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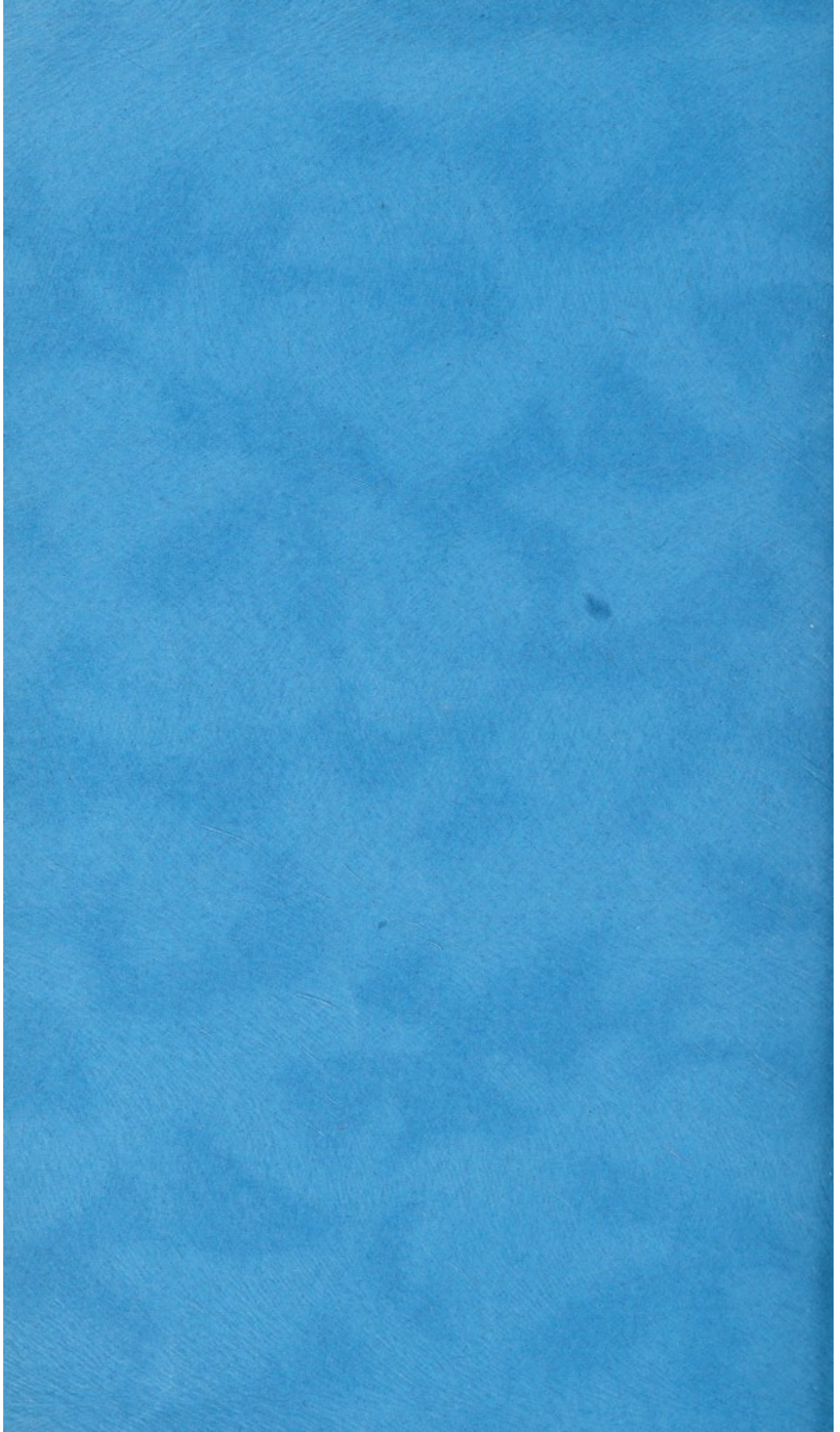


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*The Health
of Luton*

1958



BOROUGH



OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF LUTON
1958

R. M. DYKES
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.



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BOROUGH



OF LUTON

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	6
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	9
Personal Health Services	27
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector	48
School Health Service	87
Appendix	118

BOROUGH OF LUTON
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(as at end of year 1958)

Mayor

ALDERMAN MRS. F. M. BRASH, J.P., C.C.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. R. O. ANDREWS

COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON

COUNCILLOR A. C. CARTER

COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING, C.C.

COUNCILLOR R. J. CLARK

COUNCILLOR S. PUGH

COUNCILLOR F. GOODYEAR

COUNCILLOR W. T. RICHMAN

COUNCILLOR D. F. HARROWELL

COUNCILLOR D. WYNNE

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
LUTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

COUNCILLOR R. J. CLARK

Deputy Chairman

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

Representing Luton Borough Council

ALDERMAN MRS. R. O. ANDREWS

COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING, C.C.

COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON

COUNCILLOR S. PUGH

Representing Bedfordshire County Council

COUNTY ALDERMAN MRS. A. URWIN

COUNTY ALDERMAN H. R. WALLER,
M.B.E., D.L., J.P.

COUNTY ALDERMAN T. E. S. LLOYD

COUNTY COUNCILLOR F. A. JARVIS

COUNTY COUNCILLOR F. C. LINES

Representing Local Medical Committee

DR. S. SEED

Representing Hospital Management Committee

MR. K. L. JONES, O.B.E.

BOROUGH OF LUTON

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

Divisional Medical Officer

R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

R. S. COOPER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers

G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

D. G. H. PATEY, M.A., B.M., B.CH.

H. A. JOHNSTON, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. F. MACEFIELD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. LORD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Specialist Inspectors

Food Hygiene

P. A. FREESTONE, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing

S. G. COCKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Smoke Abatement

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

District Public Health Inspectors (5)

All Public Health Inspectors hold the Statutory qualifications and the Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Meat and Other Foods Inspector. Additional qualifications include R.S.H. Certificate for Smoke Inspector, R.S.H. Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, and the Certificate of Associateship of the Institute of Public Health Engineers.

LUTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

STAFF

Senior Administrative Officer

H. TOWLE

Superintendent Health Visitor

MRS. A. E. LANGFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V.

Health Visitors (9)

State Registered Nurses (8)

Day Nursery Matrons

MRS. J. M. GREEN, S.R.N. MISS D. HAFFIELD, S.R.N. MISS D. HOBBS, S.R.N.

Divisional Nursing Officer

MISS E. M. LEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V., Q.NS.

Domiciliary Midwives (9)

District Nurses (13)

Home Help Officer

MISS E. A. PARSONS

Chief Clerk

J. W. A. LINDLEY



BOROUGH OF LUTON

R. M. DYKES
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE 5770

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
63-69 GUILDFORD STREET
LUTON

February, 1959.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the immediate post-war years there was a marked increase in the birth rate and in Luton a peak of 21.3 per 1,000 population was attained in 1947. The rate thereafter fell steadily year by year until it reached a level of 13.7 in 1954. After that date, it rose sharply again and in the year 1958 reached a figure of 18.2 per 1,000. The trend was similar in the country as a whole, but the gradients were not so steep. In England and Wales the birth rate dropped to its lowest level of 15.0 in 1955 and rose only to 16.4 in 1958. Coincident with the rising birth rate since 1954, there has been a steady growth of population in Luton and the Registrar General's mid-year estimate for 1958 is 118,300. Consequently, we find that although the birth rate of 18.2 in 1958 fell far short of that of the peak of 1947, the actual number of live births in 1958 was only 145 less than the number in 1947. Of the 2,158 registered live births in 1958, 847 (39%) were born at home—the highest number of home confinements ever recorded in the borough.

Throughout the whole of the year there were only nine domiciliary midwives on the staff as against an establishment of ten. It is true that the midwives were supplemented by pupils who, during the district part of their training, are under instruction and assist at confinements and with nursing duties. But since only seven pupils were in training at any one time, not all midwives had the assistance of pupils and in consequence the average case load per midwife in 1958 was greatly in excess of the recommendation of the Rushcliffe Committee.

Undoubtedly, the Local Health Authority will increase the establishment of midwives in 1959, but the problem of recruitment will remain. The estimated number of home confinements next year is 950 and if whole-time midwives cannot be attracted to the service there may be no alternative but to enlist the aid of relief part-time midwives and maternity nurses.

The rising birth rate and growth of population in the Luton area have also caused an unprecedented demand for maternity hospital accommodation, and in 1958 the highest number of hospital confinements was recorded. Yet despite the heavy commitments of both hospital and domiciliary maternity services during 1958, the statistics do not suggest that there was any deterioration in the standard of medical and nursing care. On the contrary, the infant death rate in Luton of 18.5 per 1,000 live births compares very favourably with the Registrar General's provisional estimate of 22.5 for the whole of England and Wales. In addition, the still birth rate in Luton was 20.0, which also compares favourably with the figure of 21.6 for England and Wales.

The statistical tables are equally reassuring when we study the incidence and mortality from infectious disease. Measles excepted, the incidence of infectious disease in 1958 was very low. The biennial periodicity of measles is illustrated in the graph facing page 18, and it can be seen that the rhythm of the disease in Luton is not necessarily synchronous with that of the country as a whole.

The number of newly notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis (102) was about the same as in previous years, but might have been expected to be higher following the visit during the year of the Regional Hospital Board's miniature mass radiography units. Three units working simultaneously X-rayed 38.4% of the population over 15 years of age and although only 27 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were subsequently notified in 1958, additional notifications will no doubt follow in 1959 after all the cases referred to the Chest Unit have been more fully investigated. Six cases of cancer of the lung and bronchus were also diagnosed following mass X-ray.

Only one case of poliomyelitis was notified, but the illness took a paralytic form and the patient, a boy of 15 years of age, died. Since only one case was notified in the previous year one could hardly assume that the very low incidence in 1958 was the direct result of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme. Nevertheless, it is comforting to know that by the end of the year 52% of the child population in Luton under the age of 15 years had had two or more doses of vaccine. But the scheme did not have an equal measure of success in the 15-25 years age group. With the co-operation of factory managements an intensive effort was made to vaccinate as many people as possible at their place of work, but the acceptance rate was lower than expected. At the end of the year only 10.9% of the people in this age group had been protected; but it should be borne in mind that it was not until September, 1958, that the scheme was extended to include them.

The incidence of whooping cough was also low during 1958. Combined whooping-cough and diphtheria immunisation is advised when children reach the age of 5 or 6 months, and ever since the scheme was introduced in 1954 the number of notified cases of whooping cough has tended to be less than in the preceding years. But the incidence of whooping cough fluctuates from year to year and it has been difficult to assess the success of the scheme. The number of children vaccinated against whooping cough has been steadily increasing and the highest number (1854) was reached in 1958. Only 32 cases of whooping cough were notified—the smallest number over the past 10 years. No case of diphtheria has been notified since 1951.

All members of the staff of the three sections of the Health Department have continued to work as a team and their co-ordinated effort has greatly contributed to the smooth running of the public health services. I wish to thank them for their loyalty and hard work. I also wish to express my indebtedness to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their understanding and encouragement throughout the year.

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, 1939)	8,773 acres
Population (Census, 1951)	110,381
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1958	118,300
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1958	36,273
Rateable value (1st April, 1958) reduced	£1,756,153
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£6,983

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

Live Births

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,410	1,388	2,798
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	71	50	121
	ALL	...	...	...	1,481	1,438	2,919
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,058	1,020	2,078
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	48	32	80
	ALL	...	...	...	1,106	1,052	2,158

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 18.2

Stillbirths

Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	32	29	61
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
	ALL	...	...	...	33	30	63
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	21	23	44
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
	ALL	...	...	...	21	23	44

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 20.0

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* 2,202

Infant Deaths

*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	22	16	38
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	—	2
	ALL	...	...	...	24	16	40

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 18.5

” ” ” ” ” Legitimate births 18.2

” ” ” ” ” Illegitimate births 25.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births... 15.7

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births ... 14.3

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births 34.1

Percentage of illegitimate live births 3.7%

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)

Puerperal sepsis	—
Other Puerperal causes	1

ALL 1

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births ... 0.4

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Deaths (Registered)*	587	491	1,078

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 9.1

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1958**

(England and Wales, London, 160 Great Towns and 160 Smaller Towns)
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

(Gummed slip to follow)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1949-1958

Year	LIVE BIRTHS			STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS					
	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Sepsis	Other	Total	Rate per 1,000 total births
1949	109,240	1,821	16.7	0.95	49	26.2	1,064	9.7	1.13	32	16	48	26	—	1	1	0.5
1950	110,210	1,706	15.5	0.95	50	28.5	1,056	9.6	1.13	21	17	38	22	—	1	1	0.6
1951	109,600	1,727	15.8	0.95	45	25.3	1,075	9.8	1.12	41	16	57	33	—	—	—	—
1952	110,500	1,653	14.9	0.95	37	21.8	1,044	9.4	1.12	29	14	43	26	—	2	2	1.2
1953	111,200	1,651	14.8	0.95	46	27.1	1,032	9.2	1.12	30	17	47	28	—	1	1	0.6
1954	112,500	1,569	13.7	0.99	40	24.8	1,033	9.1	1.13	35	14	49	31	—	—	—	—
1955	113,800	1,597	14.0	0.99	34	20.8	1,080	9.5	1.13	18	7	25	14.9	—	2	2	1.2
1956	114,500	1,758	15.4	1.00	40	22.0	1,141	9.9	1.21	34	10	44	24.7	—	1	1	0.5
1957	115,900	1,935	16.6	1.00	39	19.7	1,148	9.9	1.21	36	15	51	26.6	—	1	1	0.5
1958	118,300	2,158	18.2	—	44	20.0	1,078	9.1	—	34	6	40	18.5	—	1	1	0.4

STILLBIRTHS AND NEO-NATAL DEATHS		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
STILLBIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births	...	22.7	23.0	22.7	22.5	23.5	23.2	23.0	22.5	21.6
		England and Wales ...	26.2	25.3	21.8	27.1	24.8	20.8	22.0	19.7	20.0
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	19.3	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	—
		England and Wales ...	17.5	23.7	17.5	18.6	22.3	10.7	19.1	18.8	15.7
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	...	37.9	38.1	37.5	37.0	38.1	37.5	36.8	36.2	—
		England and Wales ...	38.5	41.7	35.5	41.8	42.2	31.2	40.0	36.3	34.1

**DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED LIVE BIRTHS AS BETWEEN
INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT**

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Year	Institutional			Domiciliary				Grand Total
	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Homes	Total	District Mid-wives	Private Mid-wives	Doctors and Parents	Total	
1953	852	166	1,018	585	—	6	591	1,609
1954	832	156	988	567	—	5	572	1,560
1955	843	177	1,020	584	—	5	589	1,609
1956	915	173	1,088	665	—	5	670	1,758
1957	994	164	1,158	747	—	9	756	1,914
1958	1144	167	1,311	842	—	5	847	2,158

**DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILLBIRTHS AS BETWEEN
INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT**

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Home	Domiciliary	Grand Total
Maternal Toxaemia	6	—	—	6
Foetal malformation	6	—	1	7
Prematurity	3	—	—	3
Complications of labour	5	—	3	8
Accidental haemorrhage	3	3	—	6
Other	2	—	—	2
Unknown causes	8	1	3	12
Total	33	4	7	44

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ...	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year ...	Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1958

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	9	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung and Bronchus ...	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	14	17	6
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	4	6
13. Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	4
14. Other Malignant and Lymph. Neoplasm ...	100	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	3	15	29	29	17
15. Leukaemia ...	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2
16. Diabetes ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
17. Vascular Lesions ...	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	19	52	98
18. Coronary Disease Angina	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	19	47	63	59
Carried forward ...	606	2	—	2	2	3	—	4	6	15	62	130	183	199

