Poisoning	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
rood roisoning	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19
	Rates p	per 1,000 [Total Birt	hs (Live and	Still)
(a) Notifications: Puerperal Fever Puerperal Pyrexia (b) Maternal Mortality:	8.55	6,31	8.14	5.30	6.82
Puerperal Infection (No. 147)	! -	0.11)		
Abortion with Sepsis (No. 140) Abortion without Sepsis (No. 141)	,	0.11	Notav	ailable	
Others	0.53	0.03) Not av	anable	
Total	0.53	0.98	1		
			Aspender 1		

^{*} A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths or notifications. † Per 1,000 related births. ‡ Rates per 1,000 total population.

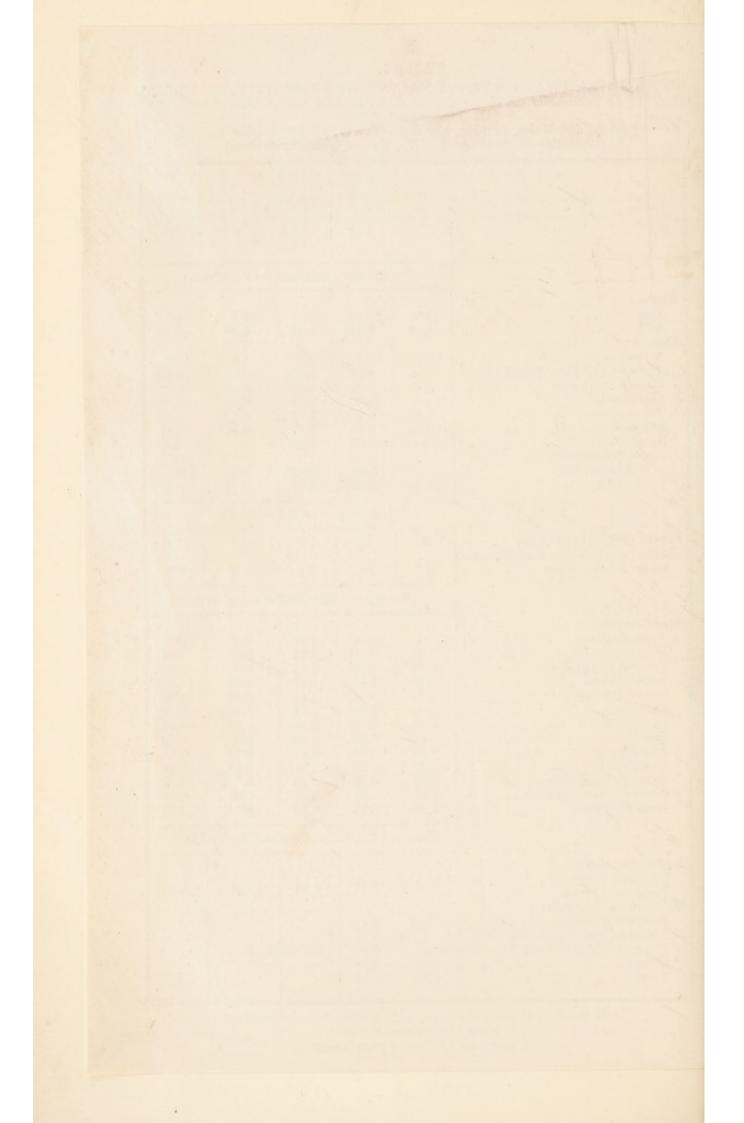


TABLE 2. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1939-1949.

	_		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OFFICE SWIFTS	-	-	THE PERSON NAMED IN
ATHS	Rate	total births	2.51	1.21	1.29	0.52	3.56	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.42	1.03	0.5
AL DE		Total	4	2	2	1	7	3	3	3	1	2	-
MATERNAL DEATHS	Number	Other	3	2	2	1	10	3	2	1	1	2	1
MA		Sepsis	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	
100	Rate per 1 000	live	37	53	49	44	42	36	33	34	37	28	27
DEATH	TOTAL		57	82	74	81	80	83	62	7.1	85	54	49
INFANT DEATHS	weeks	months	23	42	36	39	39	43	28	20	38	27	16
П	Under 4 weeks		34	40	38	42	41	40	34	51	47	27	33
THS	Rate per 1,000 Number estimated	popula- tion	10.0	11.3	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.8
DEATHS	Number		945	1,128	1,036	866	994	1,040	096	1,019	1,036	686	1,066
STILLBIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total	births	38.4	21.3	31.6	36.5	30.6	24.8	26.6	32.8	21.2	20.6	23.8
STILLE	Number		61	35	47	69	09	58	52	7.1	50	40	45
SIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated	popula- tion	16.5	15.0	13.9	18.0	19,2	22.7	18.9	19.9	21.3	17.5	16.9
LIVE BIRTHS	Esti- mated Popula- Number estimated Number		1,528	1,543	1,440	1,820	1,902	2,282	1,905	2,096	2,303	1,902	1,838
	Esti- mated Popula-	tion	94,110	99,440	103,990	101,600	98,950	100,640	100,600	105,220	108,250	108,400	108,600
	Year		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949

TABLE 3. DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1949

The same of the sa		
75+		227
65-75	0 87 887 887 887 887 887 887 887 887 887	200
55-65	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	127
45-55	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	99
35-45		37
25-35		13
15-25		6
10-15		2
5-10		1
1-5	11	2
Total under 1 year	11111 111-1 11 1111111 1	1
1 month to 1 year	11111 111-1 11 1111111 1	1
Under 4 weeks	HILL HILL II HILLIER I	1
All	106 1127 1127 1127 116 116	687
CAUSE OF DEATH	1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever 2. Cerebro-spinal Fever 3. Scarlet Fever 4. Whooping Cough 5. Diphtheria 6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Carried forward

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1949 (continued)

+ 57	334
65-75 200 200 111 111 114 12 13 13 13 14 15 15 16 17	272
55-65 127 127 6 6 6 6 6 6 11	179
45-55 66 66 10 10	102
35.45	61
25-35	26
15-25	21
10-15	7
5-10	2
3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13
Total under 1 year 1 year 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	49
Under month 4 to weeks 1 year 1	16
Under Weeks	33
Ages Ages 687 499 171 20 21 141 122 23 95	1066
H	:
	Totals
CAUSE OF DEATH Brought forward 21. Bronchitis 22. Pheumonia 23. Other Respiratory Diseases 24. Ulceration of the Stoma Duodenum 25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 26. Appendicitis 27. Other Digestive Diseases 28. Nephritis 29. Puerperal and Post Absepsis 30. Other Maternal Causes 31. Premature Birth 32. Congenital Malformations, Injury, Infantile Disease Suicide 34. Road Traffic Accidents 35. Other Violent Causes 36. All Other Causes 36. All Other Causes	To

TABLE 4
NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1949 Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

		Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Whooping Cough Measles Pneumonia Anterior Poliomyelitis Polioencephalitis Paratyphoid Fever Dysentery Ophthalmia Neonatorum Puerperal Pyrexia Cerebro Spinal Fever Erysipelas Jaundice Food Poisoning Malaria	111111111111111		8 102 102 103 3	2 122 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	6 167 167 188 9	4 201 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	21 9 8 4	-	2 4 1 0 1 1	2 8 0 4 8 8	11-1211-1212121	11 21		1,047 1,047
		54	129	198	197	207	480	28	7	15	28	18	32	17	1,410

TABLE 5

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	 	11
Outbreaks due to identified agents	 	Nil
Outbreaks of undiscovered cause	 	
(i) Outbreaks 1. Cases	 	3
Single cases:		
(i) Agent identified	 	7
(ii) Unknown cause	 	1
Deaths	 	Nil

TABLE 6

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1949

		New	Cases			De	aths	
Age Periods	Pulm M.	onary F.	Pulme M.	on- onary F.	Pulm M.	onary F.	Pulm M.	on- onary F.
Under 1 year 1 ,, 5 ,, 10 ,, 15 ,, 20 ,, 25 ,, 35 ,, 45 ,, 55 ,, 65+	3 4 1 7 10 16 15 13 8 4	1 2 6 - 9 11 15 11 7 2 1	3 4 1 —	3 1 2 2 1 1 1 1		- - 2 6 3 2 1 2	- - - - 1 - -	1
Totals	81	65	9	13	33	16	2	1

TABLE 7

BACTERIOLOGY

(By courtesy of the Director of the Medical Research Council Laboratory)
1949

Nose and	Throat	Swabs		 	1,162
Faeces and	Urine		 	 	889
Sputum			 	 	1,635
Water			 	 	458
Milk			 	 	362
Ice cream			 	 	87
Food			 	 	27
Miscellane	ous		 •••	 	1,131
		Total	 	 	5,751

TABLE 8.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION, Public Health Act, 1936.