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1958 (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Brought forward ...	606	2	—	2	2	3	—	4	6	15	62	130	183	199
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	16	12
20. Other Heart Diseases ...	118	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	4	7	14	21	67
21. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	7	12
22. Influenza ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
23. Pneumonia ...	61	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	16	31
24. Bronchitis ...	46	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	16	17
25. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	17	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
27. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	16	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
30. Pregnancy — Birth and Abortion ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ...	5	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
32. All other Diseases ...	91	23	3	26	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	12	15	29
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	1	—	1	2
34. All other Accidents ...	10	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	3
35. Suicide ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	5	1	3
36. Homicide and Operation of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,078	34	6	40	7	3	8	21	21	32	98	197	286	385

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1958

Cause of Death	under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths	3 m'ths	4 m'ths	5 m'ths	6 m'ths	7 m'ths	8 m'ths	9 m'ths	10 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All
Vascular Lesions ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other heart diseases ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other respiratory diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malforma- tions ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
All other diseases—	12	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Prematurity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Trauma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rhesus incompati- bility ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
All other accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	17	2	5	3	2	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	40

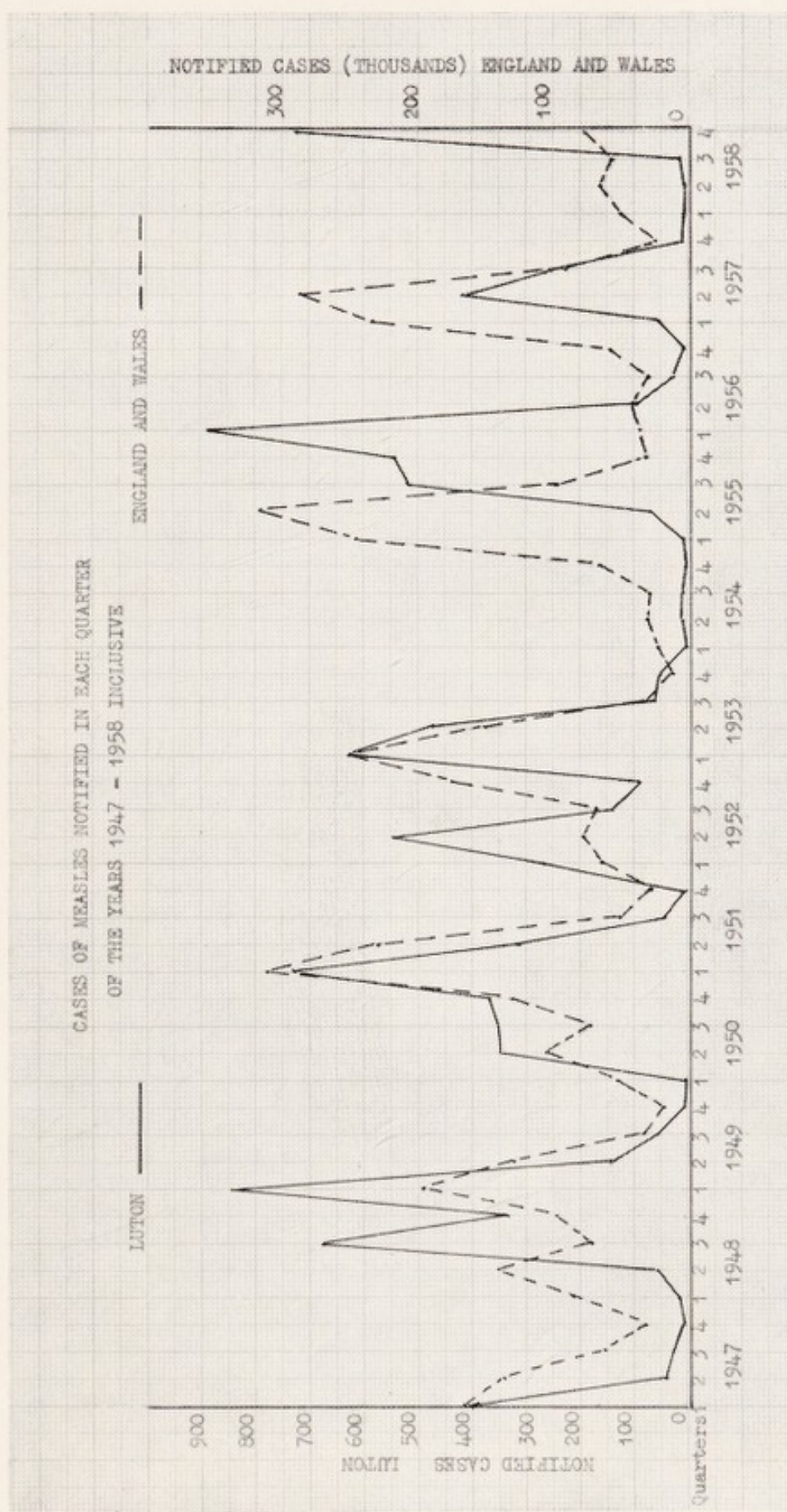
NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1958, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	Over 65	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	1	3	21	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	30
Whooping Cough ...	4	1	3	3	3	15	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	32
Measles ...	20	53	68	81	78	448	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	757
Meningococcal Infection ...	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	8	15	3	36
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	1	1	7	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	25
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	17	2	—	—	44
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	6
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	8
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	2	5	—	—	6	—	19
ALL ...	28	57	74	87	87	495	18	17	28	26	15	27	5	964

**DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1947-1958
FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS OR BRONCHUS**

Year	AGE GROUPS															
	All Ages		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1948	26	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	2	11	—	6	1	—	—
1949	22	3	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	9	1	5	—	—	1	1
1950	24	5	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	14	3	2	2	2	—	—
1951	31	5	—	—	—	2	—	7	2	11	1	11	2	2	—	—
1952	38	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	17	1	11	1	1	3	—
1953	24	2	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	13	—	5	—	—	—	—
1954	42	8	—	—	1	—	2	10	1	14	5	12	1	3	3	1
1955	42	3	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	21	1	11	1	3	3	1
1956	40	8	—	—	—	4	2	10	1	13	2	8	2	5	5	1
1957	50	2	1	—	—	2	1	16	1	15	—	15	—	1	1	—
1958	45	5	—	—	1	—	3	7	2	13	1	16	1	5	5	1
TOTAL	384	47	1	—	2	—	25	6	80	10	151	15	102	23	11	5
		431	1	2	31	90	166	113	28							

CASES OF MEASLES NOTIFIED IN EACH QUARTER
OF THE YEARS 1947 - 1958 INCLUSIVE



TUBERCULOSIS

There were 102 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified for the first time during the year. This figure might have been expected to be higher following the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the town during the year. The total number of cases notified (102), compares very favourably with the figure of 103 for 1957, and the mean of 107 for the previous five years.

The notification rate was .86 per thousand of the population.

Only 4 deaths were attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a mortality rate of 0.03 per thousand of the population. This is the lowest figure ever recorded for Luton. No person in Luton under the age of 25 years has died from respiratory tuberculosis since 1952.

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1958

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
5 „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 „ ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 „ ...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 „ ...	6	9	1	2	—	—	—	—
25 „ ...	12	9	—	4	—	1	—	—
35 „ ...	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 „ ...	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 „ ...	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+ ...	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	65	37	3	7	3	1	1	—

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Luton during each of the last five years together with the number of deaths:—

Year	Notified		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1954 ...	110	16	10	1
1955 ...	116	17	10	—
1956 ...	62	22	4	1
1957 ...	103	7	7	1
1958 ...	102	10	4	1

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1958, together with the numbers added to the register and those removed during the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	614	479	30	76
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	65	37	3	7
No. of cases transferred from other districts	22	20	1	2
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	1	1	—	—
	702	537	34	85
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	33	24	2	10
(b) removed from the district	21	11	1	1
(c) died from Tuberculosis	4	—	1	—
(d) died from other causes	6	—	—	—
(e) diagnosis not established	1	1	—	—
(f) lost sight of	2	1	—	—
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	635	500	30	74

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year the Mass Radiography Unit from the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited Luton for the fourth time since 1950.

After being sited with the larger industrial firms for the first 2–3 months of the visit, the Unit on this occasion introduced a new method of approach to the general public.

Arrangements were made to concentrate three Miniature Mass Radiography Units in the town, all operating at the same time during the period 13th–31st October. Previously only one Unit had been available to the public at one time and then for a period of nine weeks.

The Units were located at the following sites:—

Corn Exchange 13th–31st October	Bridge Street Car Park 13th–17th October. 30th–31st October
Ivy Road 13th–17th October	Whipperley Ring 20th–21st October
Biscot Mill 20th–22nd October	Wetherne Link 22nd October
Marsh Road 23rd–24th October	High Town 27th–29th October
Stopsley 27th–28th October	Grove Road 29th–31st October

Arrangements were also made to include school children who had attained the age of 14 years and a total of 2,197 attended.

Altogether 35,057 Luton residents were X-rayed, an increase of 6,834 over the 1955 figure of 28,223. Five thousand, seven hundred and eleven housewives attended as compared with 2,538 in 1955.

The following table shows by age and sex the total number X-rayed:—

Age Group	Estimated Population			No. X-rayed			% of Population		
	M.	F.	ALL	M.	F.	ALL	M.	F.	ALL
15-24 years	6,510	7,470	13,980	4,348	4,454	8,802	66.8	59.6	62.9
25-34 "	8,650	7,770	16,420	4,785	2,706	7,491	55.4	34.8	45.6
35-44 "	10,780	9,990	20,770	4,509	3,027	7,536	41.8	30.3	35.9
45-54 "	9,055	9,295	18,350	4,286	2,614	6,900	47.3	28.1	37.6
55+ "	9,255	12,410	21,665	2,592	1,736	4,328	26.2	13.9	19.9
ALL	44,250	46,935	91,185	20,520	14,537	35,057	46.3	30.9	38.4

The table on the following page shows the distribution by occupation of those who were X-rayed.

Two hundred and twenty-two persons resident in Luton were referred by the Mass Radiography Unit to the Chest Clinic for further examination. By the end of the year, 27 of this number had been notified as suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis. This figure represents .07 per cent of the total number who attended for mass radiography as compared with .09 per cent in 1955 and .24 per cent in 1952.

Analysis of cases as at 31st December 1958

	No. of Luton Persons Referred			Percentage of Number X-rayed			Notified Active Tuberculous Cases		
	M.	F.	ALL	M.	F.	ALL	M.	F.	ALL
15-24 years	22	18	40	0.51	0.40	0.45	2	3	5
25-34 "	21	10	31	0.44	0.37	0.41	5	2	7
35-44 "	33	20	53	0.81	0.66	0.70	7	3	10
45-54 "	27	14	41	0.63	0.53	0.59	1	3	4
55 and over	38	19	57	1.47	1.09	1.32	1	—	1
ALL	141	81	222	0.69	0.56	0.63	16	11	27

**DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND OCCUPATION OF LUTON RESIDENTS
ATTENDING MASS RADIOGRAPHY 1958**

Age Groups	Professional		Managerial		Clerical		Light Engineering		Building and Allied Trades		Distributive Trades		Garment and Hat Workers		Food Trade and Canteen Workers		Chemical Workers		Transport Drivers		Scholars		Housewives		Miscellaneous		TOTALS		Previously X-rayed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15-24	31	78	7	—	368	1,722	2,268	423	119	98	259	54	469	49	62	70	12	29	1,092	1,105	244	163	80	4,348	4,454	1,570	1,702			
25-34	107	46	64	2	484	649	3,547	285	130	68	121	45	155	63	73	53	3	66	—	—	1,322	158	50	4,785	2,706	3,245	1,624			
35-44	68	32	130	7	416	426	3,360	382	83	61	115	58	247	44	181	51	4	49	—	—	1,564	189	69	4,509	3,027	3,299	1,638			
45-54	50	30	134	16	425	256	3,086	287	99	42	110	85	268	66	232	55	8	38	—	—	1,353	206	54	4,286	2,614	3,312	1,162			
55+	32	27	33	5	269	96	1,626	87	30	20	33	88	138	42	85	42	—	7	—	—	1,228	403	37	2,592	1,736	1,790	634			
ALL	288	213	368	30	1,962	3,149	13,887	1,464	461	289	638	330	1,277	264	633	271	27	189	1,092	1,105	5,711	1,119	290	20,520	14,537	13,216	6,760			
TOTAL	501	—	398	—	5,111	—	15,351	—	461	927	—	1,607	—	897	—	298	—	189	2,197	—	5,711	1,409	35,057	—	19,976	—	—	—		
Referred to chest clinic for further examination	2	2	2	1	10	3	77	1	8	2	2	2	7	9	2	3	—	2	1	7	51	23	5	141	81	—	—	—	—	
Presumptive evidence of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	4	2	24	1	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	—	2	—	1	21	4	1	46	31	—	—	—	—	
Notified Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	16	11	—	—	—	—	
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	

FOOD POISONING

No. of Notifications	...	...	...	...	19
Outbreaks due to identified agents:—					
(i) No. of outbreaks	...	...	...	...	3
No. of cases	...	...	...	...	5
" "	...	...	...	...	4
" "	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Single cases	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL					19
					19

(Agent identified—Salmonella organisms in 14 cases and Cl. Welchii in 5 cases.)

FOOD POISONING INCIDENT

A wedding reception was held at a restaurant at which 70 adults and 7 children sat down to the wedding breakfast. The meal served comprised oxtail soup, braised steak and carrots, baked and creamed potatoes, French beans, peach melba and coffee.

During the night 16 of the wedding guests became ill with violent stomach pains and diarrhoea. The illness was of relatively short duration and lasted on average 2–4 hours.

The steaks were of Argentine beef which, after being cooked were covered, stored in a cool place and reheated prior to serving at noon the following day. A portion of the beef was obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, but no food poisoning organisms were found. Other foodstuffs submitted to the Laboratory were dehydrated French beans and dehydrated soup.

Specimens of faeces were submitted from 9 persons affected and from 6 members of the catering staff. A heat resistant strain of Cl. Welchii was isolated from 5 of the affected persons, but specimens from the staff were all negative.

A non-heat resistant strain of Cl. Welchii, which was not similar to the strain from faecal specimens, was also isolated from a specimen of dehydrated oxtail soup.

The heat resistant strain did not belong to a known serological type, but was most probably the cause of the outbreak of food poisoning.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION, Public Health Act, 1936

The registration of nursing homes is governed by the Public Health Act, 1936, and the responsible authority is the County Council. The County Council have, however, delegated their powers to the Borough Council.

Nursing Homes are inspected monthly and during 1958 no contraventions were found.

Name of Nursing Home	Date of Registration with Luton Borough Council	DIVISION OF BEDS			
		Maternity	Surgical	Medical	Total
The Chase ...	3.4.46	7	—	—	7

During the year 169 women were delivered in the Chase Nursing Home.

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

(Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention).

It was not found necessary during the year to take action under the provisions of the National Assistance Acts for the removal to hospital of any persons requiring care and attention. Several cases were, however, brought to notice, but by introducing a District Nurse, or Home Help into the home or by referring the case to the Welfare Officer, it was possible to improve the circumstances and so enable the patient to remain at home.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year a total of 67 lectures were given. In previous years it has been the practice to give single lectures by invitation from societies and clubs. During 1958, however, a series of lectures on child welfare was offered to a local Mothers and Babies Club, and in the event one lecture on infant care was given each month for a period of eight months throughout the winter. This innovation seems to have been quite successful. The number of people attending at successive lectures rose steadily, and there was evidence of a growing interest in the subject for discussion in each succeeding month. Indeed it might well be said that the Health Department has now become a part of the Club and not just the occasional provider of a lecture.