Name of Nursin		Date of Registra- tion with Luton		DIVISION	OF BEDS	
Home	B	Borough Council	Maternity	Surgical	Medical	Total
Westdale		1.7.36	5	_	_	5
The Chase		3.4.46	10	_	-	10
Totals			15	_	_	15

During the year 18 women were delivered in the Westdale Nursing Home and 156 in the Chase Nursing Home.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number of clinics held	 20
Total number of attendances	 1,823
Number of children who have completed course	 815
Number of children immunised by general practitioners	 1,095
Number of children immunised at nurseries Total number immunised	 25
NT 1 C : C :	 1,935
Re-inforcing courses	 1 016
Re-inforcing courses	 1,016

TABLE 9

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1949.

(According to Health Department Records)

Age at 31.12.49	Under 1 year		2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	Total under 15
Number Immunised	1,009	699	1,643	1,212	1,160	5,243	5,257	16,223
Estimated mid-year population, 1949			9,874			14	,840	24,714

Estimated percentage of the child population	Under 5 years	Between 5 and 15 years
immunised at 31st December, 1949 (a) Number of cases of diphtheria in children under 15 years of age notified during the	58%	71%
year		0
12 weeks before the onset of the disease (c) Number of deaths from diphtheria registered in the Authority's area during the		0
year, of children under 15 years of age (d) Number of deaths included in (c) in which the child is known to have completed the course of immunisation not less than		0
12 weeks before the onset of the disease		0

VACCINATION

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination	 331	19	13	48	411
Re-vaccination	 -	2	4	102	108
Totals	 331	21	17	150	519

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

GRAPH SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF IMMUNISED POPULATION 0-15 YEARS TOGETHER WITH INCIDENCE, AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA

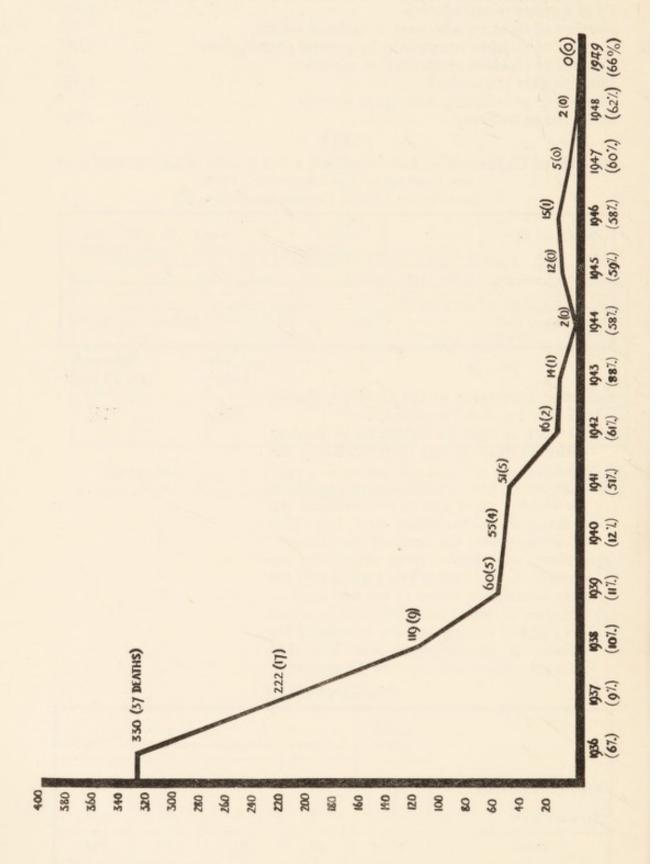


TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED TOTAL BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Uncorrected for Outward Transfers)

	Inst	nstitutional Domiciliary						
Year		Private	Total	1	Notified b	у		Grand Total
1 Car	Maternity Hospital Units	Nursing Homes	Total	Dis- trict M/W	Private M/W	Drs. and Parents	Total	
1939	690	166	856	583	131	109	823	1,679
1940	784	194	978	674	-	106	780	1,758
1941	1,133	216	1,349	463	-	162	625	1,974
1942	1,315	329	1,644	508	3	196	707	2,351
1943	1,183	467	1,650	451	1	224	676	2,326
1944	1,520	508	2,028	534	39	156	729	2,757
1945	1,345	476	1,821	407	50	62	519	2,340
1946	1,560	582	2,142	397	-	95	492	2,634
1947	1,612	572	2,184	571	_	79	650	2,834
1948	1,542	371	1,913	402	_	61	463	2,376
1949	1,504	233	1,737	423		56	479	2,216

TABLE 11. STILLBIRTHS.†

Cause	Maternity Hospital Units	Nursing Homes	Doctor	Midwife	Total
Maternal Toxaemia	6	_	1	1	8
Chronic Maternal Disease	1	-	-	_	1
Foetal malformation	1	-	-	3	10
Prematurity	0		The same of	1	7
Complications of labour	11	3	1	2	17
Other	15	1	-	1	17
Total	46	4	2	8	60

^{* 5} Macerated.

[†] Excluding outcome of multiple pregnancies.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES' ACTS.

Distribution of Midwives, December 31st, 1949.

(a)	In Private Nursing Homes		 	4
(b)	Domiciliary Midwives		 	7
(0)	St. Mary's Hospital		 	9
(d)	Maternity Hospital and Ext.		 	21
(e)	Private Practice (Independent))	 	1

TABLE 12. NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

	Nursing Homes			Mat. Hosp. & Ext.	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	5	7	9	21	1	43
(b) Intention to cease practice (c) Change of address	1	=	=	=	=	1
(d) Change of name	-	_	_	-	-	35
(e) Sending for medical help	-	35	-	_	-	35
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice (g) Deaths occurring in practice—	2	5	_	-	-	7
(i) Mothers		-	-	_	_	-
(ii) Infants	1	_	_	-	_	1 3
(b) Laying out the dead		3	-	-	-	3
(i) Liability to be a source of infection (j) Substitution of artificial	_	2	_	-	-	2
feeding	2	25	19	_	-	46

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(a)	Number of cases notified during the year		1
(b)	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council		1
(0)	Number of cases removed to hospital		1
(d)	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by	the	
	Council		Nil
(e)	Number of cases in which vision was impaired		Nil

Supervisor of Midwives.							
Routine inspection vis	sits						1
Special enquiry visits	in respe	ct of n	otifica	ations:			
(a) Medical help							30
(b) Stillbirths							9
(c) Deaths occur	ring in p	practice	e				_
(d) Ophthalmia N	Veonato	rum					
(e) Laying out th	e dead						_
(f) To supervise	disintec	tion	•••	•••	•••		_
Other visits:							
Puerperal Pyrexia							3
Maternal deaths							_
							75
Labour visits							2
		1					27
Administration of	Gas an	d Air	Analg	gesia	•••		_
Ante-Natal and P Administration	ost-inata	al		•••	•••	•••	80
Administration				•••		•••	845
	Total						1,072
Ante-Natal Clinic	s attend	ed					146
DISTRIC	umber o	of Conf	fineme	ents.	E.		
	1	Acting a	25		ernity		Total
10.15	-	Midwif	e		irse		
1945	•••	249			59		408
1946 1947		248		14			395
40.10		338 207			30 94		568
1948 1949		143			73		401 416
				2	3		410
Administration of Gas and							
(a) Midwives		'	70				
(b) Maternity nurses		4	42	Total			112
Number of maternal deaths				•••			_
Number of infantile deaths							1
Number of visits paid by n							13,311
Total attendances of patien Attendances of patients at				cs			1,905
4			395				
			43	Total			438
()				2000			150

Medical Aid.

During the year medical aid was sought in 35 of the midwives' cases.

TABLE 13.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1949.

	Number	Attendances					M. E. LOT.	
	of	0-1	years	1-5 years		Medical Officer's Consultations		
	Sessions	1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.	Under 1 year	1-5 years	
Dallow Road	48	227	3,092	15	462	644	263	
Stopsley	48	99	1,468	11	393	193	92	
Leagrave High St. Leagrave Marsh	48	85	1,215	19	266	212	62	
Road	51	119	2,320	8	407	521	175	
Round Green	103	320	5,595	18	886	670	242	
Castle Street	104	336	5,141	30	916	510	135	
Beechwood	102	266	4,414	33	897	526	154	
Limbury	102	185	3,809	11	751	569	223	
Totals	606	1,637	27,054	145	4,978	3,845	1,346	

Other Clinics.	First	Subsequent	
	Attendance.	s Attendances	Total
Orthopaedic clinic (children under 5 yrs.)	20	89	109
Contraceptive clinic (30 sessions)	121	431	552
Dental clinic. None held.			
Ophthalmic clinic (children under 5 yrs.)	53	230	283
Minor Ailments Clinic	105	461	566

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

During the year 1949 the Inspectors were responsible for dealing with 20 cases on behalf of the Department.

TABLE 14. HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

		Children Children Expectant der 1 year 1-5 years Mothers					Special Visits Infect-	Infant Life	Total
	First Visits	Re- Visits	First Visits	Re- Visits	First Visits	Re- Visits	its Disease, etc. 6 8,665 65 8 4,997 203	Pro-	Visits
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	2,203 1,986 2,760 2,608 2,394 2,832 2,167 2,013	5,698 8,594 7,981 6,233 4,948 4,194 3,780 3,794	273 45 173 183 181 359 224 316	7,765 8,603 7,451 8,399 7,744 7,072 7,037 8,008	- 60 68 41 39	56 238 171 66 19		65 203 288 489 250 119 122 117	24,725 24,666 22,804 21,395 19,948 19,083 17,757 17,409

CLEANSING OF PERSONS

Total attendances at cleansing clinic	 1,125
Number of heads treated	 550
Number of individual cases of scabies treated during the year	 44

NURSERIES.

	Manor Road	Alder Crescent	Stopsley
No. of Children on Register 1.1.49	73	74	42
No. of Children added to Register No. of Children removed from	80	113	43
Register No. of Children remaining on	101	120	41
Register 31.12.49 No. of Children on waiting list	52	67	44
31.12.49	27	18	21
No. of Sessions	604	596	604

Attendances—0-2 years 2-5 years	 8,690 15,670	5,469 25,048	5,277 13,622
Total attendances	 24,360	30,517	18,899
Average daily attendances	 48	60	36

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME. TABLE 15. NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED.

Type of Case		District										
Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All		
Acute medical Chronic	32	21	22	28	24	78	22	49	13	289		
medical Surgical Infectious	65 42	56 26	86 13	32 21	103 34	39 39	25 21	90 24	30 20	526 240		
disease Abortion Other	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	3 - 1	1 1 19			_	1 -7	47		
Totals	145	107	125	85	182	163	70	163	71	1,111		

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF VISITS.

Type of Case	District											
Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All		
Acute Medical Chronic	287	146	133	358	180	576	168	188	136	2,172		
Medical Surgical Infectious	2,327 544	1,131 647	2,069 293	1,914 1,036	1,724 443	1,296 799	1,913 957	3,452 1,109	933 274	16,759 6,102		
Disease Abortion Other	_ 	_ 	_ 	236 — 5	46 6 81	- 7 122	- 4 3	=	8 - 19	290 17 341		
Totals	3,195	1,965	2,528	3,549	2,480	2,800	3,045	4,749	1,370	25,681		

TABLE 17.
CASES ATTENDED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX.

Type of	Male					Female							
Case			Ages i	n year	s		Ages in years						All
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
Acute Medical Chronic Medical Surgical	14 -	8 2 7	2 2 2	12 15 6	31 42 29	49 95 45	12	11 2 5	21 4 11	32 20 21	38 75 38	59 269 55	289 526 240
Infectious Disease Abortion Other		4	1 1	1			<u>-</u>		1 1 1	1 3 8	2 - 10	9	5 4 47
Totals	33	21	8	34	104	192	20	20	39	85	163	392	1,111

TABLE 18.

DURATION OF NURSING CARE. (Completed cases only)

Type of Case	7 days or less	8–28 days	1-3 months	3–6 months	Over 6 mths.	All
Acute Medical Chronic Medical Surgical Infectious Disease Abortion Other	153 62 — 3	68 120 60 2 1 5	34 82 37 1 4	9 40 20 1 —	6 36 13 1	273 431 192 5 4 42
Totals	406	256	158	71	56	947

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Number of full-time home h	nelps o	n boo	ks at Dec	cembe	r 31s	t, 1949	28
Number of part-time home l	nelps o	n boo	ks at De	cembe	r 31s	t, 1949	49
Number of householders he	lped d	uring	the year	:			
(a) Maternity cases			151				
(b) Other cases			494	To	otal		645
Number of hours of assistan	nce pr	ovided	during	the ye	ear:		
(a) Maternity cases			10,193				
(b) Other cases			64,736	To	otal		74,929
Number of home help hours	s avail	able					77,233
Number of cases in which for	all fee	was n	ot charge	ed			201
Cost to local authority of as	sessed	cases				£2,269	5s. 9d.

REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

Public Health Department, Town Hall, LUTON.

February, 1950.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During 1949 the interest of the staff of the Sanitary Department has been particularly focussed on all aspects of food hygiene, and I am pleased to report that there has been an improvement generally in the standard of cleanliness in food handling premises.

One inspector has been detailed to specialise in food hygiene in restaurants, hotel kitchens and food factories. With regard to the examination of meat in slaughterhouses, special attention has been given to beef carcases because cases were reported from different parts of the country of Cysticercus Bovis infestation in cattle. Meat so infested if consumed gives rise to tapeworm in the human being. Three such carcases were found in slaughterhouses, and these were dealt with in accordance with approved policy. The total quantity of meat condemned in slaughterhouses during the year was 61 tons. This shows a decrease of 18 tons compared with 1948.

On October 1st, new milk regulations dealing with the production, treatment and distribution of milk came into force. Under these regulations the authority for supervision of milk production was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Since the Borough Council, however, are still the authority responsible for the treatment and distribution of milk, the regular inspection of dairies and pasteurising plants, and the sampling and testing of milk continued throughout the year. Under these regulations also, sterilised milk became a designated milk, and 131 new licences were accordingly issued to retailers for the sale of this kind of milk.

There is still a very marked housing shortage in the town with overcrowding in a number of dwellings. Although 553 new houses were built during the year (of which 516 were Council houses), there was, on the other hand, an increase in the number of occupied houses classified as unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable cost.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

and instal, at two points in the town, approved instruments for measuring atmospheric pollution.

Six students were accepted for practical training in sanitary inspectors' work and it is pleasing to record that five were successful in passing their examination.

In conclusion, I wish to thank members of the staff and other officers of the Council for the ready assistance they have given throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. F. MACEFIELD, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL.

Luton, which has an area of 8,736 acres, is situated in a valley between the Chiltern Hills at 200 to 400 feet above sea level in the town, rising to 400 to 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 Engineer, is situated in Wardown Park, New Bedford Road, from which the following observations were taken:—

Sunshine.—1,761.1 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year, the sunniest day being July 12th, 1949, when 14.7 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded during the year was 18.62 inches, the wettest day being July 16th, 1949, when 1.64 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature during the year was 87° F., recorded on July 26th, 1949, and the minimum temperature was 25° F., on November 1st and 15th and December 12th, 1949, the mean temperature being 51.17° F.

Wind.—The prevailing wind during the year was West.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

pumped into the supply being 0.25 parts per million.

From information received from the Luton Water Company, the total amount of water supplied during the year ended December 31st, 1949, was 1,739,000,000 gallons. Assuming a population of 109,000 the total number of gallons used per head per day was approximately 44, an average of 17 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes, and 27 gallons per head per day for domestic use.