During the year a Course on Food Handling was held in conjunction with the Luton Committee for Education, during which nine lectures were given and at the end of the Course a Brains Trust was held. The whole Course was held under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, the lecturers being provided by the Health Department. An average attendance of 32 persons was recorded and at the end of the Course an examination was held for those wishing to qualify for the Certificate of the Institute.

At the end of March, 1958, the Borough Council held an Exhibition entitled "Luton To-day and Tomorrow." The Health Department's contribution was a stand entitled "Clean Air". Working and stationary models of industrial apparatus designed to control the emission of dark smoke were shown and a large section was devoted to the domestic aspect of smoke

control. At the time of the Exhibition proposals for a Smoke Control Area in the centre of the town were being submitted to the Ministry and in consequence great interest was shown in the Clean Air section, both by industrialists and ordinary domestic consumers. During the week of the Exhibition about 23,000 people were admitted.

During the year the following lectures were given:—

Child Welfare	...	...	8
Health Services	...	...	10
Food Hygiene	...	...	20
Home Safety	...	...	7
Others	...	...	22

to audiences totalling over 1,250.

Apart from the above lectures, a number of films and film strips were shown to the nursing staffs of the Department as part of the in-service training, on such subjects as injection techniques, freeze-dried B.C.G. vaccine and the manufacture of poliomyelitis vaccine.

Once again we have received the fullest co-operation possible from the local press who are always ready to make known to their readers factual information issued by the Health Department.

**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

(LUTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE)

**NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946**

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Provision of Clinics

There was an increase of more than four thousand attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres as compared with 1957. It is interesting to note that of the 2,158 children born to Luton mothers during the year, 1,715 (79·4%) attended a Welfare Centre during the year.

This figure is most encouraging and confirms the conclusions of the investigation into attendances at centres contained in the 1954 Report.

**NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1958**

	Number of Sessions	Attendances				Medical Officer's Consultations	
		0-1 years		1-5 years		Under 1 year	1-5 years
		1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.		
Dallow Road ...	50	237	2,446	19	554	710	205
Stopsley ...	103	296	3,821	9	790	414	139
Leagrave High St.	50	89	1,551	4	314	165	69
„ Marsh Rd.	52	168	2,957	1	575	462	134
Round Green ...	52	73	1,799	1	390	202	51
Castle Street ...	51	154	2,412	3	378	343	72
Beechwood ...	102	243	3,891	7	854	507	108
Limbury ...	100	176	3,104	3	654	583	156
St. Anne's ...	51	145	1,695	4	489	236	98
Farley Hill ...	51	118	1,511	5	480	399	186
Park Street ...	50	90	1,337	3	246	193	55
	712	1,789	26,524	59	5,724	4,214	1,273

(b) Toddlers' Clinics

The number of children attending the Toddlers' Clinics was the highest since these sessions were introduced in September, 1955. Parents are specially invited to bring their children to the clinic when they attain their third birthday. The purpose is to enable a medical officer to see the child before it reaches school age in order that arrangements can be made for any defects found to be referred for treatment.

The result of the medical examination of the children is summarised below; the figures for 1957 are included for comparative purposes.

	1958	1957
No. of invitations to attend	1,504	1,441
No. of attendances	675 (44.8%)	516 (36%)
Type of defect:—		
Orthopaedic	97	103
Ear, Nose and Throat	18	11
Dental	1	9
Skin	20	8
Vision	16	13
Other	100	42
Multiple	37	23
	<u>289</u>	<u>209</u>

(c) **Contraceptive Clinic**

All patients are referred to the contraceptive clinic by medical practitioners.

Fifty-seven sessions were held and there were 239 new patients. Subsequent attendances totalled 790.

(d) **Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Clinics**

Children under the age of five years requiring Orthopaedic or Ophthalmic treatment are referred to the ordinary School Clinic sessions.

(i) *Orthopaedic Clinic*

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of first attendances	6	29	35
No. of subsequent attendances	2	31	33
Total attendances	8	60	68

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Bow Legs	5	6
Knock Knees	19	24
Everted Feet	2	3
Gait	1	1
Hallux Valgus	1	2
Congenital Deformities	7	11
Intoeing	1	1
Scoliosis	1	3
Other	13	17
	<u>50</u>	<u>68</u>

Disposal

No. of cases referred for exercises	1
No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	4
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	8
No. of cases discharged	16

(ii) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of first attendances	9	49	58
No. of subsequent attendances	5	144	149
Total attendances	14	193	207

	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of first attendances	52	6	19
No. of subsequent attendances	146	3	20

Eight children were referred to Hospital for advice or treatment.

(e) **Dental Clinic**

Since the appointment of a full-time Dental Surgeon, it has been possible to refer expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years to the clinic for treatment.

During the year a total of 74 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	10	10	9	3	—	18	5	1	2
Children under five ...	64	60	60	—	25	131	51	—	—

(f) **Premature Infants**

A premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less 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 were registered during the year are analysed in the table overleaf according to place of birth, and birth weight.

<i>Registered Births</i>	Place of Birth	
Born in Maternity Institutions:—		
(a) Under control of North-West Regional Hospital Board		129
(b) Other		9
Born at home		54
	Total	192

(g) Day Nurseries

The three day nurseries in Luton provide accommodation for 140 children. Alder Crescent and Manor Road Nurseries each provide 50 places and Stopsley Nursery 40 places. The Nurseries are open on Monday to Friday from 7.15 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and during 1958 were open on 257 days. The average attendance was 112 per day, i.e. 80% of the child places, which is an increase of 5% compared with 1957.

All three nurseries are approved by the Ministry of Health as suitable for the training of Nursery Students and during the year five students were successful in obtaining the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board. A further five students were in training at the end of the year.

**REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS*
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT**

	2 lb. 3 oz. or less		Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.		Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.		Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.		Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.		All		Total	
	D	NH	D	NH	D	NH	D	NH	D	NH	D	NH		I
Number	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	4	40	5	54	9	129	192
Number surviving after 24 hours	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	4	40	5	53	9	118	180
Number surviving after 8 days ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	3	40	5	53	8	108	169
Number surviving at 4 weeks ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	3	40	5	53	8	108	169

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

D—Domiciliary. NH—Nursing Home. I—Institutional.

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley
No. of Children on Register 1.1.58 ...	52	48	46
No. added to Register ...	63	82	89
No. removed from Register ...	66	77	92
No. remaining on Register 31.12.58	49	53	43
No. of Sessions ...	257	257	257
Attendances—0-2 years ...	2,668	1,986	2,417
2-5 years ...	7,923	8,373	5,606
Total attendances ...	10,591	10,359	8,023
Average daily attendances (Monday-Friday) ...	41	40	32

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1958:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.58	No. admitted during 1958	No. on Register 31.12.58
Illness of Parents ...	27	36	23
Debilitated Children ...	1	2	2
Confinement ...	5	35	13
Illegitimacy ...	17	28	23
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	5	4	3
Parents separated ...	24	29	21
Father in H.M. Forces ...	6	2	—
Adverse housing conditions, poor financial circumstances, etc. ...	61	98	60
Total ...	146	234	145

The following table shows, by categories, the average number of days (Monday to Friday) each child was in the nursery.

Categories	No. of Children	No. of Days	Average number of days
Illness of Parents ...	63	4,250	67
Debilitated Children ...	3	243	81
Confinement ...	40	2,259	56
Illegitimacy ...	45	4,230	94
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	9	854	95
Parents separated ...	53	4,333	82
Father in H.M. Forces ...	8	485	60
Adverse housing conditions ...	21	1,703	81
Poor financial circumstances ...	124	9,401	76
Other ...	14	1,215	87
Total ...	380	28,973	76

The charge for admission to a nursery is calculated on remaining income after deducting normal household expenses from total income.

The following table shows the fees charged during 1958.

Assessable Income	Charge per day	Attending during 1958			
		Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley	Total
Up to £2 ...	1/6d.	26	32	32	90
£2—£5 ...	1/9d.—3/0d.	33	51	52	136
£5—£8 5s. 0d.	3/3d.—5/9d.	37	29	41	107
£8 5s. 0d.—£10	6/3d.—9/3d.	19	18	10	47
Total ...	... ..	115	130	135	380

(h) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Two additional Child Minders were registered during the year. At the end of the year there remained on the register four Child Minders to receive twenty-four children and one registered Day Nursery to receive twenty-five children.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

(a) Work of the Local Health Authority Ante-natal Clinic

The medical supervision of women who have made arrangements to be confined at home is mainly carried out by general medical practitioners, whilst the care of women who have booked for hospital confinement is undertaken by the hospital consultant service. Of 54 medical practitioners in the Luton area, 49 undertake ante-natal care for all their domiciliary booked cases. Five practitioners who either do not undertake ante-natal care or who do so for only a proportion of their patients, refer home confinement cases to the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic held weekly at the Central Clinic, Dallow Road, and are attended by midwives at home under normal circumstances. In the event of any complication or emergency, the midwife may call in the patient's medical practitioner, or failing this any other medical practitioner on the list of practitioners having obstetric experience. There are 37 Luton doctors on the obstetric list. The course of action in each case depends upon prior arrangements between individual doctors and midwives. In an extreme emergency (e.g. severe haemorrhage) the midwife may summon the emergency obstetric service provided by the hospital maternity services.

The Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic (which is a midwives consultative clinic staffed by a medical officer of the Local Health Authority for the hospital obstetrician) is concerned with two groups of expectant mothers. Firstly, those referred by medical practitioners who have accepted responsibility for the maternity medical service of the patient, to have samples of blood taken for routine examination. The results of the blood tests are forwarded to the patient's medical practitioner. Two hundred and sixty-one mothers attended for their first routine blood tests in 1958. Arrangements are also made, where necessary, for chest X-ray examinations. The

Medical Aid:—

Perineal tear	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foetal distress (stillborn)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pain in leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deformity of infant's penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							5

Of 300 blood samples taken at the Central Clinic for the *first* time during pregnancy in 1958, 277 results are available. The following tables show the distribution of haemoglobin levels. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 115 or 41.5% fell below this level. ...

Haemoglobin level						Number of cases
45- 49%	...	...	...	...	...	1
50- 54%	...	...	...	...	...	3
55- 59%	...	...	...	...	...	5
60- 64%	...	...	...	...	...	8
65- 69%	...	...	...	...	...	15
70- 74%	...	...	...	...	...	37
75- 79%	...	...	...	...	...	46
80- 84%	...	...	...	...	...	60
85- 89%	...	...	...	...	...	58
90- 94%	...	...	...	...	...	23
95- 99%	...	...	...	...	...	16
100-104%	...	...	...	...	...	4
105-109%	...	...	...	...	...	1
All Groups	...	...	...	...	...	277

Mean Haemoglobin levels related to period of gestation

Period of gestation at first visit week(s)	No. of patients	Mean Hb. level (per cent)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 10.15 g. per 100 m.l. (70%)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 8.7 g. per 100 m.l. (60%)
0-12 ...	16	77.8	18.8	12.5
13-24 ...	145	84.7	4.8	0.7
25-36 ...	107	78.2	16.8	5.6
Over 36 ...	2	93.5	—	—
Not stated	7	83.4	14.3	—

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

The domiciliary midwives in Luton were called upon to attend the highest ever number of confinements in one year. The total of 842 shows an increase of 95 as compared with last year which was the previous highest.

Despite repeated advertisements it was not possible to recruit a midwife to fill the vacancy on the establishment and for the whole of the year the actual

number of midwives on the staff was 9. Nevertheless, the midwives made 25,893 visits to their patients—an increase of 2,555 compared with 1957.

Seven hundred and twenty-seven (86.3%) of the patients received some form of relief from pain (gas and air or pethidine). It was not possible to administer any analgesia in the remaining 115 cases for the following reasons:—

Precipitate labour	...	...	110
Analgesia refused by patients	...	...	4
Unbooked emergency case	...	...	1

Part II pupil midwives from the Luton Maternity Hospital continued to receive their three months district training with the domiciliary midwives and during the year 28 pupil midwives undertook their domiciliary training in Luton.

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1958

	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Number of deliveries attended	577	265	842
Administration of Analgesia:			
Gas and Air only	175	65	240
Pethidine only	46	17	63
Pethidine and Trilene	—	44	44
Gas and Air and Pethidine	257	112	369
General anaesthetic	—	11	11
No analgesia	99	16	115
Total	577	265	842

Visits

Visits	DISTRICT									All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pre-natal ...	410	762	234	491	377	622	917	690	728	5,231
Labour ...	106	219	123	165	141	328	340	321	167	1,910
Lying-in Period	1,736	1,746	1,286	1,698	1,906	2,860	2,615	2,385	2,520	18,752
Totals ...	2,252	2,727	1,643	2,354	2,424	3,810	3,872	3,396	3,415	25,893

Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Consultant Clinics:						
Number held	...	...	...	...	...	51
Attendances made by Patients:	(a) Ante-natal	...	442			
	(b) Post-natal	...	16			
			—			458
Midwives Clinics:						
Number held	...	...	...	...	...	233
Attendances made by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	3,911
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought	...	...	...	...	...	30

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1958

	Nursing Homes	Domiciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Independent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	5	10	29	1	45
(b) Intention to cease practice ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Change of name ...	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Sending for medical help ...	—	30	—	—	30
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	3	6	—	—	9
(g) Deaths occurring in practice—					
(i) Mothers ...	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ...	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead	—	1	—	—	1
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Substitution of artificial feeding ...	32	84	172	—	288

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1958

(a) In Private Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Domiciliary Midwives	...	...	...	...	9
(c) Maternity Hospital and Ext.	...	...	...	...	19
(d) Private Practice (Independent)	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

Health visitors, despite the continued shortage of staff, made more than 21,000 visits during the course of the year. This compares with 19,930 in 1957. In addition, they made 1,311 attendances at child welfare centres.

It was not possible to recruit any student health visitors and at the end of the year the establishment remained at 9 full-time and one part-time visitor, against an establishment of sixteen.

State Registered Nurses were employed to supplement the work of the health visitors.

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

	Children under 1 year		Children 1-5 years		Expectant Mothers		Special Visits Infectious Disease, etc.	Infant Life Protection	Total Visits
	First Visits	Re-Visits	First Visits	Re-Visits	First Visits	Re-Visits			
1949	2,013	3,794	316	8,008	39	—	3,122	117	17,409
1950	1,748	3,274	175	7,987	2	—	4,473	169	17,828
1951	1,782	5,226	80	13,709	1	—	984	152	21,934
1952	1,756	6,881	25	13,163	63	—	1,346	61	23,295
1953	1,683	6,801	30	13,157	62	—	963	75	22,771
1954	1,536	7,010	30	16,363	22	16	345	10	23,812
1955	1,690	6,796	101	15,261	55	—	1,151	15	25,069
1956	1,869	7,471	122	14,216	—	—	1,089	7	24,774
1957	2,038	5,832	225	10,190	17	18	1,608	2	19,930
1958	2,293	6,447	279	10,913	16	27	1,858	1	*21,834

* In addition, 1,860 non-effective calls, not included above, were made.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

During the year Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. dealt with 15 cases at the request of the Department. These consisted of 12 cases of neglect and 1 of ill-treatment and 2 where advice was given. Fifty-three children were involved and 66 visits of supervision were made.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The service of a district nurse is usually requested by general medical practitioners or by hospital almoners. The nurse works under the general supervision of the family doctor.

Once again, persons over the age of 65 years accounted for more than half the patients visited by the District Nurses. A further 264 patients were visited for the purpose of administering enemas, prior to X-ray, or to give post-operative nursing following discharge from hospital.

In all, a total of 42,597 visits were made to 1,385 patients.

Nursing requisites and sick room equipment are available through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society and during the year 560 articles were issued by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society.

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED

Type of Case	District												All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Acute Medical	25	40	46	26	50	37	28	59	28	41	28	42	450
Chronic Medical	28	63	45	47	73	55	51	45	49	63	59	51	629
Surgical ...	17	22	21	24	42	18	11	22	24	23	20	26	270
Tuberculosis ...	—	3	1	2	1	3	5	6	—	1	2	1	25
Infectious disease	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Other ...	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Totals ...	70	129	115	100	166	115	95	135	101	129	109	121	1,385

NUMBER OF VISITS

Type of Case	District												All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Acute Medical	131	321	524	395	314	399	211	635	412	584	437	466	4,829
Chronic Medical	1,741	2,464	1,360	1,660	2,455	2,213	1,962	1,431	2,282	2,527	3,096	3,553	26,744
Surgical ...	1,087	386	951	778	1,147	401	645	754	1,308	643	708	1,352	10,160
Tuberculosis ...	—	62	35	24	15	23	285	177	—	51	57	10	739
Infectious disease	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	13	—	7	28
Other ...	—	4	13	1	—	54	—	19	—	—	—	—	91
Totals ...	2,959	3,237	2,889	2,858	3,931	3,090	3,103	3,024	4,002	3,818	4,298	5,388	42,597

CASES ATTENDED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX

Type	Male						Female						All
	Ages in Years						Ages in Years						
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
Cardio-vascular Lesions	—	—	—	2	25	48	—	—	—	4	21	80	180
Genito-urinary Condi- tion ...	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	3	13	5	4	34
Neoplasm ...	—	—	—	4	13	12	—	—	—	—	16	17	62
Respiratory T.B. ...	1	—	—	5	5	1	—	—	3	4	2	—	21
Surgical T.B. ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Other Respiratory In- fections ...	4	—	—	4	12	19	—	2	1	5	14	27	88
Other Infections ...	1	1	2	7	2	1	1	—	—	4	7	2	28
Gastro-intestinal Dis- orders ...	4	6	1	4	16	17	5	2	7	9	20	30	121
Preparation for X-ray	—	1	—	12	30	7	—	1	1	11	28	21	112
Post Operative Treat- ment ...	3	1	6	12	14	36	1	4	12	20	20	23	152
Rheumatism and Arth- ritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	10	14	28
Blood Diseases ...	1	1	—	—	8	5	—	—	6	23	10	11	65
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	1	11	50	71
Accident and injuries	1	4	1	—	—	5	1	3	1	3	5	14	38
Senility ...	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	82	101
Skin Diseases ...	1	—	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	4	3	2	23
Gynaecology ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	4	25	46
Hemiplegia ...	—	—	—	—	5	37	—	—	—	—	7	45	94
Ear, Nose and Throat	9	4	3	2	2	—	2	2	2	3	2	—	31
Varicose Ulcers ...	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	9	18
Disorders of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	2	11
Other Conditions ...	2	3	—	4	10	3	2	—	4	6	10	13	57
Total ...	27	21	14	62	152	238	14	15	46	125	200	471	1,385

DURATION OF NURSING CARE (Completed cases only)

Type of Cases	7 days or less	8-28 days	1-3 months	3-6 months	Over 6 months	All
Acute Medical ...	254	97	37	10	17	415
Chronic Medical ...	92	134	87	39	90	442
Surgical ...	46	60	53	17	23	199
Tuberculosis ...	3	10	4	3	2	22
Infectious Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Abortion ...	1	2	—	—	—	3
Other ...	2	3	—	—	—	5
Total ...	399	306	181	69	132	1,087

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION**Vaccination***(a) Smallpox*

The increase in the number of primary vaccinations which became evident in 1957 was maintained in 1958 when 1,253 persons were vaccinated for the first time against smallpox. Eight hundred and seventy-five were children under the age of one year which represents 44% of the total births for 1958.

There were, however, 173 fewer re-vaccinations than the previous year.

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination	875	76	96	81	125	1,253
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	4	52	206	262
Totals ...	875	76	100	133	331	1,515

(b) Poliomyelitis

During the year Salk vaccine was used for the first time in the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme and this made possible the vaccination of many more persons than would have otherwise been the case with the limited supplies of British vaccine.

The vaccination scheme which had been extended in November, 1957, to include children born in the years 1943-1946, and expectant mothers, was further extended in September 1958 to provide protection to persons born in the years 1933-1942. In addition, a third injection given not less than seven months after the second to re-inforce and prolong the degree of immunity given by the previous two injections was advised.

During the first half of the year, the main effort was to ensure that as many children as possible were protected before their summer vacation. By the 30th June, 6,163 children had been vaccinated, a further 2,365 had received one injection and of the 2,058 still awaiting vaccination, 1,145 expressed a wish for British vaccine.

Later in the year, 1,853 children who had received two injections with British vaccine during 1956 and 1957, were given a third injection with Salk vaccine but 1,444 preferred to wait for supplies of British vaccine.

Arrangements were also made with industry, banks, shops, offices, etc. for young persons in the age groups 1933-1942 to be vaccinated at their place of work or in nearby centres, and by the end of the year 765 persons had received two injections and a further 2,688 one injection.

The following table shows the number of persons who were vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year, together with those still awaiting vaccination at the end of the year.

Class	Persons vaccinated in 1958			Awaiting vaccination at end of year
	First Injections	Second Injections	Third Injections	
Children born in the years 1953-58	1,209	10,718	1,853	1,222
Young persons born in the years 1933-42	2,688	765	—	239
Expectant mothers ...	72	383	—	39
General Practitioners and families	—	78	—	—
Ambulance Staff and families	—	10	—	—
Hospital Staff and families	—	89	—	41
Totals ...	3,969	12,043	1,853	1,541

Of this number one thousand, eight hundred and eighteen vaccinations were carried out by General Medical Practitioners.

Since the inception of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme in 1956, sixteen thousand, one hundred and fifteen persons 0-25 years have received two or more injections against poliomyelitis, as follows:—

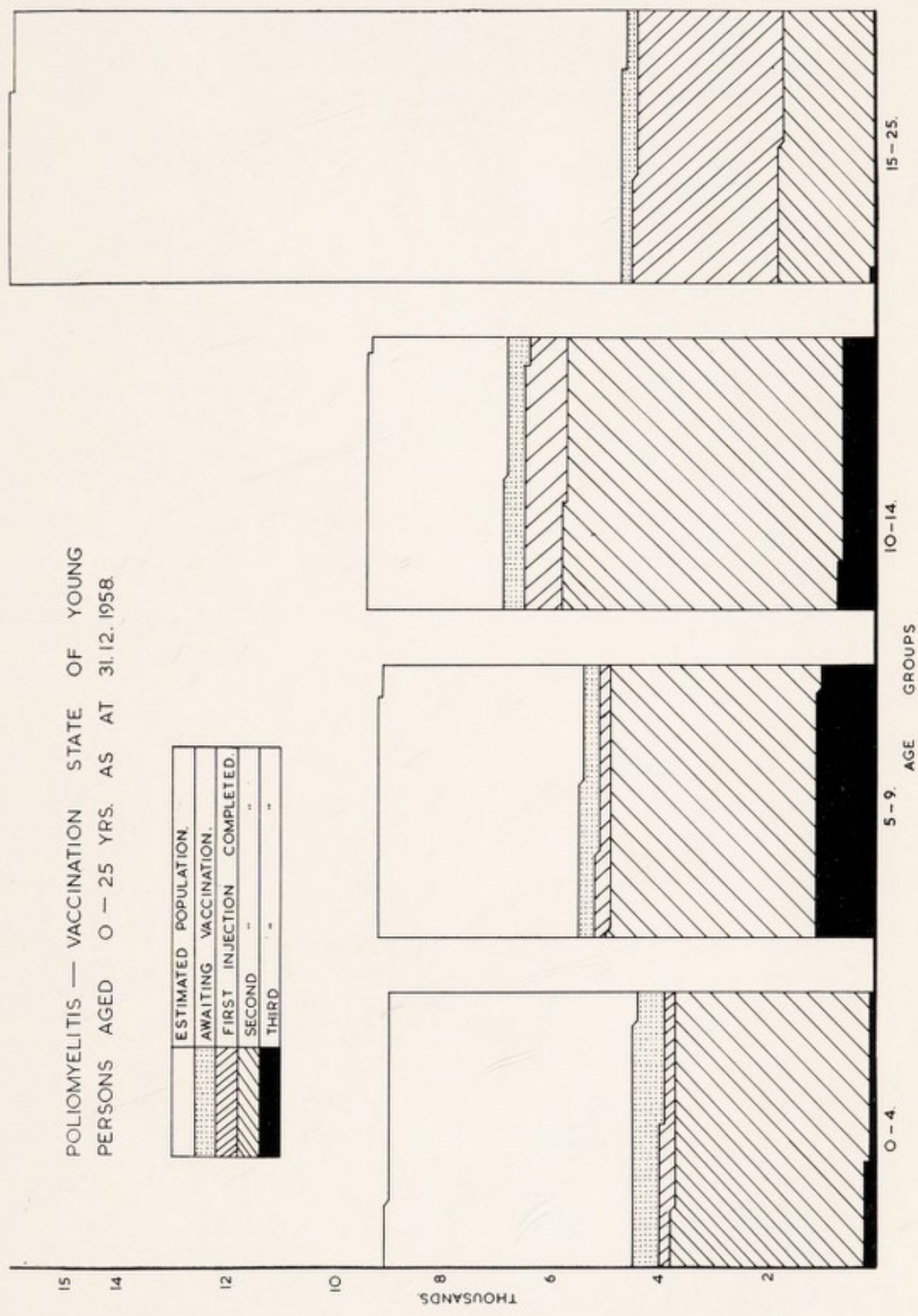
Age at 31.12.58	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-25 years	TOTAL
No. of persons who have received two or more injections	45	742	1,010	1,030	894	4,903	5,740	1,751	16,115
Estimated population	9,023					9,188	9,394	15,970	43,575

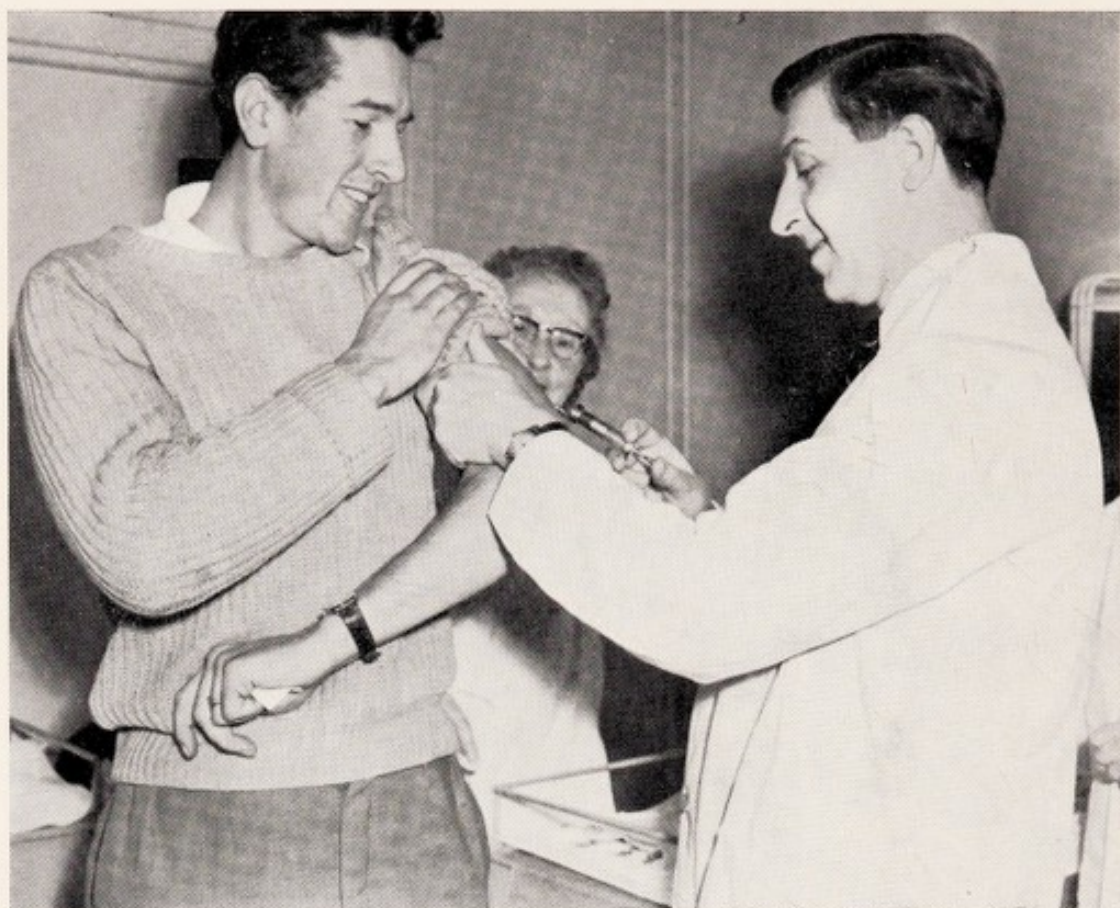
The following table shows the percentage of the population vaccinated with two or more doses:—

Age Groups	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-25 years	Total under 25 years
Percentage ...	41.2%	53.3%	61.1%	10.9%	36.9%

POLIOMYELITIS — VACCINATION STATE OF YOUNG PERSONS AGED 0 — 25 YRS. AS AT 31.12. 1958.

	ESTIMATED POPULATION.
	AWAITING VACCINATION.
	FIRST INJECTION COMPLETED.
	SECOND " " " "
	THIRD " " " "





By arrangement with factory managements, medical officers from the Health Department vaccinated 2,200 persons at their place of work. Among firms visited were Vauxhall Motors Ltd., Geo. Kent Ltd., Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., and Electrolux Ltd.



Photographs by courtesy of Vauxhall Motors Ltd

Immunisation

Despite the non-stop poliomyelitis vaccination programme, a very active Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation campaign was maintained throughout the year. A total of 1,137 primary immunisations were given at the Council's Clinics and a further 932 by general practitioners. Both figures show an increase over recent years and in addition 1,125 reinforcing courses were given.

It is estimated that 78% of the population under 15 years is protected against Diphtheria.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics	...	...	...	328
No. of children immunised at clinics				
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	146
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	982
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	9
				— 1,137
No. of children immunised by general practitioners				
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	69
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	801
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	62
				— 932
Total number of children protected against Diphtheria	...			1,998
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough				1,854
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools	...	...	...	33
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	...	...	...	119
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	...	...	...	801
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	...	205
Total number of re-inforcing courses	...	...	...	1,125

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1958.

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total under 15
Estimated percentage immunised	33.5%	81.1%	83.9%	78.0%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.58 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1958	1-4 1954-1957	5-9 1949-1953	10-14 1944-1948	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954-1958	358	5,584	5,508	1,368	12,818
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953 or earlier	—	—	1,139	7,599	8,738
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1,100	7,923	18,582		27,605
Immunity index 100 A/C	32.5%	70.4%	37%		46.4%

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demands made upon the Domestic Help Service continued to be heavy and during the year 91,594 hours assistance were provided to 772 households. By far the greatest number of requests for assistance was from old people and the number of families assisted in this category increased from 344 to 402. The amount of assistance provided to old persons—69,661 hours—is an increase of more than 10,000 hours compared with 1957.

Of the 290 cases who had been receiving help for more than a year, 58 had been assisted for more than five years.