The following information, concerning the plumbo-solvency of the

water, is supplied by the Luton Water Company :-

"We are informed by the Water Pollution Research Laboratory that the water supplied from our chalk wells at Crescent Road is slightly plumbosolvent. Tests were carried out on a length of unused lead pipe and it was found that although the percentage of lead dissolved in the water was relatively small this quantity was not reduced over a period of 14 days by any insoluble coating being formed on the inside of the pipe. In these circumstances although the quantity of lead dissolved in the water is small we are advised by the Water Pollution Research Laboratory not to use lead pipe for drinking water services. Plumbo-solvency is not usually associated with waters as hard as that supplied by this Company, but we understand that the percentage of carbon dioxide in the water is rather higher than normal which accounts for this exceptional case.

"In the past no lead service pipes have been fitted in the Borough, at any rate during the present century, and instructions to plumbers carrying out work in the area of supply have always insisted on the use of steam quality galvanised tube for all water services. However, short lengths of lead pipe connecting the galvanised pipe to wash basins or to water closet cisterns have been permitted, and it is considered that the use of such short lengths

is not a source of danger. This practice is still continued although the Company prefers the use of copper throughout the whole of the plumbing installations and the total avoidance of lead wherever possible.

"Extensions of mains have been carried out during the year at Farley Hill Housing Estate where approximately 75 per cent. of the total amount

of main-laying works for the whole estate have been completed.

"Other main-laying works have been completed at:
Stranger's Way, Leagrave Stanton Road
The Green, Leagrave Eaton Valley Road

"Every effort was made during the latter half of the year to reduce consumption and a hose restriction was imposed from September 18th to December 1st.

"Further precautions are now being taken to ensure a wholesome supply in so far as samples from both sources of supply are sent weekly to the Public Health Laboratory Services.

"Chloramination was discontinued in June, 1949, and simple chlorination adopted, the chlorine dose being increased from 0.2 to 0.25 p.p.m.

"Systematic flushing out of water mains is now carried out by our Inspection Department wherever there is any possibility of stagnation."

No.	of dwellings su	upplied fro	om pip	ed wate	er main	s direct	to	
	the houses							28,727
No.	of dwellings	supplied	from	piped	water	mains	to	
	standpipes							130
No.	of dwellings s	upplied fro	om we	lls				3

The following is a summary of the samples of drinking water taken during the year from all sources:

Total 198

Number of samples of water obtained from:

Crescent Road Pumping Station 99
Runley Wood Pumping Station 98
Other sources 1
— 198
Number of samples found upon examination to

Number of samples found upon examination to be unsatisfactory 197

(The unsatisfactory sample was examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The matter was investigated—further samples proved satisfactory).

The following is a copy of the Analyst's latest report on the mains supply (taken December 20th, 1949):

No. 1/41 Crescent Road, chlorinated. No. 2/41 Runley Wood, chlorinated.

Chemical Analysis

				Parts pe	r 100,000
				1/41	2/41
Free Ammonia				 0.0008	0.0002
Albuminoid Ammonia	a			 0.0002	0.0002
Oxygen absorbed in 4	hous	rs at 80	°F.	 0.060	0.068
Nitrites				 nil	nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates				 0.484	0.432
Chlorine				 2.6	1.6
Hardness, Total				 31.0	34.0
Hardness, Permanent				 6.0	8.0
Total Solids				 43.0	46.0
pH Value				 7.1	7.0
Free Chlorine (parts p	er mi	llion)		 0.7	0.3

Both samples were clear and had a faint smell of chlorine.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral fragments and organic debris in both samples.

Bacteriological Examination

Number of organisms per	C.C.	growing	at		
20° C. in 3 days				nil	nil
Liquefying organisms				nil	nil
Number of organisms per	c.c.	growing	at		
37° C. in 48 hours				1	nil
Bacillus coli				Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.

Opinion

Both these samples are in good condition and may be used for dietetic purposes. Some slight reduction in the chlorine content of sample 1/41 might have removed the slight smell of chlorine without affecting the sterility of the supply.

Investigation of Water Sources other than Drinking Supplies

Seven samples of water were taken from various sources in the course of public health investigations. They were submitted to the appropriate bodies for examination.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The drainage of the Borough is on the separate system, except in the old part of the Borough which is semi-separate.

The soil water sewage is dealt with at the New Mill End Sewage Purification Works by sedimentation, burning and filtration, the effluent being discharged into the River Lea at New Mill End.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of pail closets, earth closets and cesspools in the Borough at the end of December, 1949:

Pail closets ... Earth closets 0 Cesspools ... 165

Two cesspools were abolished.

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly between the

hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant as and when required. Six hundred and seven emptyings were arranged during the twelve months ended December 31st, 1949.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The following information is supplied by the Director of Public Cleansing.

The system of refuse disposal is controlled tipping. The weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 43,080 tons, 7 cwt.,

2 grs.

In spite of continuing shortages of labour, there was a considerable improvement in the refuse collection service during the latter part of the year, when a frequency of collection of seven days was established throughout the Borough.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Complaints reported to Pub	olic F	lealth De	partn	nent		 1,489*
Primary Inspection:						
Where nuisances were for	und					 1,884*
Where complaint was rec	eive	d and no	nuisa	nce four	nd	 76
TT. J. TT. A						 279
Where Infectious Disease	has	occurred				 126
Bakehouses						110
Caravans, Tents, etc.						 68
Common Lodging House						
	-3					 2
			• • • •			 25
Dairies and Milkshops						 384
Factories						 681
Fish Frying Premises						 39
Fish Curing Premises						 2
Food Preparing Premises						 233
Food Preparing Premises	(Ice	Cream)				 274
Food Storage Premises						134
Markets and Shops						 120
11 ' 0						 120
						 1
Offensive Trades						 5
Offices						 4
Outworkers' Premises						 649
Overcrowding						 75
Restaurant Kitchens						 240

^{*} These figures do not include 575 complaints and 1,212 primary visits in connection with Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

Shops Act (Section 10)						4
Slaughterhouses (for meat inspec	ction)					1,956
Schools						17
Stables and Piggeries						16
Theatres and Amusement Halls						5
Urinals—Public and Private						14
OTHER VISITS	OR	INSPE	CTIO	NS		
OTHER VISITS	on.	114511	CIIO	140.		
Drainage. Number of drains test			1			63
Food Inspection (excluding Slaugh	nterhou	ises)				297
Interviews						1,088
Investigations of Infestations of In	sect pe	ests (exc	cluding	bugs)		81
Investigations of Bug Infestations						100
						133
Smoke Observations						70
Visits to obtain Water Samples for						203
" under the Food and Drugs						536
" to property under notice or	work	in prog	ress			5,697
Miscellaneous visits						433
						16,124
ABATEMEN'	T OF	NUISA	NCES			
	. 0.	110101	111020	•		
0						50
" repaired, trapped, etc.						81
" unstopped						167
Chambers constructed						13
Repairs to chambers or new cover						19
Cesspools emptied because of over	rflow					9
Soil or vent pipes—new fixed						5
						17
Water closets—repaired or supplied						184
" " new pans or pedes					***	60
additional construc			• • • •			4
Waste Pipes—repaired or trapped						57
" or R.W.P.'s disconr			-			10
R.W.P.'s and eaves	_		ea			171

Accumulations of refuse removed		•••				26 8
Animals, fowls, etc		***				173
Brickwork or pointings repaired						12
Coppers repaired or renewed						49
Dampness remedied						3
Damp Proof courses inserted						94
Dustbins supplied	-					113
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaire			d			195
Floors concrete or quartied repo						38
Floors—concrete or quarried repa						3
Gas fittings or services repaired						3