Cases being served at beginning of 1958	...	356
Cases commenced during year	... ..	416
Cases discontinued during year	... ..	419
Cases being served at end of 1958	... ..	353

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WEEKLY

Type of Case	Up to 8 hours	8-12 hours	12-20 hours	20-30 hours	Over 30 hours	Total	% of Whole
Pregnancy and Confinement	17	9	74	13	53	166	21.5
Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.3
Chronic Illness	25	5	—	—	—	30	3.9
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	60	10	5	—	—	75	9.7
Emergency, or other Illness	70	12	14	1	—	97	12.5
Aged Persons	371	29	2	—	—	402	52.1
Total	545	65	95	14	53	772	—
Percentage of whole ...	70.6	8.4	12.3	1.8	6.9	100	100

LENGTH OF TIME ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Type of Case	Up to 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Pregnancy and Confinement	161	5	—	—	—	166
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2	2
Chronic Illness	—	5	1	1	23	30
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	24	37	2	6	6	75
Emergency, or Other Illness	40	39	8	4	6	97
Aged Persons	28	52	25	44	253	402
Total	253	138	36	55	290	772
Percentage of whole ...	32.8	17.9	4.7	7.1	37.5	100

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PER CASE

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Total No. of Weeks Assistance	Average Duration of Assistance	Total No. of Hours Assistance	Average Weekly Assistance
Pregnancy and Confinement	166	439	2.6 weeks	7,665	17.3 hours
Tuberculous ...	2	93	46.5 weeks	340	3.6 hours
Chronic Illness	30	999	33.3 weeks	5,414	5.4 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	75	416	5.5 weeks	2,366	5.7 hours
Emergency or other illness	97	991	10.2 weeks	6,148	6.2 hours
Aged Persons	402	12,985	32.2 weeks	69,661	5.4 hours
Total ...	772	15,923	—	91,594	—

INCOME GROUPS

Gross Income	Up to 8 hrs.			8-12 hrs.			12-20 hrs.			20-30 hrs.			Over 30 hrs.			TOTAL
	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	
Pensions, etc.	217	100	9	14	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Others under £5 ...	—	48	—	1	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
£5-£6 ...	—	16	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
£6-£7 ...	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
£7-£8 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
£8-£9 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
£9-£10 ...	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10
£10 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	13	—	22
Income not disclosed	—	—	149	—	—	30	—	—	85	—	—	10	—	—	31	305
Total ...	217	175	158	15	19	30	1	6	85	—	5	10	—	20	31	772

Number of cases in which full fee was not charged:

(a) Maternity cases	35
(b) Tuberculous cases	2
(c) Other cases	421
Total	458

Cost to local authority of assessed cases £10,178

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time	25
Part-time	58
Total	83

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee, set up to prevent the deterioration of problem families as urged by the Ministry of Health Circular 27/54, met on one occasion during 1958.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

No.	Name of the Plant	Locality	Collector	Date	Height	Fl. Color	Fruit Color	Notes
1	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
2	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
3	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
4	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
5	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
6	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
7	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
8	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
9	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
10	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common

PLANT SPECIES

No.	Name of the Plant	Locality	Collector	Date	Height	Fl. Color	Fruit Color	Notes
11	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
12	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
13	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
14	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
15	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
16	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
17	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
18	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
19	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
20	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common

PLANT SPECIES

No.	Name of the Plant	Locality	Collector	Date	Height	Fl. Color	Fruit Color	Notes
21	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
22	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
23	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
24	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
25	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
26	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
27	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
28	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
29	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common
30	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Barro Colorado Island	H.S. Gentry	Jan 20, 1957	10 m	White	Orange	Common

**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

REPORT
of the
Chief Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department
63-69 Guildford Street,
LUTON.

February, 1959.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A report upon a survey during the latter part of 1957 to determine the practicability of establishing a Smoke Control Area of 82 acres in the centre of the town was considered by the Council early in 1958. The proposal was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government who gave provisional approval to the scheme, but suggested that further consideration be given to the question of exempting underfeed stokers. Final conclusions were not reached by the end of the year.

It is the Council's intention to implement the Clean Air Act as far as is reasonably practicable, and a Specialist Inspector was appointed to enable the duties under this Act to receive constant attention. There has been good co-operation between industrialists and this Department, and since the 1st June when the Clean Air Act came fully into operation, greater attention has been given to the elimination of smoke from factories and there has been a marked reduction in the amount of smoke from these sources.

The local press has given some publicity concerning Clean Air, and lectures have been given by members of the Department. In March a Civic Exhibition was held, attended by 23,000 persons, at which the Public Health Department's exhibit was fully devoted to Clean Air. A photograph of the exhibit faces page 62. Continued publicity will be necessary if the intentions of the Act are to be fulfilled.

Last year reference was made to the increasing demand on the public slaughterhouse. To meet it a new slaughter hall was erected during 1958; the hanging space was extended, a stunning pen installed and a casting pen for ritual slaughter was also incorporated. The slaughterhouse is now capable of handling 180 units per week, compared with the previous capacity of 100 units. During the peak period before Christmas the weekly output was 150 units. Before the end of the year The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, were published, and it was found that no material alterations were necessary to the Municipal Slaughterhouse to make it fully comply with them.

On page 70, a table shows the progress made in implementing the Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses, and it is estimated that the target for the first five years will be achieved early in 1959. It has been necessary to concentrate on clearance in the Lea Road area because of the rapid deterioration of houses due to the instability of the subsoil. The Council intends to acquire the land in this part of the district for light industry and as a Municipal Car Park.

Over the past two years there has been a marked increase in the number of houses let in lodgings, caused mainly by an influx of immigrants into the town. The Council has been concerned for some time about this type of housing and considered it desirable to make rules to improve it. Under previous Housing Acts local authorities were able to make byelaws and require the registration of houses let in lodgings, but as this is no longer possible, the Council has declared a standard under Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957, and any house falling short of this standard will be deemed unsuitable for a house let in lodgings. The standard, which is set out in the section dealing with Housing, has been printed in booklet form and copies are handed to all landlords of houses let in lodgings. It is hoped that after a reasonable time they will have improved their premises and made any necessary adjustments in the number of occupants.

There was difficulty again in recruiting Public Health Inspectors and for the whole year the Department was one short. However, the more important duties of the Department were not neglected and I wish again to record my appreciation to the inspectorate and clerical staffs for their continued loyalty and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. F. MACEFIELD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the borough is 8,773 acres and the present estimated population is 118,300. The surface is undulating, the town having been built substantially in a valley in the Chiltern Hills, usually described as the "Lee Gap". The surface level varies from some 330 feet above sea level to a little more than 600 feet above sea level.

The principal industries are the manufacture of private and commercial motor vehicles and associated trades, chemicals, electric cookers, gas and electric refrigerators, and hats.

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

Sunshine.—1,193 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 24th July, 1958, when 13.2 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 28.68 inches, the wettest day being 26th June, 1958, when 1.47 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 79°F., recorded on 10th August, 1958, and the minimum temperature was 22°F., recorded on 12th, 20th and 21st March, 1958.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was South-West.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Engineer and Manager to the Luton Water Company.

	1957 <i>million gallons</i>	1958 <i>million gallons</i>
(1) Estimated total consumption for Borough ...	2,155	2,240
(2) Estimated unmetered consumption for Borough	1,255	1,310
(3) Estimated metered consumption for Borough	900	930
(4) Average Chlorination	0.25 p.p.m.	0.25 p.p.m.

"Based upon the Registrar-General's estimated population for the Borough of 118,300 for mid-1958, the above figures represent an average daily consumption per head for domestic and unmetered trade purposes of 30.3 gallons, and for metered industrial purposes, of 21.5 gallons, a total of 51.8 gallons.

Resources

"In June, 1958, a Public Inquiry was held into a proposal to develop a new source of supply at a site in the Ver Valley, mid-way between Redbourn and St. Albans for an output of 5 m.g.d. The proposal was very heavily opposed by many interests and in a decision dated 16th December, 1958, the Minister indicated that he was prepared to make an Order permitting abstraction not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day as an average over twelve months, with a maximum abstraction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in any one day.

Distribution

"During 1958, some $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles of water mains have been laid to meet continued development, including the commencement of the first phase of the Lewsey Farm housing development.

"Other sites at which mains have been laid are:—

Fieldgate Road	Old Bedford Road	New Town Street
Coleridge Road	Hitchin Road	Catsbrook Road
Broxley Mead Estate	Derby Road	Vesper Close
Lewsey Estate	Longfield Drive	Lewsey Road
Austin Road	Mossbank Avenue	Charterhouse Road
Halfway Estate	Gresham Close	High Street, Leagrave
Arnold Drive	Homedale Drive	Limbury Mead Estate
Barnfield Estate	Turners Road Estate	Richmond Hill Estate
Macaulay Road	Sunningdale (Claydons Stopsley)	

Sampling of Water

"Each source of supply is analysed by the local Public Health Laboratory Service at weekly intervals, the Public Analyst making a more detailed analysis of each source at monthly intervals.

Plumbo-Solvency of Water

"Although chalk waters of the type supplied by the Luton Water Company are not usually plumbo-solvent, tests indicate that Luton water may be very slightly plumbo-solvent. For this reason no lead service pipes are installed and the Water Company advises the use of materials other than lead for service pipes."

Opinion

These samples represent waters of high organic purity and the supplies are suitable for use for dietetic purposes.

No. of dwellings supplied from piped water mains direct to the houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,208
No. of dwellings sharing piped water supplies	...	...						82
No. of dwellings supplied from wells	...	...	...	...				1

No. of samples of water submitted by Local Authority for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service for free chlorine and Bacillus Coli				208
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	-----

Number of samples of water obtained from:—

Crescent Road Pumping Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Runley Wood Pumping Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Friars Wash Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Private Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							— 208

Classified results of the above samples:—

	Mains Water	Well Water
Class 1—High satisfactory	202	5
Class 2—Satisfactory	—	—
Class 3—Suspicious	—	—
Class 4—Unsatisfactory	1	—

The system of bi-weekly sampling of the various sources at the Luton Water Company's stations was maintained throughout the year. With one exception all were highly satisfactory. The sample adversely reported upon was free from serious contamination and repeat samples proved satisfactory.

Early in the year the use of one of the two remaining private wells in the Borough serving dwelling houses was discontinued when the occupier died and the premises were vacated. This well had previously given rise to some anxiety regarding the quality of the water. Samples from the remaining well were reported upon as highly satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The drainage of the Borough is on the separate system, except in the Stopsley area and the old part of the Borough where it is combined.

The soil water sewage is dealt with at the New Mill End Sewage Purification Works by sedimentation followed by bio-aeration and bacterial filtration. Before its final discharge to the river, it receives additional treatment through sand filters and micro-strainers. The final stage of treatment is necessary because of the lack of dilution in the river and also because the river is later used as a source of water supply. Some sludge is treated with lime and sulphate of iron, dried and sold for manurial purposes.

CESSPOOLS

Seven cesspools were abolished and eight constructed during the year. At the 31st December, 1958, there were 115 in use in the Borough.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant as and when required. Four hundred and thirty-eight emptyings were carried out during the twelve months.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

The following information is supplied by the Director of Public Cleansing:—

“The labour position improved towards the end of the year. During the year, however, the refuse collection service was maintained with some difficulty owing to labour shortages.

“The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year 1958 the weight of refuse dealt with was 60,461 tons.”

The Public Cleansing Department is also responsible for emptying the pail and chemical closets used by caravan dwellers in the town. The closets are emptied either two or three times weekly and the number of fittings so serviced is 270.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA
NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097*
Primary Inspections:—								<i>No. of visits</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT								
Dwelling houses on complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Own observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Vermin, insects and other pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
HOUSING ACTS								
Reconditioning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Housing application visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
FOOD PREMISES								
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Canteens and mobile canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Fried fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Food storage premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,566
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Visits to obtain water samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527
Visits to obtain utensil swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION								
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Boiler-house inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Smoke control surveys—Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
" " " —Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
" " " —Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

* This figure does not include 524 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

	<i>No. of visits</i>
FACTORIES	
Mechanical power	83
Non-mechanical power	22
MISCELLANEOUS	
Shops	20
Pet animals premises	9
Rag flock premises	10
Schools	113
Prevention of damage by pests	36
Offensive trades	4
Cowsheds, piggeries and stables	5
Farms	1
Premises licensed for public entertainment	7
Pleasure fairs and circuses	4
Public conveniences	15
Lectures	29
Interviews and appointments	1,154
Miscellaneous visits	1,331
Visits with no access	563
Revisits to premises which are the subject of Public Health Act Notices	2,568
" " " under Housing Acts	258
" " various food premises	554
" " premises under Clean Air Act	19
" " " " Factories Act	23
" " miscellaneous premises	246
TOTAL	<u><u>14,263</u></u>

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

DRAINAGE

Reconstructed	28
Tested	61
Exposed	33
Repaired	70
Inspection chambers inserted	8
" " repaired	18
New inspection chamber covers provided	14
Gullies renewed	12
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	15
W.Cs. repaired	42
" reconstructed	5
New W.C. pans provided	34
Private drains unstopped	74
Combined drains unstopped	286
Cisterns repaired or renewed	27
Guttering repaired or renewed	75
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	38
Rain water pipes and sink waste pipes disconnected	4
Sinks renewed	3
Sink waste pipes repaired, renewed or trapped	24
Cesspools repaired	1
Cesspools replaced by main drainage	7

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Accumulation of refuse	14
Brickwork or pointings	32
Rendering repaired or renewed	5
Dampness remedied	37
Fireplaces and stoves repaired or renewed	14
Flooring	43
Skirting boards repaired	6
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	49
Sash cords renewed	35
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	24
Chimney stacks repaired	9
" pots renewed	1
Flashing and filleting	3
Roofs made watertight	129
Ceilings repaired	49
Wall plaster renewed	54
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	1
Water supply reinstated or made sufficient	8
Passages paved	8
Filthy premises cleansed	1
Disinfestations carried out	55
Disinfections carried out	4
Miscellaneous	48

HOUSING ACT

Rent book made to comply with Housing Acts	1
Overcrowding abated	8

TOTAL	<u>1,517</u>
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STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

		<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1957 ...	14	14	14
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 24 ...	45	45	45
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39 ...	22	20	20
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45 ...	4	4	4
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93 ...	24	20	20
	109	103	103

No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1958 6

There were two instances where the Corporation having served Notices under Sections 39 and 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which were not complied with, found it necessary to carry out the repairs in default. One was in respect of leaking eavesgutters and the other related to a broken w.c. pan. The costs of the work, totalling £15 5s. 8d., were duly recovered.

The maintenance of sewers vested in the Corporation (formerly combined drains) demanded considerable work during the year. Repairs to drainage systems of this type serving 44 houses were carried out by the Corporation under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the costs of these works being recovered from the various owners.

Complaints referred to other Departments

The following table summarises complaints received in the Department, investigated where necessary and referred to the appropriate Department:—

Housing Department ...	45
Borough Engineer's Department ...	17
Cleansing Department ...	20
Town Clerk's Department ...	2
Parks Department ...	1
Baths Department ...	1
County Pests Officer ...	1
Police ...	1
Luton Rural District Council ...	2
Luton Water Company ...	8
Eastern Gas Board ...	1

Where a blocked drain is found to serve more than one property, it is referred to the Borough Engineer for attention, and an attempt is made to clear the stoppage by rodding before enforcement action is instituted. One hundred and fifty-eight such references were made during the year.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	72
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	9
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases ...	39
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	29
Articles disinfected by steam	54
Articles disinfected by fumigants	203
Articles destroyed at request of owners	77
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	67

Eight hundred and forty library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned.

The number of notifiable Infectious Disease cases visited fell from 524 in 1957 to 72 in the current year. This remarkable reduction was entirely due to the low number of dysentery cases which occurred compared with the number of cases visited in 1957.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	209
Articles disinfested by steam	198
Articles destroyed at request of owners	30
Wasps nests destroyed	2

On two occasions advantage was taken of the facilities afforded by the Natural History Department of the British Museum to submit uncommon insects for identification. This service is particularly valuable because the enormous number of species of insects renders identification of all but the most common types a matter for the entomologist.

Where serious infestation by the larvae of the common furniture beetle (woodworm) was reported, spraying with an insecticide containing DDT was carried out. In this connection ten premises involving fifteen rooms were treated. Effective treatment for this complaint is a long and tedious process however, and can only be properly carried out by the occupier.

Fourteen infestations by bed bugs were found during the year, and in all instances disinfestation was carried out. The use of liquid vermicide was relied upon for treating the infestations and proved satisfactory. In one instance further treatment was necessary.

The following table shows the number of premises and rooms dealt with during 1958:—

	Number of Premises		Number of Rooms	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Number of Council Houses ...	1	1	4	4
Number of other Houses ...	13	13	34	34
Number of cases where disinfection has been carried out prior to removal from Clearance Areas, etc., into new Council Houses ...	—	—	—	—
Number of cases where disinfection has been carried out by Corporation Disinfesting Officer ...	14	14	38	38
Number of cases where disinfection has been carried out by Occupants or Contractors	—	—	—	—
Number of complaints of infestation received ...	14	14	38	38
Number of cases found by Public Health Inspectors ...	—	—	—	—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

A baiting and poisoning treatment of the sewers for rat infestation was carried out between March and May. The treatment involved 1,013 manholes from which there were 172 complete and 237 partial takes.

The majority of rodent infestations dealt with were again treated by an anti-blood coagulant rodenticide. This method is economical of labour and does not induce bait shyness.

Assiduous attention has been paid to the few sites in the Borough which are frequently infested by rats. At no time did the infestations get out of hand and the Corporation's Refuse Tip has been maintained in a condition virtually free from rats.

An analysis of the work is detailed below:—

		Complaints received		No. of premises involved		Treatment completed		Treatment in progress	
Private Dwellings	{ Rats	333		601		593		25	
	{ Mice		63		78		81		5
Business Premises	{ Rats	70		70		67		7	
	{ Mice		58		69		66		9
Totals	{ Rats	403		671		660		32	
	{ Mice		121		147		147		14

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 5,138 visits. Forty-two visits were also made to infestations by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information:
 "During the season of 1958, the following numbers attended:—

							<i>Waller Street Baths</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Swimmers	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,886	61,915
Spectators	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,656	6,844
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,924	—
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,103	12,348
Total Swimmers and Spectators							91,569	81,107
Slipper Baths							53,180	—
Total Attendances							144,749	—

"Chloroscope examinations of the water are carried out by the attendants twice a day."

In addition 112 samples of baths water were taken from the Public Baths by Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Borough Chemist for examination. In early summer results of the Waller Street Baths samples indicated that the residual chlorine content was rather lower than desirable. An investigation was carried out which resulted in the discovery of a defect in the dosing plant. This was immediately remedied and subsequent samples showed satisfactory figures.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Inspection of sanitary accommodation in the cinemas and theatres has been made during the year. Where minor sanitary defects were found, they were attended to. An annual inspection was carried out for the purpose of satisfying the Licensing Authority that the sanitary accommodation was adequate and had been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

During the visits of the pleasure fair to the Borough, supervision of the sanitary arrangements and the food stalls was maintained.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In March a report was submitted to the Public Health Committee on the practicability of establishing a Smoke Control Area in Luton. Eventually the Council decided to submit a proposal to the Minister for the establishment

of a Smoke Control Area in the centre of the town covering an area of 82.85 acres. The Area contained the following premises:—

Churches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Commerical and Industrial premises requiring conversion	...								47
Commercial and Industrial premises requiring no conversion	...								663
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432

In July the Minister informed the Council that he was prepared to give provisional clearance to the proposal. Further investigations were carried out and by the end of the year the Council were almost in a position to proceed with the making of the Order.

The industrial provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation on the 1st June and observations showed during the ensuing weeks that a considerable improvement in industrial emissions resulted. Modernisation of existing plant was carried out in a number of instances and 10 notifications of the installation of new furnaces were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year. A start was made in the second half of the year on a complete survey of all industrial boiler plants in the town.

The four recording stations maintained by the Department continued to operate throughout the year. Three of these consist of a standard deposit gauge and lead peroxide candle and one of lead peroxide candle only. The results of the analyses have been forwarded as usual to the Director, Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich, for inclusion in the National Bulletin which is published monthly.

A volumetric apparatus for recording sulphur dioxide and suspended matter is operated at the Town Hall. From this daily readings are taken. These results have also been forwarded to East Greenwich for inclusion in the National Bulletin.

The year's figures for deposited and suspended matter show reductions at each station. It is too early to say whether this is indicative of a real reduction in the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, but results for the next two or three years will clarify the position.

Results for the relevant period and for the previous year are shown on pages 63 to 66.



Health Department Stand—Luton Civic Exhibition 1958



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS

DEPOSITED MATTER
EXPRESSED AS
TONS PER SQUARE MILE
PER MONTH

1956-1957

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
Summer Average April-Sept. 1956 ...	15.19	19.40	12.51
Winter Average Oct. 1956-Mar. 1957	17.67	21.89	17.67
Year's Average ...	16.43	20.65	15.09

SULPHUR COMPOUNDS BY LEAD
PEROXIDE METHOD EXPRESSED
AS MILLIGRAMS SO₃/DAY/100 CM²
LEAD PEROXIDE

1956-1957

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Con-naught Road
Summer Average April-Sept. '56	1.05	0.80	0.73	1.88
Winter Average Oct. '56-Mar. '57	2.38	1.38	1.70	3.28
Year's Average	1.72	1.09	1.22	2.58

SUSPENDED MATTER AND SULPHUR
DIOXIDE BY VOLUMETRIC METHOD
Suspended Matter expressed as milligrams
per 100 cubic metres
Sulphur Dioxide expressed as parts
per 100 million

1956-1957

	Suspended Matter	Sulphur Dioxide
Summer Average April-Sept. 1956 ...	3.9	0.7
Winter Average Oct. 1956-Mar. 1957	10.1	2.6
Year's Average ...	7.0	1.7

1957-1958

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
Summer Average April-Sept., 1957 ...	12.69	14.45	9.06
Winter Average Oct. 1957-Mar. 1958	13.73	17.60	11.85
Year's Average ...	13.21	16.03	10.46

1957-1958

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Con-naught Road
Summer Average April-Sept. '57	1.25	1.18	1.19	1.69
Winter Average Oct. '57-Mar. '58	2.31	1.91	1.70	2.40
Year's Average	1.78	1.55	1.45	2.05

1957-1958

	Suspended Matter	Sulphur Dioxide
Summer Average April-Sept. 1957 ...	2.9	1.0
Winter Average Oct. 1957-Mar. 1958	9.1	2.7
Year's Average ...	6.0	1.9

Deposited Matter (tons per sq. mile per month)
Jan.—Dec., 1958

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
January	15.18	17.67	13.10
February	16.86	16.10	11.60
March	14.13	24.10	9.28
April	12.27	9.52	8.34
May	15.46	8.81	8.89
June	29.41	14.24	12.39
July	14.94	10.60	12.91
August	8.50	17.35	11.49
September	21.33	13.70	11.69
October	13.06	10.86	6.81
November	12.35	10.42	10.91
December	18.70	15.99	10.00

Sulphur Compounds by Lead Peroxide Method
(milligrams SO₃/day/100 cm²)
Jan.—Dec., 1958

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
January	2.22	1.90	2.07	2.48
February	2.87	1.83	1.76	2.79
March	2.55	1.14	1.02	1.68
April	1.83	1.00	1.05	1.05
May	1.14	1.11	1.12	1.49
June	2.19	2.03	1.25	1.35
July	0.60	0.35	0.41	0.99
August	0.69	0.29	0.40	0.39
September	0.90	0.45	0.50	1.27
October	1.84	1.61	1.20	1.32
November	2.29	0.56	1.32	1.26
December	2.63	1.01	2.02	2.71

Summer Averages 1958.

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
Deposited Matter (tons/sq. mile/month)	16.99	12.37	10.95	—
Sulphur Compounds (Milligrams SO ₃ /day/100 cm ² .)	1.23	0.87	0.79	1.09

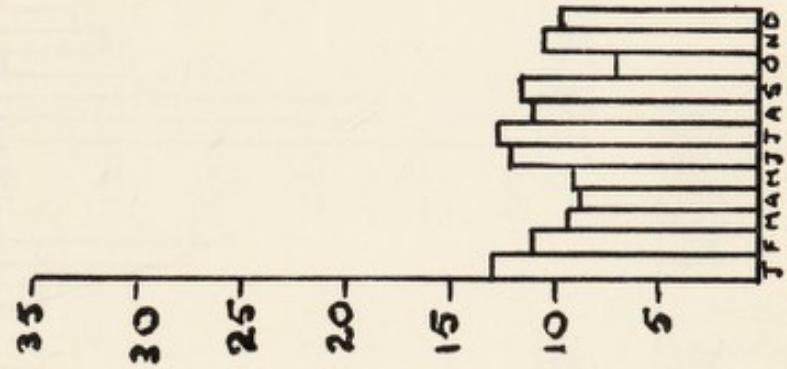
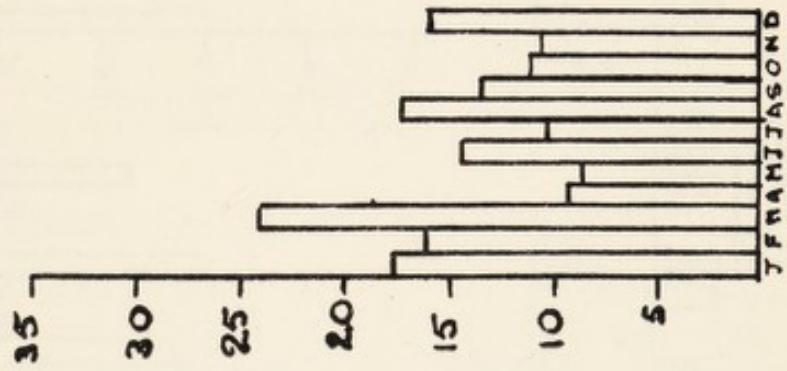
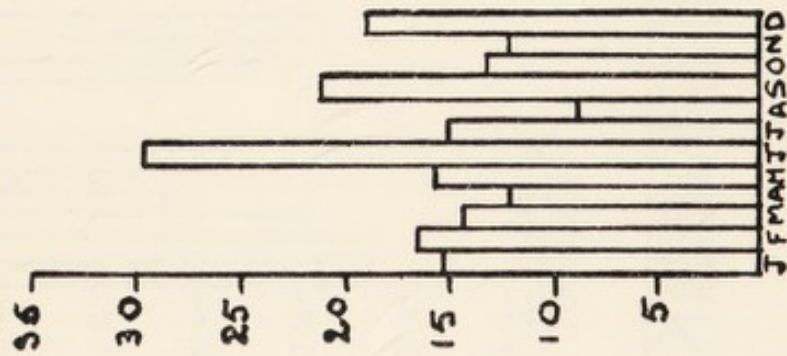
1958.

MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

TOWN HALL.

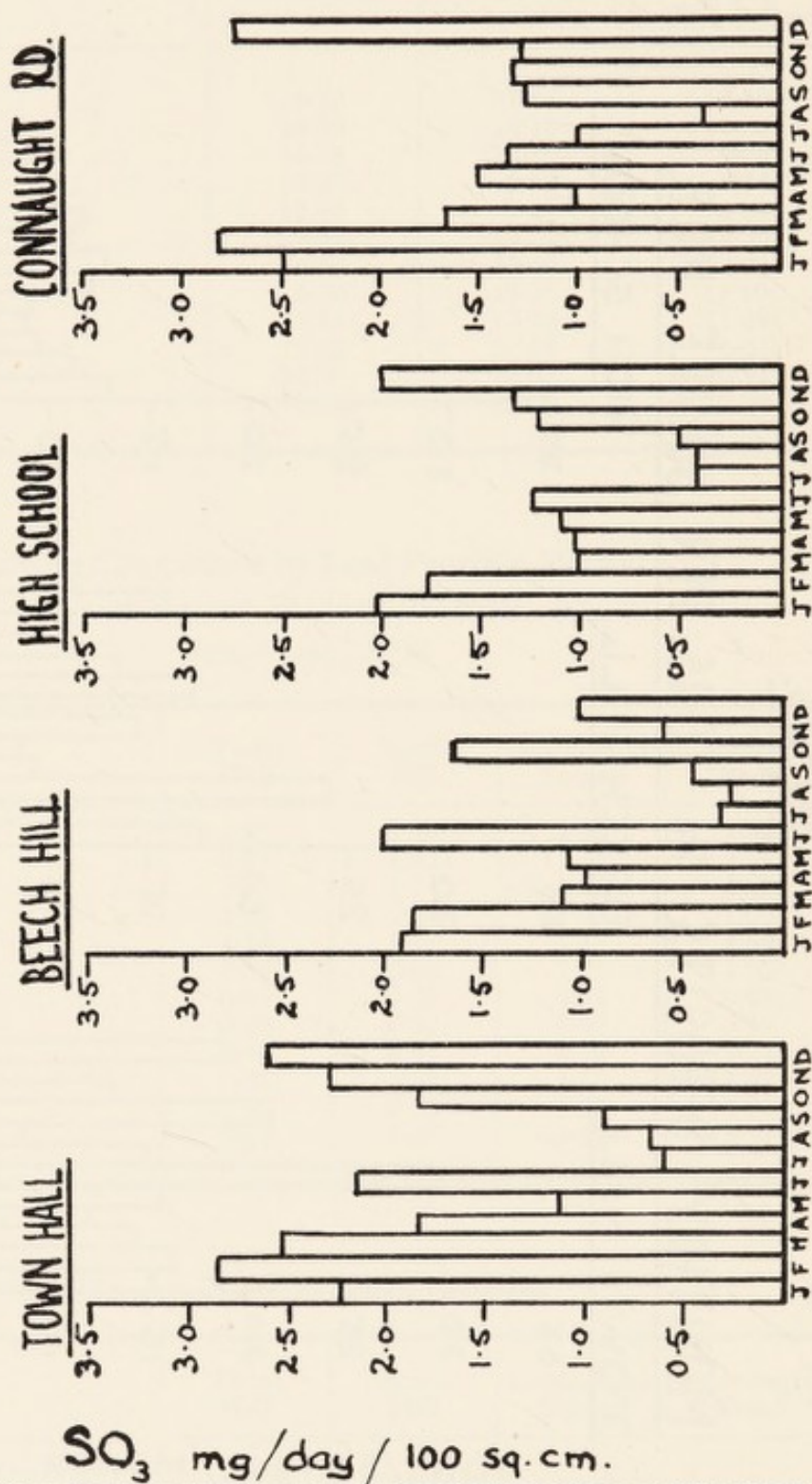
BEECH HILL.

HIGH SCHOOL.



TONS/SQ. MILE/MONTH.

1958.
SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY THE LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD.



SHOPS ACT, 1950

Section 38 of this Act is administered by the Public Health Department.

Forty-two visits were paid to shop premises during 1958, investigating the sanitation and environmental conditions provided. Three notices were served in respect of contraventions found.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the conditions in which pet animals are kept pending sale. It provides for the licensing of premises from which pet animals are sold and empowers a Local Authority to make conditions regarding the housing and care of the pets. The conditions demanded in the Borough are those recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

During the period under review, 10 visits were paid to the 6 premises so licensed to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with. Two notices were served and complied with in respect of contraventions found.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

Five samples of various filling materials were obtained. The Prescribed Analyst reported that all conformed to the standards of cleanliness laid down.