Gullies in street unstopped	1						1
Ventilated food cupboards		led					1 2
Overcrowding abated							21
Plaster repaired							324
Rats and mice infestations							1,047
Rent Books made to comp	ly with	Regu	lations of	of Hou	sing A	ct	7
Roofs made watertight Smoke nuisances			•••				193
Walls and ceilings cleansed				•••			5 39
Water supplies reinstated of	or made	e suffic	rient				5
Wells disused made safe							1
Windows-Cords, fastener	s and	glass r	epaired				228
Premises treated against in	sect pe						25
Verminous rooms fumigat							276
Ventilation improved				• • • •			8
Ventilation—sub-floor pro Yards and passages paved							1
Miscellaneous							39 77
	7	Total					3,869
ST	ATUT	ORY	NOTIO	CES			
NUMBER OF LEGAL					R AR	ATEN	FNT
			INCES.		11 111		ILITAL
							Complied
					Served		with
Ni							
Number of Outstanding N			31st, 194	8	30		30
Public Health Act, 1936.	Section	n 39		8	8		5
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936.	Section	n 39 n 45	:::		8 5		5 2
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936.	Section Section	n 39 n 45 n 93			8 5 31		5 2 19
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936.	Section Section	n 39 n 45 n 93		:	8 5		5 2
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936.	Section Section	n 39 n 45 n 93			8 5 31 9		5 2 19 4
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936.	Section Section	n 39 n 45 n 93			8 5 31		5 2 19
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936.	Section Section Section 111. S	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section	36		8 5 31 9	23	5 2 19 4
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. No. of outstanding Notice	Section Section Section 111. S	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section	36 er 31st,	1949	8 5 31 9 — 83	23	5 2 19 4
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. No. of outstanding Notice IN	Section Section Section 11. Section Se	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section	 36 er 31st,	 1949 SES.	8 5 31 9 		5 2 19 4 — 60 —
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 19 No. of outstanding Notice IN Premises inspected where	Section Sectio	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section	36 er 31st, DISEA	 1949 SES. ve occ	8 5 31 9 - 83 - 		5 2 19 4 — 60 —
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. No. of outstanding Notice IN Premises inspected where to Cases removed to Isolation	Section Section Section 111. Section Section 111. Section Sect	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS ole disc ital	36 er 31st, DISEA eases ha	1949 SES.	8 5 31 9 — 83 —		5 2 19 4 — 60 —
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. No. of outstanding Notice IN Premises inspected where a Cases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inference.	Section Hospiections	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS ole disc ital	and an arrangement of the second seco	1949 SES. ve occ	8 5 31 9 — 83 — arred disease	 , etc.	5 2 19 4 — 60 —
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. No. of outstanding Notice IN Premises inspected where a cases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inferences where repairs of	Section Hospital Hospital Hospital Hospital Frederick Section	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS ole disc ital , conta	and a sign of the state of the	1949 SES. ve occi	8 5 31 9 — 83 — disease carried	 , etc.	5 2 19 4 — 60 —
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. IN Premises inspected where a Cases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inference where repairs or after infectious disease Rooms where walls and cei	Section Hospital Hospital Hospital Hospital Section Se	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS ole disc ital coratio	and a sign of the state of the	1949 SES. ve occi	8 5 31 9 — 83 — disease carried	e, etc.	5 2 19 4 — 60 — 126 38 180
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. IN Premises inspected where cases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inferences where repairs or after infectious disease Rooms where walls and ceit disease	Section Section Section Section Section Section 11. Section 11. Section 11. Section Hospital	ecember of COUS of the discontant of the contant of	agious ons have	1949 SES. ve occur r other been wn afte	8 5 31 9 — 83 — disease carried er infect	e, etc.	5 2 19 4 — 60 — 126 38 180
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. IN Premises inspected where cases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inferences where repairs or after infectious disease Rooms where walls and ceidisease Visits paid to ascertain if n	Section Hospital	ecember OUS ole discital contactoration or repared to r	agious or ns have	1949 SES. ve occur other been wn afte	8 5 31 9 83 disease carried er infection en have	e, etc.	5 2 19 4 — 60 — 126 38 180 6
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. No. of outstanding Notice IN Premises inspected where a Cases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inference after infectious disease Rooms where walls and ceit disease Visits paid to ascertain if n complied with	Section Hospiections redectes lings wontices to	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS ole discital coration coration coration coration coration	and an area of the second seco	1949 SES. ve occi been wn afte	8 5 31 9 - 83 disease carried er infection er have	e, etc.	5 2 19 4 — 60 — 126 38 180 6 59
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. No. of outstanding Notice IN Premises inspected where a Cases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inference after inference where repairs or after infectious disease Rooms where walls and ceit disease Visits paid to ascertain if no complied with Rooms disinfected by occur	Section Section Section Section Section Section 11. Section 11. Section 11. Section Hospiections redections redection Hospiections with the section of the section section in the section	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS ole discontation coration correre rui to repa	agious on have	1949 SES. ve occi r other been wn afte	8 5 31 9 83 warred disease carried er infect e have	e, etc.	5 2 19 4 — 60 — 126 38 180 6 59
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. In Premises inspected where Cases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inferences where repairs or after infectious disease Rooms where walls and ceid disease Visits paid to ascertain if no complied with Rooms disinfected by occupremises visited tracing in	Section Hospiections redection section	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS ole discital coratio coratio core ru co repa	and	1949 SES. ve occi been wn afte	8 5 31 9 83 disease carried er infect e have	e, etc. out tious been	5 2 19 4 — 60 — 126 38 180 6 59 15 67 142
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. IN Premises inspected where recases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inferences where repairs on after infectious disease Rooms where walls and ceidisease Visits paid to ascertain if no complied with Rooms disinfected by occupremises visited tracing in Articles disinfected by steases.	Section Hospiections and Hospiection Section S	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS ole discital coratio coratio corere ru co repa	and	1949 SES. ve occi been wn afte	8 5 31 9 83 disease carried er infection e have	out tious been	5 2 19 4 — 60 — 126 38 180 6 59 15 67 142 678
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. No. of outstanding Notice IN Premises inspected where a Cases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inference after inference where repairs on after infectious disease Rooms where walls and ceit disease Visits paid to ascertain if no complied with Rooms disinfected by occupremises visited tracing in Articles disinfected by stead Articles disinfected by fundamental complex com	Section Hospiections redection Hospiections with the section s	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS ole disc ital coratio rere ru s disea	agious of shave of own uest of	1949 SES. ve occi r other been wn afte	8 5 31 9 83 — surred disease carried er infect er have	e, etc. out tious been	5 2 19 4 — 60 — 126 38 180 6 59 15 67 142 678 807
Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Public Health Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. Luton Corporation Act, 1936. IN Premises inspected where recases removed to Isolation Rooms disinfected after inferences where repairs on after infectious disease Rooms where walls and ceidisease Visits paid to ascertain if no complied with Rooms disinfected by occupremises visited tracing in Articles disinfected by steases.	Section Sectio	n 39 n 45 n 93 Section COUS Sole discital coratio rere ru so repa s disea	ases have beed do blood of own uest of own	1949 SES. ve occurrence been whatte	8 5 31 9 83 disease carried er infection e have	out tious been	5 2 19 4 — 60 — 126 38 180 6 59 15 67 142 678

DISINFECTANT.

During the year 20 gallons of disinfecting fluid were supplied to the public, free of charge, for use in premises where cases of infectious disease, etc., had occurred.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

Four hundred and thirty-seven library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two Public Swimming Baths in the Borough, both owned by the Corporation.

The Public Baths are situate in Waller Street, Luton, and consist of a covered Swimming Pool, 46 Slipper Baths and 1 Vapour Bath, whilst the Open Air Swimming Pool, situate off New Bedford Road, Luton, caters for swimming and bathing only.

During the season of 1949 the following number of bathers was dealt with:

Open Air
Baths Pool
69,733 103,723
52,307 Nil
122,040 103,723

Chloroscope examinations of the water are carried out by the attendants approximately three times per day, and in addition, samples of water are sent to the Public Analyst for examination every two months.

THEATRES.

Inspection of Sanitary Accommodation in the Cinemas and the Theatre has been made during the year.

Minor Sanitary defects were found and attended to.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Sixty-five complaints of verminous premises were received during the year, and in all instances where bugs were found, disinfestation was carried out. The use of liquid vermicide containing DDT was relied upon for treating the infestations, and proved satisfactory. In a few instances re-infestations occurred.