LICENSING OF WASTE FOOD PLANTS

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Regulations, 1957, placed upon Local Authorities the responsibility of inspecting and licensing waste food boiler plants. Four plants are licensed by the Corporation for this purpose and each plant was visited during the year to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The two offensive trades were conducted satisfactorily during the year and a total of five inspections of the premises was made.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937
INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector								8
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

LIST OF DEFECTS FOUND

Cleanliness, want of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No intervening ventilated lobby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water closet, unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " not lighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
" " needing repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " not screened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " without indication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rat or mouse infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
								—
								94
								—

The one remaining underground bakehouse was allowed to continue during the year in consideration of the particular personal hardship involved.

At 31st December, 1958, there were 706 factories (mechanical power) and 31 factories (non-mechanical power) on the register. These figures include 177 hat manufacturers and 61 allied trades.

OUTWORKERS RETURNS

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS LISTS Sections 110, Factories Act, 1937			Lists forwarded to other Authorities				Lists received from other Authorities			
	Lists received from Employers and Other Authorities		Lists	No. of Local Authorities to whom Lists of Outworkers have been forwarded	No. of Lists	Workmen	Contractors	No. of Local Authorities from whom Lists have been received	No. of Lists	Workmen	Contractors
	Workmen	Contractors									
Making, etc., of Wearing Apparel	100	1,133	2	12	12	228	—	5	6	5	2
Box Making ...	1	11	—			—	—			—	
Lampshade Making	1	8	—			—	—			—	
Leather and Fancy Goods ...	3	157	—			23	—			—	
Feather Mounting	1	18	—			2	—			—	
Plastic Goods ...	1	44	—	8	—	—					
Totals ...	107	1,371	2	12	12	263	—	5	6	5	2
Making, etc., of Wearing Apparel	82	1,166	—	77	82	347	—	2	2	4	—
Box Making ...	1	1	—			—	—			—	
Lampshade Making	1	6	—			—	—			—	
Leather and Fancy Goods ...	3	160	—			24	—			—	
Plastic Goods ...	1	35	—			4	—			—	
Totals ...	88	1,368	—	77	82	376	—	2	2	5	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough ... 119
 Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,487

The homes of outworkers are visited by the Public Health Inspectors who deal with any nuisance or other irregularity.

HOUSING

In November, 1954, the Council outlined their programme under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, to be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. It was proposed that 384 houses should be demolished in the first five years and 299 in the following five years, making a total of 683 houses.

The progress that has been made in the four years since 1954 towards the completion of this programme is shown below.

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	166
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation ...	74
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	64
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health	17
Number of houses purchased by the Corporation for Demolition...	32
Number of houses demolished or closed by negotiation with owners	2
	355
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	8
Total	347

During 1958, 12 Clearance Areas comprising 74 houses were represented to the Public Health Committee. Nineteen houses were also represented as individually unfit. An undertaking by the owner not to use for human habitation was accepted in respect of 1 house and Closing Orders were made in respect of 5 others.

One hundred and one houses were demolished during the year, 88 in Clearance Areas, 8 as a result of formal or informal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and 5 as a result of Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health. A total of 68 families comprising 175 persons were displaced during the year.

Two thousand, three hundred and two houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts during the year, for which purpose 5,095 inspections were made.

Eight hundred and eighty-nine houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Act; subsequent informal action resulted in 803 houses being rendered fit. It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in respect of 84 houses. Forty-six were repaired by the respective owners and a further 52 were repaired by the local authority on behalf of, or in default of, the owners.

Two new cases of overcrowding were found in 1958, 8 cases were relieved and at 31st December, there were 5 houses overcrowded, involving 9 families.

The facility afforded whereby intending purchasers of houses in the Borough are given an indication of the expected life of properties, was again made good use of by the public. Four hundred and forty-one enquiries were made.

Houses Let in Lodgings

In recent years an increase has been observed in the number of premises so occupied as to constitute houses let in lodgings. Investigations were carried out at many of these premises during the year and it was considered that the situation required immediate action if deterioration of the position was to be avoided. Following a report on the subject to the Public Health Committee towards the end of the year, the Council adopted standards for these premises and these are set out below:—

Standards adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Luton acting by the Council at a meeting of the Council held on the 23rd day of December, 1958, for the purpose of Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957.

1. NATURAL LIGHTING: Every room shall be adequately lit by natural means, i.e. there shall be a glass area of not less than one-tenth of the area of the floor and, as far as practicable, every passage, hall and staircase shall be adequately lit by natural means.
2. VENTILATION: Every room and staircase shall be ventilated in accordance with the standards of the building byelaws.
3. WATER SUPPLY: A satisfactory piped water supply off the main shall be provided within the house so that each occupant has free access to such a supply on the floor of which he occupies the whole or part, or within a reasonable distance on the floor above or below that floor.
4. SANITARY CONVENIENCE: Suitable sanitary conveniences shall be provided and available to every occupant not more than one floor above or below where he lives; the minimum provision shall be 1 w.c. for 6 persons of either sex or 1 w.c. for 10 persons of the same sex. The w.c. compartments to be maintained at all times in a sanitary condition with adequate artificial and natural lighting and natural ventilation.
5. FACILITIES FOR—
 - STORAGE OF FOOD: Every tenant shall have free access to an adequate ventilated foodstore, affording protection from dust and flies, suitably and conveniently situated; each family shall have a separate foodstore.

PREPARATION OF FOOD: A properly fitted and satisfactory sink to which water is laid on shall be freely available to every tenant, not more than one floor removed from the floor which he occupies, with draining board and table suitably placed; provided that not more than 8 single tenants or not more than 2 families shall share such facilities.

COOKING OF FOOD: A satisfactory cooker shall be suitably and conveniently situated and readily accessible for each tenant, but shall not be shared by more than 4 tenants; each family shall have a separate cooker.

6. PREVENTION OF OVERCROWDING:

Where accommodation is occupied by families, there shall be proper separation of sexes, and the number of occupants shall not exceed the following for rooms with a floor area exceeding 110 sq. ft:—

<i>Number of Rooms</i>	<i>Permitted number of Persons</i>
1	2
2	4
3	6
4	8
5	10
Each additional room	2

Where accommodation is let to individual persons and the rooms have a floor area exceeding 110 sq. ft. the permitted number shall allow 55 sq. ft. of floor space for each person, the occupants of each room to be of the same sex.

In every case where a room has a floor area less than 110 sq. ft. the overcrowding standard fixed by the Housing Act, 1957, shall apply.

RENT ACT, 1957

There was a steady flow of applications for Certificates of Disrepair throughout the year, although the number of applications received was approximately half of the total for the six months from the introduction of the Act to the end of 1957. Applications for the cancellation of Certificates increased considerably, this being a logical development. A great deal of time and correspondence was devoted to helping owners and tenants to comply with the various procedures.

In December an appeal was made to the County Court by a tenant demanding the inclusion on a Certificate of Disrepair, which had subsequently been cancelled, of items which had been the subject of an Undertaking by the owner, and the Corporation became co-joined in the action as the Authority having issued the Certificate of Disrepair. After lengthy legal argument the owner's solicitors withdrew and judgment was given that the Certificate should be restored to include all the items originally included in the Undertaking. The costs of the action were awarded equally against the owner and the Corporation.

Details of Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled during the year are shown below:—

PART I

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	158
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates:—	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	120
	(b) in respect of all defects	57
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	92
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	99

PART II

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

	1954 <i>Act</i>	1957 <i>Act</i>
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	8	38
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ...	3	12
(9) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	—	—
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	11	32

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954

No. of persons registered as Distributors	...	...	...	252
No. of premises registered as Dairies	...	...	...	10

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953

No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	...	...	...	2
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	...	...	...	81
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	...	...	...	4
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	...	...	...	232
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	...	...	...	5

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954

No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	46
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Luton is a specified area under Section 41 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and all milk sold in the Borough must be either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised. Two hundred and twenty-five samples of these categories of milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory (see table on page 75).

One Pasteurised sample and one farm bottled Tuberculin Tested sample failed to pass the statutory tests. The high proportion of satisfactory results reflects favourably upon the high standard of processing and retailing maintained in the Borough. During the year the smallest of the three firms pasteurising milk in the Borough ceased business and the whole of the processing in the town is now carried out in two large modern dairies.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Per-centage Satisfactory	Phosphatase Test		Per-centage Satisfactory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised ...	115	115	0	—	100.00	114	1	99.13
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	98	98	0	—	100.00	98	0	100.00
Tuberculin Tested ...	12	11	1	—	91.67			

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK BOTTLES AND WASHED CHURNS

Four batches consisting of 34 washed milk bottles were taken for examination during the year. On three occasions the results were below satisfactory. In each instance the same dairy was concerned and before the end of the year the firm had ceased production.

Three batches of 18 churns were tested and proved satisfactory.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD (FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16)

	Premises on Register 31st Dec., 1957	Condi- tional Appro- vals outstand- ing 31st Dec., 1957	No. of Applica- tions received during 1958	No. of Certifi- cates issued	No. of Condi- tional Appro- vals can- celled	No. of Condi- tional Appro- vals outstand- ing 31st Dec., 1958	No. of Applica- tions refused	No. of Premises re- moved during 1958	Total on Register at 31st Dec., 1958
Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	360	15	24	29	1	9	—	8	381
Manufacture of Ice- Cream ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Manufacture of Pre- served Food ...	71	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	68
Fish Frying and Curing ...	31	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	31

A total of 4,383 visits was paid to food premises for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 304 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	78
Manufacture of Preserved Food ...	182
Fish Frying and Curing ...	44

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Regular supervision of Food Shops was maintained to ensure continued compliance with the Regulations. No serious contraventions were found, but 155 notices were served for various defects and 143 were complied with.

The following table shows the type and number of food shops in the Borough:—

Grocers ...	293
Greengrocers ...	75
General Stores ...	73
Confectioners ...	112
Provision Merchants ...	3
Cooked Meats Shops ...	8
Off Licence Premises ...	3
Bakers ...	31
Fishmongers ...	33
Butchers ...	82
Total ...	713

Attention has also been given to the food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair which visits the town periodically during the year and all these premises are now equipped with facilities for personal washing and provided with hot water as required by the Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE IN CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

During the year 14 new premises were established and 21 closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks was 389, comprised as follows:—

Restaurants	76
Snacks Bars	32
School Canteens	32
School Kitchens only	14
Factory Canteens	49
Canteens serving Snacks only	29
Commercial Hotels and Boarding Houses ...	3
Social Clubs	14
Mobile Canteens	1
Occasional Catering	29
Public Houses including those serving Snacks ...	110

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

Number of visits and re-visits made	1,087
Number of interviews held	86
Number of letters sent or arrangements made ...	83
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	70
Number of Lectures given	20
Number of Persons attending Lectures	352

Work carried out:—

Premises completely redecorated	5
Premises partly redecorated	33
Water heaters installed	3
Walls and ceilings cleansed	10
Wash-basins provided	5
Sinks provided	3
Miscellaneous work	16
	—
	75
	—

All plans concerning food premises submitted to the Borough Engineer were examined and amendments obtained where necessary before being submitted to the Planning Committee; the premises were visited and the proprietors advised of the equipment required to maintain a good hygienic standard.

Educational work was continued during the year and a total of 20 lectures with the aid of films and film strips were given to the staffs of various food establishments.

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 18 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Plates	...	...	...	...	107
Cups	...	...	...	...	134
Dishes	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous utensils	...	...	...	...	2
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	250
					—

Out of the 250 swabs taken, 190 returned a total bacteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 60, 21 returned a count of between 100–200 colonies, 8 between 200–300, 7 between 300–500, 8 between 500–1,000 and 16 over 1,000. In 3 cases faecal coli was found, but following investigation and advisory action, subsequent tests were satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM

The trend towards the monopoly of the market by nationally marketed ice-creams continued during the year with the withdrawal from business of yet another local manufacturer. So few varieties of ice-cream are retailed in the Borough that it was felt necessary to take only a small number of samples. All were placed in Grades I or II which are regarded as satisfactory. The number of premises retailing ice-cream again rose this year by 21.

The Public Health Laboratory Service grading is set out below.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE GRADING			
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
6	1	—	—

In addition to the foregoing, 14 samples of ice-cream were procured for submission to the Public Analyst for the purpose of checking the qualitative standard. All were reported upon as genuine.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The two private slaughterhouses and the Council's premises at Windmill Road continued to operate throughout the year.

One hundred per cent inspection was maintained and 1,566 visits were made to slaughterhouses primarily for this purpose. To ensure that all meat slaughtered in the town was inspected it was again necessary for the inspectors to put in a considerable amount of week-end and overtime working. An increase was again recorded in the number of animals slaughtered, the figure being 30,668 as compared with 29,469 in 1957. The increase was almost entirely due to the larger number of pigs killed.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	6,099	930	487	13,752	9,400	30,668
Number inspected	6,099	930	487	13,752	9,400	30,668
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	2	6	3	4	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,022	252	6	846	659	3,785
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	33·19%	27·31%	2·46%	6·17%	7·05%	12·40%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	18	5	1	—	2	26
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	443	96	2	—	306	847
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7·56%	10·86%	0·62%	—	3·28%	2·85%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	60	8	—	—	—	68
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	93	16	—	—	—	109
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The incidence of disease found in slaughterhouses during meat inspection was generally comparable with the previous year, though slight increases were recorded of Tuberculosis (except in cows) and general conditions not classified. Such increases are not, however, large enough to cause alarm.

For the first time since 1954, there was a decrease in Cysticercosis, 109 cases being found as against 139 in 1957 and 67 in 1956, an incidence of 1.55%.

Twenty-three complete beef carcasses were condemned for Tuberculosis and 4 for other causes. The incidence of Tuberculosis in animals was slightly higher than last year with the exception that cows showed a slight decrease. Congenital Tuberculosis was found in one calf carcass and details of its origin were forwarded to the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officer. The quality of meat slaughtered in the Borough was good throughout the year.

The following table effectively illustrates the striking decrease in the incidence of Tuberculosis in cattle found in the slaughterhouses in recent years.

PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER INSPECTED AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs
1951	12.43	35.21	0.20	5.27
1952	10.42	26.89	0.17	4.96
1953	9.42	26.45	0.15	4.97
1954	9.03	23.39	0.10	2.40
1955	7.49	13.77	0.13	2.27
1956	7.19	18.15	—	2.14
1957	7.38	11.21	0.42	2.05
1958	7.56	10.86	0.62	3.28

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-1954

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1957	...	21
Applications for Licences considered during 1958	... ..	24
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1958	...	24

MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDERS

The supervision of food shop premises to enforce the labelling provisions of the various Orders is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their multifarious duties. Forty-six special visits were made in connection with the Orders and the position generally was satisfactory. In two cases, however, a Public Health Inspector reported an infringement regarding the incorrect marking of tomatoes of Dutch origin. The facts were reported in each instance to the Public Health Committee and it was decided to issue strong warnings to the traders concerned.

Explanatory pamphlets setting out the shopkeepers' obligations under the Merchandise Marks Orders are available upon request.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

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

<i>No. of Condemnation Notes</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Weight in lb.</i>
2,108	Beef	68,083
	Pork	7,291
	Mutton	2,612
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses ...	1,226
	Meat—Canned	4,825
	Fish and Meat Pastes	7
	Bacon and Ham	191
	Chicken—Fresh and Canned	117
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	766
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit Juices	5,057
	Preserves—Canned	391
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups ...	4,728
	Milk—Canned, Evaporated and Dried ...	377
	Cream—Fresh and Synthetic	9
	Butter	28
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	479
	Flour, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mixtures ...	261
	Cereals	36
	Sugar	58
	Custard Powder	37
Sauces and Pickles	3	
Miscellaneous	20	
2,108	43 tons 2 cwts 2 qrs 2 lb.	96,602

The above statement includes the weight of the entire carcasses and organs of 20 cattle excluding cows, 7 cows, 7 calves, 3 sheep and lambs and 6 pigs.