TABLE 19

The following table shows the number of premises and rooms dealt with during 1949:

	Number of	f Premises	Number o	f Rooms
Warner of the Parket	Found to be infested	Disin- fested	Found to be infested	Disin- fested
Number of Council Houses Number of other Houses Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out prior to re- moval from Clearance Areas, etc.	13 94	13 94	35 241	35 241
into new Council Houses Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Corpora-	-	-	-	-
tion Disinfecting Officer Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Occupants	106	106	275	275
or Contractors Number of complaints of infestation	1	1	1	1
received (65) Number of cases found by Sanitary	61	61	160	160
Inspectors	46	46	116	116

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year the sewers received two maintenance treatments for rat infestation. The first treatment was completed in May, when 3,414 manholes were baited and 357 takes recorded. The second treatment was carried out in October, when 3,372 manholes were dealt with and 449 takes observed. It is reasonable to assume from these figures, as compared with last year, that a further reduction in the sewer infestation has occurred.

So far as dwellinghouses and business premises were concerned no noticeable decrease in infestation was observed. The proximity of rural areas no doubt accounted for a large number of re-infestations.

The Corporation Refuse Tip again received special treatment, and at no time during the year has the infestation been out of hand. In addition, other special treatment was given to certain of the larger works in the town.

TABLE 20.

The following table shows the amount of work carried out during 1949:

			pla	m- ints ived	tio	esta- ons with	co	m- ted	requ re-ti	nises iring reat- ent		dies and
Private Dwellings	}Rats Mice		374	86	856	84	856	84	-	_	476	426
Business Premises	}Rats Mice		61	54	54	54	52	52	2	2	365	844
Totals	Rats Mice	:	435	140	910	138	908	136	2	2	841	1,270

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES.

	WOR	SPLAC	CES.				
Premises inspected							2,256
Premises inspected and found	l satisfa	actory					1,896
Premises inspected and found	l unsat	isfactor	y				360
Factories where defects were	found a	and refe	erred b	y H.M.	Inspec	tor	26
Reports on action taken sent	to H.N	M. Insp	ector				26
Number of defects remedie	ed as	a resul	t of I	H.M. I	nspecto	r's	
notifications							48
LICT OF DEFECTS FOL	INID I	NI 17 A	CTOD	177.C T	ACTO	DITTE	(NIO
LIST OF DEFECTS FOU							(NO
MECHANICAL	POWE	ER) AP	ND W	JKKPI	LACES		
Cleanliness, want of							10
Dilapidations, General							18
Drains choked or defective							3
Lighting insufficient							5
Rat or mice infestation							41
Thermometers, absence of							2
Ventilation, want of							1
Water Closet, unsuitable or d	lefectiv	e					2
" ,, not separate fo	r sexes						3
" " no ventilated I	Lobby						22
" ,, not ventilated							25
" " not lighted							30
" ,, dirty condition							126
" ,, needing repair							265
" ,, not screened							29
" without indicate							165
							10
Washing facilities absent or i							3
							1
3.61 11							4
							765
							-

The Local Authority again considered the using of basement bakehouses, and because the time is inopportune to close these premises, the position will again be reviewed in 1950.

REGISTERED FACTORIES AND FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The following is a classified list of the Factories and Factories (No Mechanical Power) on the Register at December 31st, 1949.

	FAC	CTORI	ES.		., .,.		
Artificial Flowers							2
Ball Bearing Manufacturer							1
Beer Bottling, Coffee Roas		d Grind					1
Blacksmiths							2
Bleachers, Dyers and Felt	Body M						14
Boiler Manufacturer							1
Boot Repairers							24
Brass and Aluminium Fou							4
Breeze Block Manufacture							1
Brush Manufacturers							2
Builders							2
Cardboard Box Makers							15
Cellulose Spraying							2
Chemical Makers							5
Chocolate, Cocoa and Swe							2
Cigarette Manufacturers							2
Coach and Motor Body Bu							4
Corn Merchant							1
Dairies							2
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing							2
T1							6
Electrical Engineers							10
Electro-Platers							. 2
Feather Dyeing and Moun							3
Feather Sorting and Gradi							1
Felt Products							1
French Polishers (Cabinets							2
Furriers							5
Garment Makers and Mene			t Make	···			8
Gas and Coke Production							1
Cananal Engineers							42
Glass Workers							4
Grass Mat Maker							1
Hat Blockers and Blockma	lers.						16
Hat Lining Manufacturers							11
Hat Manufacturers							215
Hat Materials Merchants							
Ice Cream Manufacturers			•••				2 2
Iron Founders							9
Joiners, Woodworkers and	Carpen	tere					
Knitted Hood Makers and							41
Laundries			•••				5
			•••			•••	3 5 4 3
37 11 371	•••						4
Machine Makers	•••			***		•••	-
				Carri	ied for	ward	486

						Brought	forwa	rd	486
Meters, Motor	Car Pa	erts Mar	nufact	urer					1
Millinery									5
Mineral Water	Manuf	acturers	and :						4
Motor Vehicle	Engine	eers, Re	pairs	and Cyc	le Rep	pairs			44
Optician									1
Paint Manufact				etc.					2
Pattern Makers									4
Photographic I	Printers	and D	evelor	pers					2
Plastics									5
Potato Crisp M	Ianufac	turer							1
Powder Puffs,	_		anufac	cturers					2
Printers and Le									20
Sausage Maker									11
Saw Mills									2
Sewing Machin									2
Sheet Metal W									12
Soap Powders									1
C. 31									3
Tailors and Clo									29
Tinsmith									1
Trailer Caravan	18								1
Typewriter Re									3
Undertakers									2
Upholsterers									5
Welders									3
Miscellaneous									31
Miscellaneous									-
									683
	ACTO	RIES	NO I	MECHA	NIC	AT POT	WER)		
				VILCIII	IIVICA	IL IO	VLIC)		
Blacksmiths an									5
Builders' Yard									1
Coach Builders					cle ar	d Cycle	Repair	ers	3
Dress and Coa	t Make	rs' Alte	ration	S					1
Electrical Engi	neers								3
Feather Work									2
French Polishe	r								
General Engine	eers								2
Gut-Scraping									.1
Hat and Millin	ery Ma	ınufactu	rers						9
* .									1
Knitted Goods									1
Photographer									1
Tailors									6
Upholsterers									2
Washing Powd									1
Watch, Clock,									1
Weighing Mac									1
Miscellaneous									11
				1000					
									53

TABLE 21. OUTWORKERS RETURNS.

		83	Contracto	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			11	444
o n co			Workmen	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1 1	15
Lists received from other Authorities		97	No. of List	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			11	14
Lists from Auth		No. of Local	Authorities from whom Lists have been Received	00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				80
		\$.	Contractor	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	I	1		1	1
ded			Workmen	543	-	1	ı	1	I	Ī	1	1		1	543
sts forward to other Authorities		83	No. of Lis	336	1	1	1	1	I	1	1	1		1	336
Lists forwarded to other Authorities		No. of Local	Authorities to whom Lists of Outworkers have been Forwarded	163	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				163
in mises. H.A.,		9861 "	Prosecutio Sec. 153, P.H.A					pr							1
Outwork in Infected Premises. Sec. 153, P.H.A.,		9591	Orders ms Sec. 153, P.H.A		Where cases	have arisen	work has	been withheld	by verbal	arrangement.		No separate records kent.			1
			Instances		Who	have	wor.	peen.	Dy v	arrai		No			1
mises.		suc	Prosecutio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outworkers in holesome Prem in 111, Factoric 1937		pas	Notices Ser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outworkers in Unwholesome Premises. Section 111, Factories Act,		No. of Instances	or Work in Unwhole- some Premises	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
			Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
	AUGUST RETURNS	0	of Default in sending Lists to the Council	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
937	nens	d from and orities	Contractors	1	1	1	1			ı	1	1	1	1	-
LISTS 8 Act, 1	V	Lists received from Employers and Other Authorities	Workmen	1,280	1	15	4 =			- 0	7	85	9	-	1,396
KERS		Lists Em Othe	Lists	168	1.	+-					,	2	-	-	180
OUTWORKERS LISTS Section 110, Factories Act, 1937	SN	No. of	Prosecutions for Falure to Supply Lists	+	1	1					1	1	1	1	1
	FEBRUARY RETURNS	No of Case	of Default in sending Lists to the Council	ì	1			-				1	1	1	-
	EBRU.	from and orities	Contractors		1	11		-				1	1	1	
	F	Lists received from Employers and Other Authorities	Workmen	1,067		120	25	-	.	**	,	81	1	1	1,185
		Lists Em Othe	steid	155	0	9-		-	1			1	1	1	163
		NATURE OF WORK		Making, etc., Wear- ing Apparel Artificial Flower	Making		Button Carding			Lampshade Making	Leather and	Fancy Goods	Kug Weaving	Wig Making	Totals

Total number of firms employing workers 1,448

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

HOUSING.

I.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year: (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing 2,349 defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 6,402 (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts 6 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. Visits to properties already recorded in (2) (a) ... 52 (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 6 (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects 1,492 reasonably fit for human habitation ... II.—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 1,202 Officers ... III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year: A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936: (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 formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 53 (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: (a) By Owners ... 60 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demoli-	
tion Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in	
respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in	
respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the	
tenement or room having been rendered fit	(
Housing Act 1936	
Housing Act, 1936.	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	83
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	129
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	719
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the	
year	7
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the	
year (46 families in 21 houses)	21
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	228
	220
(d) Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become over-	
crowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the	
abatement of overcrowding	0
(e) (i) Number of Council houses found to be overcrowded at	
end of year	7
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	15
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	69
(f) Number of cases of overcrowding in Council houses relieved	
during the year	4

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. MILK.

				MILK						
Re	gistered:									
	*Cowkeepers									4
	AASAI I I			***						6
Res	gistered Purveyors									-
	Tuberculin Teste	d Milk								11
	*Tuberculin Teste									1
	Pasteurised Milk									9
	Ungraded Loose									24
	Prepacked Milk of	nly								132
* S	upervision of milk	produ	ction t	ransfe	rred to					
	and Fisheries on						,	0		
	MILE (S	DECL	AT DI	ESTON	TATTO	NISI O	DDE	D		
	MILK (S							ic.		
-	The following lic		were g	ranted	during	1949:				
Tu	berculin Tested N				,					
	Establishment at					,		1		
	Establishment at					bottles	as as	0		
	supplied by wh							9		
	Supplementary							1	11	
T.,	berculin Tested M	A;11- (C	Cartific	d				_	11	
Lu	Supplementary	-						1		
	Supplementary							1	1	
Pas	teurised Milk								1	
Las	Holder Process							2		
	H.T.S.T. Process							1		
	Dealers (including)	6		
	Supplementary							1		
	ouppression,		***						10	
									_	22
Nui	mber of Milk Vend	ors res	sident	in Bor	ough				1	174
	As a result of th							ne pro		-
han	dling and distribut	ion of	milk	requir	ed regis	stration	and	licensi	ng.	0,
	To December 31s	t, 1949	9, app	licatio	ns had	been re	eceive	d as f	ollow	7S:
Mil	k and Dairies Reg									
	No of applications				Distril	butors			1	138
	No. of application									16
Mil	k (Special Design						sed N	lilk)		
	Regulations, 194		,					,		
	No. of application		Dealer'	s (Past	teuriser'	s) Lice	nces			3
	No. of application							ecial		
	designation P	asteuri	sed							20
	No. of application	ns for	Suppl	ement	ary Lic	ences t	o use	e the		
	special design	ation I	Pasteur	rised						1
	No. of application									023300
	designation S								1	31
	No. of application				tary Lie	cence t	o use	the		
	special design	ation S	sterilis	ed						1

TABLE 22. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

-	-	-					
Per- centage	factory	11	1	1	1	1	100
idity	Failed	11	1	1	1	1	0
Turbidity	factory Passed Failed	11	1	1	. 1	1	00
Per- centage	factory	95.90	1	1	100	100	1
Samples Cancelled. Statutory Minimum	Temperature not reached	0	L	1	1	0	1
Phosphatase Test	Failed	2	1	1	0	0	F
	Passed Failed	117	1	1	21	16	1
Per- centage Saris-	factory	50.00	83.33	19.99	52.94	93.75	1
Samples Cancelled. Statutory Minimum	Temperature not reached	0 14	0	0	rc.	0	1
ylene Test	Failed	3 10	00	-	00		1
Methylene Blue Test	Passed	38	40	2	6	15	1
Per- centage Satis-	factory Passed	50.00	90.32‡	100	1	1	1
out es	3	6	3	0	-	1	1
Coliform present out of 3 tubes	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
of of	-	0	2	0	1		1
Total Samples Sub-	mitted	6* 122	48	3	22	16	80
Designation of Milk		Ungraded Pasteurised Tuberculin	Tested	Tested (Certified) Tuberculin	(Pasteurised) Sterilised	Samples taken prior to Sep- tember 30th, 1949 Samples ex- amined under	new Regula- tions

* In addition, 8 samples were taken in respect of pneumoncoccal mastitis in herd. Streptococcus pneumonial not isolated in any sample. † Coliform test not applied to 17 samples taken after October 1st, 1949.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

No of applications for Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested

14

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 233 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and Table 22 shows the results of these examinations.

TABLE 23.
SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES.

				ERAGES
Peri	od	No. of Samples Examined	Fat %	Solids not Fat
January		 11	3.72	8.98
February		 9	4.11	9.22
March		 13	3.41	7.97
Quarter ended	31.3.49	 33	3.67	8.63
April		 16	3.35	8.70
May		 14	3.13	8,69
June		 10	3.19	8.72
Quarter ended	30.6.49	 40	3.24	8.70
July		 11	3.51	8.80
August		 14	3.57	8.55
September		 11	3.74	8.84
Quarter ended	30.9.49	 36	3.58	8.70
October		 14	3.58	8.58
November		 11	3.65	9.02
December		 8	4.01	9.04
Quarter ended	31.12.49	 33	3.73	8.85
Year ended 31.	12.49	 142	3.52	8.72

EXAMINATION OF MILK. SECTION 25, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Eighty samples of milk were taken and tested by guinea-pig inoculation and 76 samples were found to be free from tubercle bacilli. Three samples were reported as containing tubercle bacilli and were referred to the appropriate County Authority. Veterinary investigation at the farm and further sampling were carried out, but with negative result. It was ascertained that one cow with a suspicious history had been disposed of by slaughter prior to the veterinary examination. The result from one sample was not obtained because the guinea-pig died of intercurrent infection and further samples were taken.

In 34 samples there was serological evidence of Brucella abortus, and reports were sent to the County Medical Officers of Health concerned.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED MILK BOTTLES.

One hundred and twenty-two washed milk bottles were taken for examination.

Fifty-seven were found to be "satisfactory" (not more than 600 bacteria per pint bottle); 33 were "fairly satisfactory" (more than 600 bacteria but less than 2,000 bacteria per pint bottle); and 32, with a count of more than 2,000 bacteria, were unsatisfactory.

Where unsatisfactory bottles were reported the dairymen concerned

were visited and advice given.

In addition one sample of detergent was examined for possible interference with the phosphatase test. It was found that no interference occurred.

TABLE 24.

REGISTRATIONS OF PREMISES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE,
STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD.

	Premises on Register 1948	No. of Applica- tions received during 1949	No. of Applica- tions refused during 1949	Added to Register, 1949	Removed from Register, 1949	Total on Register
Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	101	43	4	39	_	140
Manufacture of Ice Cream	19	3		3	_	22
Manufacture of Pre- served Foods	69	1	-	1	-	70
Fish Frying and Curing	28	4	-	4	1	31

RESTAURANTS AND HOTEL KITCHENS

Towards the end of the year particular attention was paid to restaurant kitchens, canteens and similar public eating places. One inspector was detailed to specialise in the work and he concentrated on the provision of adequate kitchen facilities and amenities for, and observation of, personal hygiene. In this connection 240 visits were made.

The practice of giving lectures to food handlers by members of the

staff was continued throughout the year.

ICE CREAM.

Eighty-three samples of ice cream were examined by the Public Health

Laboratory Service.

Judging the samples of ice cream on the time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue and applying the Public Health Laboratory Service grading, the results of the examinations are shown below:

PUBLIC HI	EALTH LABORA	TORY SERVICE	GRADING
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
29	20	19	15

Those falling in categories 3 and 4 were samples considered unsatisfactory, and necessitated further investigation either at the place of manufacture or at the premises from which the ice cream was sold.

In ten samples of the ice cream, faecal coli was reported present and further investigation was made and instruction given on the observance of hygienic principles.

No. of ice cream ingredients submitted for examination in course of supervision of manufacture 11

The following samples were taken to ascertain the efficacy of certain detergents and sterilising agents used in the cleansing of ice cream plant and utensils:

No. of samples of washing water 6

No. of samples of detergents and sterilising agents ... 9

TABLE 25.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

			MARKET SECTION 1	-	-	
	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	3,177	1,282	2,679	7,920	470	15,528
Number Inspected	3,177	1,282	2,679	7,920	470	15,528
Percentage of number killed which were inspected	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcases condemned	5	9	16	12	11	53
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,169	549	11	711	70	2,510
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber-culosis	36.89%	43.53%	1.01%	9.13%	17.23%	16.51%
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	24	40	3	_	9	76
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	549	503	2	_	22	1,076
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	18.04%	42.36%	0.19%	-	6.60%	7.42%

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

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

No. of Parcels		1	1rticle				Weight in lbs.
2,215	Beef	1860					130,999
120	and a						3,947
215	Mutton						2,101
26	Meat, other th						
	Bacon and Ha						1,037
	Boneless Turk		Forvle				127
	Vegetables_F	rech ar	d Con	nad an			21
	Vegetables—Fish—Fresh a	nd Con	no d			· · · ·	2,564
							4,645
	Fish—Shell	V:11	1 1	····	,		3
	Rabbits—Hon						221
	Cheese		1 3 6:11				6
	Canned and P	owdere	d Milk				2,551
	Canned and C						2,158
	Crumpets, Cal	tes, Cal	ke Mix	ture, B	uns, et	c	334
	Flour and Bre						68
	Preserves						218
// /	Gravy Powder						280
	Synthetic Crea	m					30
	Beverages						65
	Porridge Oats						48
545	Puddings and	Puddin	g Mix	tures			112
	Fruit-Fresh a	nd Can	ned				839
	Fruit-Dried						66
1	Cereals						77
	Chocolate						3
	Eggs-Dried,						24
	Sugar						215
							7
	Meat Pies and	Puddir	10'S				152
	Vinegar		.8"				23
	Pickles and San	ices					276
	Pastes—Fish as	nd Ton	nato				335
	Semolina		iaco				14
	Sausages						
	Whalemeat						30
	Sundries						6
		···	1 00 0	6 11		***	4
3,121	68 tons 11	cwts.	qr. 2	o ids.			152 (0)
The chara		150					153,606

The above statement includes the weight of the entire carcases and organs of 29 cattle, excluding cows, 49 cows, 19 calves, 12 sheep and lambs and 20 pigs.

Fifteen food samples were examined bacteriologically in course of food

inspection.

In addition, three samples of miscellaneous foods were submitted for examination in connection with an outbreak of suspected food poisoning. No infective organisms were found.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES.

During the year the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified of one calf examined in a slaughterhouse and found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

The Divisional Veterinary Inspector reported that the calf had been sold by a dealer and it was not possible to trace the Dam.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at December 31	st, 1948	 38
Applications for Licences considered during 1949		 33
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at December 31	st, 1949	 33

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year 364 samples were taken, 149 being formal and 215 informal samples.

Form	al Informal	Nature of Sample
_	5	Butter
-	2	Cheese
-	12	Meat and meat products
	30	Confectionery, sweets, etc.
-	11	Fish—canned, and fish and meat paste
-	23	Fruit—fresh and preserved
_	24	Groceries—miscellaneous
-	16	Jam, honey, marmalade, etc.
_	12	Lard and Cooking Fat
_	4	Margarine
_	11	Milk and Milk Foods (canned)
138	4	Milk
_	21	Ice cream
_	15	Patent medicines and chemical substances
1	4	Sausages and sausage meat
1	20	Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines
9	1	Wines, spirits and beers
149	215	

TABLE 26. (see page 47)

Of the samples analysed 30 were reported to be not genuine, details of which, and the action taken in regard thereto, are as follows:

TABLE	2 20			
Sample No.	Forma	Article	Adulteration or Other Irregularity	Action taken
8346 8347 8348 8349 8350 8351 8352 8365 8370 8372	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Milk ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	Extraneous Water 2.8% Extraneous Water 5.0% Extraneous Water 14.8% Extraneous Water 6.9% Extraneous Water 7.5% Extraneous Water 12.5% Extraneous Water 12.3% Fat deficient 27.0% Fat deficient 13.0% Fat deficient 17.0%	Farm visited and because of exceptional circumstances the Public Health Committee resolved that summary proceedings would not be taken in this case and a warning was given. Matter investigated at farm. Advice given on the handling of milk. Average fat content of a consignment of
8445 8454	1 1	Ice Cream	Fat 0.94% Fat 0.43%	92 gallons was 3.19%. Details sent to the Ministry of Food in accordance with
8464 8465 8468	1 1 1	Milk " "	Fat deficient 11.0% Fat deficient 10.0% Fat deficient 23.0%	their request. Sampled on day when animals were transferred from one farm to another, and mechanical milking introduced. Average fat content of a consignment of 35 gallons was 2.9%.
8396	1	>>	Fat deficient 14.0%	Average fat content was 3.44% in a total consignment of 43 gallons.
8400 8402	1 1	"	Fat deficient 16.6% Fat deficient 9.0%	Average fat content was 2.9% in a total consignment of 31 gallons. Producer contemplates introducing new stock.
8405 8437	In- formal 1	Orange Squash	Excess sulphur dioxide 60 parts per million Excess sulphur dioxide 60 parts per million.	Matter investigated and manu- facturer warned.
8476 8505	1 In	Milk	Fat deficient 6.6% Meat deficient 40.0%	Average fat content was 3.21% in a total consignment of 39 gallons. Advice on methods of handling given. Formal sample subsequently
8436	formal 1	Sausage Meat Milk	Fat deficient 6.0%	taken and found to be genuine.
8541	1	,,	Fat deficient 2.91% }	Average fat content was 3.54% in a total consign- ment of 47 gallons. Advice given on methods of hand-
8508 8511	1 1	"	Extraneous Water 4.8% Extraneous Water 4.8% }	ling. Two churns out of seven contained added water. Matter investigated at farm. Warn-
8561	1	>>	Fat deficient 14.0%	ing letter sent to farmer. Average fat content was 3.35% in a total consignment of 12 gallons. Warning letter sent to farmer who was advised as to
8570	1	***	Extraneous Water 1.0%	method of handling. Matter investigated at farm. Warning given.
8644	1	**	Extraneous Water 1.5%	Matter investigated at farm. Warning given.
8598	1	**	Fat deficient 18.0%	Matter investigated at farm. Average fat content was 3.3% in a total consignment of 11 gallons.

APPENDIX

PREMATURE INFANTS.

A premature infant is defined as one weighing less than 5½ lbs. at birth. The term includes, therefore, somewhat small, but healthy babies who require little more than ordinary care and management, and, on the other hand, infants who are so small that they have little chance of surviving however much care they are given.

Between these extremes are infants who, with expert attention, have a good chance of becoming healthy, vigorous babies, but who would probably not survive the ordinary rigours of early life which the normal baby meets without harm.

Special arrangements for the care of premature infants in their homes are made within the midwifery service, and infants who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to hospital.

Premature births which occurred during the year are analysed below according to place of birth, and birthweight.

PREMATURE INFANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT.

	Under 2 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	3-4 lbs.	4-5 lbs.	5-5½ lbs.	Weight not Re- corded	All
Number	_	6	10	26	52	3	97
No. surviving after 24 hours	_	2	9	24	52	2	89
No. surviving at 4 weeks*	_	1	8	24	52	_	85

^{*} Compiled January 28th, 1950.

Premature Infants according to Place of Birth.

Born in Maternity Institutions:

(a) Under o	control	of No:	rth-West	Regio	nal Ho	spital B	Soard	68
(b) Other								12
Born at home								17
								-
			Total					97