Offal condemned at the slaughterhouses in the town and at butchers' shops in the Borough is collected by an approved contractor who subjects this material to a steam digestion process. Carcasses of beef are sent to Whipnade Zoo where they are used for feeding the animals. The remainder of the condemned food is disposed of by supervised burial on the Corporation's Airport Tip.

Four samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination in connection with a food poisoning outbreak which occurred at a wedding reception held in a local restaurant. Two miscellaneous samples of food and one pathological specimen from a slaughterhouse were also submitted. The facilities afforded by the Public Health Laboratory Service for the examination and identification of specimens are most useful and are particularly valuable in connection with meat inspection.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR THE YEAR 1958

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year 1958, a total of 341 samples were submitted for analysis, 323 were purchased informally and 18 were taken with the usual formalities.

A total of 20 samples were reported upon adversely, 15 being informal and 5 formal samples.

The average composition of the milk samples examined was reasonable, although 15 samples, when analysed, were found to contain less than the prescribed amount of fat.

Among samples other than Milk found to be irregular or deficient in constituents were two of Mincemeat which did not contain sufficient sugar and a sample of chopped Suet containing excess flour resulting in a deficiency of fat. Samples of drugs submitted included Mentholated Balsam which was not labelled correctly and Parrish's Food which was discoloured and unsatisfactory.

Details of these samples are set out on page 84.

During the year various standards were introduced under the Food & Drugs Act, including that permitting the addition only of certain colouring matters to food. This Regulation is very different from that previously in force in which a select list of colourings were prohibited and all others permitted.

Another matter now coming into prominence concerns the well-known fact that almost all crops can be protected from waste brought about by insects and organisms. A great deal of attention is now being directed towards the residues in food of the various insecticides and fungicides. New methods of food preservation and storage by freezing are also investigated to ensure that the purchaser of food is getting fair treatment and is able to buy food of the quality, nature and substance demanded.

C. HARCOURT WORDSWORTH,

Public Analyst

SAMPLING OF FOODS AND DRUGS

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	4
Meat and meat products	—	11
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	9
Fish—canned, and fish and meat paste	—	6
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	22
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	22
Groceries—miscellaneous	1	31
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	7
Lard, cooking fat and suet	—	13
Margarine	—	3
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	14
Milk	6	133
Patent medicines and chemical substances	—	18
Sausages and sausage meat	—	5
Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines	—	9
Wines, spirits and beers	11	2
Ice-Cream	—	14
Totals	18	323
	341	

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	16	3·80	8·67
February	10	3·88	8·70
March	15	3·64	8·74
Quarter ended 31.3.58 ...	41	3·76	8·70
April	12	3·51	8·49
May	6	2·97	8·39
June	14	3·45	8·53
Quarter ended 30.6.58 ...	32	3·38	8·49
July	12	3·57	8·48
August	12	3·65	8·83
September	13	4·13	8·76
Quarter ended 30.9.58 ...	37	3·77	8·68
October	12	3·76	8·81
November	11	3·90	8·82
December	6	3·64	8·52
Quarter ended 31.12.58 ...	29	3·80	8·78
Year ended 31.12.58 ...	139	3·68	8·66

Of the samples analysed, 20 were reported upon adversely, details of which, and the action taken in regard thereto, are appended. All milk samples mentioned form parts of consignments taken in transit from dairy farms.

Sample No.	Formal	In-formal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
1625		1	Milk	Fat deficient 5%	Average fat content of total consignments did not fall below statutory minimum in any instance
1627		1	Milk	Fat deficient 9%	
1661		1	Milk	Fat deficient 8%	
1662		1	Milk	Fat deficient 3%	
1669		1	Milk	Fat deficient 6%	
1906		1	Milk	Fat deficient 4%	
1907		1	Milk	Fat deficient 18%	
1812		1	Mincemeat	Deficient in soluble solids 2%	Formal sample obtained See Sample No. 1818
1818	1		Mincemeat	Deficient in soluble solids 5%	Manufacturer requested to take necessary steps to ensure that product complies with Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953.
1825		1	Milk	Fat deficient 6%	Formal samples obtained —See Samples Nos. 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839.
1826		1	Milk	Fat deficient 5%	
1828		1	Milk	Fat deficient 2.5%	
1829		1	Milk	Fat deficient 7%	
1836	1		Milk	Fat deficient 3%	Farmer asked to improve milk supply and advice of Milk Production Officer for Bedfordshire obtained.
1837	1		Milk	Fat deficient 4%	
1838	1		Milk	Fat deficient 4%	
1839	1		Milk	Fat deficient 6%	
1927		1	Mentholated Balsam	Label did not disclose name and address of manufacturer or retailer	Retailer warned to label bottles before sale.
1931		1	Parrish's Food	Discolouration	Old stock—all outstanding stocks destroyed.
1959		1	Chopped Beef Suet	Deficient in fat 13.3%	Matter investigated. Manufacture ceased before formal sample could be obtained.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**

LUTON COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE (as at end of 1958)

Mayor

ALDERMAN MRS. F. M. BRASH, J.P., C.C.

Chairman

ALDERMAN C. A. SINFIELD, J.P.

ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.

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MRS. E. LYONS

County Council

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STAFF

Principal School Medical Officer

R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

R. S. COOPER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers

G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

D. G. H. PATEY, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.

H. A. JOHNSTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Ophthalmic Surgeon

E. A. BUTTERWORTH, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

D. LEVI, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeons

J. C. PROSSER-FRENCH, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng.

TWO POSTS VACANT

Part Time

M. H. ROBINSON, L.D.S.

DAPHNE M. BADHAM, L.D.S., R.C.S.

*Orthoptist*MRS. E. C. TAYLOR, D.B.O. (*Part Time*)*Remedial Gymnast Masseur*H. J. GODFREY, C.S.M.M.G. (*Part Time*)*Speech Therapist*

MISS C. M. COALES, L.C.S.T.

Psychiatrist

JUDITH WATERLOW, M.B., B.S.

Psychiatric Social Worker

MRS. A. UNVALA

Superintendent School Nurse

MRS. A. E. LANGFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., CERT. H.V.

Senior Clerk

MISS G. A. SHANE

BOROUGH OF LUTON

Committee for Education

63-69, Guildford Street,
LUTON.

February, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Committee for Education.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1958.

The school population increased from 19,463 in 1957 to 20,136 in 1958. The system of three periodic medical examinations of school children, first at the time of entering school, second at intermediate stage (at about 10 years) and third before leaving school (at age 14 years) was continued. The value of periodic inspections (and more particularly the intermediate examination) has been questioned from time to time, and alternative methods of "screening" have been adopted by some authorities. Undoubtedly, the improvement that has taken place in the health of school children over the years makes the intermediate examination less necessary but it has continued to be regarded in Luton as the best method of ensuring that remediable defects in this age group are ascertained. Actual defects found are listed in the tables, and it is considered that the routine school medical inspections, which take such a large proportion of the staff's time, are amply rewarded. For the most part teaching staff make great efforts to ensure the inspections are carried through smoothly, and the school medical service is much indebted on that account. But the accommodation available for medical inspection frequently leaves much to be desired. There is often insufficient space for the doctor, parents and children. In this regard new schools tend to be disappointing. Accommodation is very restricted and in two new schools the children, after undressing, have to pass through the school entrance hall to be examined by the school medical officer.

Mr. Butterworth's dual appointment, as surgeon to the school ophthalmic clinic and ophthalmic surgeon to Luton and District Hospitals, has proved to be of inestimable value in providing continuity of treatment of eye conditions in school children. Unfortunately, the ophthalmic service provided by the Luton Divisional Executive for Education has been limited to some extent, for want of the services of a full-time orthoptist. For many years we have had to be indebted to the Local Education Authority for the part-time services of the orthoptist on their staff.

The difficulty of recruiting ancillary workers has also been reflected in the work of the Child Guidance Clinic. In recent years it has become increasingly difficult to appoint a psychiatric social worker and although there was a full-time psychiatric social worker on the staff for the greater part of

1958, it was clear by the end of the year that this appointment was once again going to fall vacant. To keep the work of the clinic going alternative arrangements will have to be made and it will be interesting to see how far this can be successfully done by deploying health visiting staff.

Throughout the year we have had, for the first time since 1948, the services of a full-time dental surgeon, together with the assistance of an additional part-time dentist for the latter part of the year. In his note on the work of the School Dental Service, Mr. Prosser-French implies that failure to provide an adequate school dental service in the past has resulted in a marked deterioration in the dental health of the school child.

Two school medical officers were appointed during the year. Drs. D. G. H. Patey and H. A. Johnston replaced Dr. Brenda Jones, who took up a similar appointment at Stockport, and Dr. Winifred Hiscock, who left to become Deputy Medical Officer of Health in Swindon.

I am indebted to my deputy, Dr. R. S. Cooper, for preparing this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Principal School Medical Officer.

POPULATION AND DEPARTMENTS

The school population increased from 19,463 on the 31st December, 1957, to 20,136 on the 31st December, 1958. The number of pupils on the registers at 31st December, 1958, was as follows:—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	10,910
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	6,624
Grammar and Technical Schools	...	...	...	2,498
Special School	...	...	...	104

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The medical inspection of school children was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, in which a minimum of three inspections is prescribed during the period of school life. Infant School Entrants are examined at five years of age within their first year at school, junior pupils at 10 years of age in their last year at primary school, and senior pupils at 14 years of age during their last year at secondary modern school. At the Grammar and High Schools, 14-year-old pupils and all school leavers between the ages of 16–19 years are examined.

Pupils who miss their Periodic Inspection are examined the following year, and all children who are found to have some defect or who require observation are re-examined the following year. Pupils in Residential Schools outside Luton are seen during school holidays.

The number of inspection sessions averaged 9·5 per week during the school terms; 6,099 children were examined at Periodic Medical Inspections, and 1,656 at Re-inspections at the schools.

Of the 6,099 children examined at Periodic Medical Inspections 1,148 (18·82 per cent) were found to have defects requiring treatment compared with 19·04 per cent in 1954, 20·40 per cent in 1955, 19·86 per cent in 1956, and 18·55 per cent in 1957.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assesses general fitness. In 1958 0·48% were considered unsatisfactory—this compares with 0·37% in 1957.

Attendance of Parents

The attendance and co-operation of parents at periodic medical inspection is most gratifying as shown in the following table, although the attendance in the third age group is less satisfactory. It is a common experience that many of the older children prefer not be accompanied by the parent.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	88·7%
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	30·2%
Other Age Groups	...	...	...	...	...	76·7%

SCHOOL NURSES

The work of the school nurse includes:—(1) preparation of pupils for medical inspection, i.e. weighing, measuring height and vision testing; (2) assisting the School Medical Officer at medical inspection, e.g. obtaining history from parents, details of home conditions, etc.; (3) routine inspections of pupils for cleanliness; (4) assisting at special clinics, e.g. ophthalmic, orthopaedic, and (5) home visitation.

Owing to the shortage of health visitors these routine duties have, for a number of years, been carried out mainly by State Registered Nurses.

The school nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

1. Number of attendances at clinics:—					
Minor Ailment	...	...	...	...	492
Special	...	...	...	...	591
2. Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection					
...	...	...	...	...	337
3. Number of visits to schools for:					
(a) Head Inspections:					
First Visits	...	...	...	...	252
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	34
(b) Other purposes					
...	...	...	...	...	294
4. Number of visits to Nursery Schools					
...	...	...	...	...	47
5. Number of Home Visits					
...	...	...	...	...	27

Cleanliness

All children attending primary and secondary schools were inspected by the school nurse at least once each term. The purpose of these inspections is to discover which children are harbouring head-lice and eggs (nits), and to take action on any case of general dirtiness or other condition needing attention, e.g. running ears, plantar warts, etc.

Most cases of head infestation occur in the children of a few families and they are constantly being re-infested from cases at home.

During the year 45,872 inspections were made, and 259 children were found to be verminous (1.43% of the school population). Verminous children are excluded from school and treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic, and visits are paid to the home to persuade parents to co-operate.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

All the special clinics are held at the School Clinic, Dallow Road, excepting the Child Guidance Clinic, and Auditory Training Clinic, which are held at 11, Gordon Street.

Minor Ailments Clinic—Medical Officers' Sessions—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday a.m.

Treatment Sessions—daily.

Dental—daily by appointment.

Ophthalmic—Monday, Tuesday, Friday—4 sessions weekly.

Orthoptic—Monday and Thursday a.m. and p.m.

Orthopaedic—1 Ascertainment Session per month. Treatment Sessions Monday and Thursday p.m.

Child Guidance—Wednesday a.m. and p.m.

Speech Therapy—2 sessions daily.

Auditory Training—Monday and Thursday a.m. and p.m.

Minor Ailments

The treatment of minor ailments is carried out at the School Clinic, Dallow Road. Six Minor Ailment dressing sessions and four Medical Officers' sessions are held each week.

Twenty-eight cases of scabies were diagnosed and treated compared with 2 cases in 1956 and 7 cases in 1957. Facilities for bathing and treatment are available at the Clinic.

Twenty-eight cases of impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with 78 cases in 1955, and 53 cases in 1956, and 14 cases in 1957.

In addition to the treatment of minor ailments, special examinations were also undertaken by medical officers at the School Clinic of children referred from School Medical Inspections, and children referred by school nurses, teachers, welfare officers and parents. The total number of attendances during the year, excluding those attending for dental care, was 21,932, of which 3,147 were primary visits.

Visual Defects

(1) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

Mr. E. A. Butterworth, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., who was appointed Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Luton Divisional Executive for Education in August, 1957, conducted four sessions each week at the School Clinic. Mr. Butterworth also holds the appointment of Ophthalmic Surgeon to Luton and District Hospitals and his dual appointment assists in great measure towards securing a comprehensive ophthalmic service for school children in Luton. School children with squints and allied conditions requiring surgery no longer need to be referred to London Hospitals for treatment and there is no break in continuity of treatment after surgical intervention.

	<i>Examined by</i>	
	<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon School Children</i>	<i>Pre-School Children</i>
Total number of attendances	2,545	207
Number of new cases seen	529	58
Number of return cases seen	1,206	63
Number of prescriptions issued	906	39
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	21	—

Vision testing is an essential part of the medical examination of school children. Any departure from normal vision, tested by the "E" card for non-readers, or the Snellen's test with letters for readers, is noted, and the child is either referred to the eye clinic or examined later. A few children have glasses prescribed by their own opticians. In all cases vision is tested with and without glasses at the medical inspections.

(2) *Orthoptic Clinic*

Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Orthoptist to the Bedfordshire County Council, held four sessions weekly.

During the year 111 school and 17 pre-school children, referred by the Ophthalmic Surgeon for orthoptic examination, were seen. Of the new cases seen (of which 17 were pre-school children) there were:—

Convergent Strabismus	68	} Amblyopia 30
Divergent Strabismus	18	
Heterophoria	20	
No abnormality	7	

There were 579 tests performed on school children and 104 tests on pre-school children. Twenty-eight school children attended for weekly treatment and 114 treatments were given.

Seventy children were discharged during the year, as shown in the following table:—

Cured or improved	36
Good cosmetic result	2
N.A.D.	8
Unsuitable	13
No co-operation	6
No improvement	4
Left district	1

3. *Colour Vision*

The Ishihara test continued to be applied to all children at their 10-year-old school medical inspection, and to those at school leaving age who had

missed it. The importance of this test lies in the fact that children with defective colour vision know at an early age that they will be unsuitable for certain occupations.

One hundred and fifteen boys and 6 girls were found to have defective colour vision.

Orthopaedic Defects

Children found at Periodic Medical Inspection or at the Minor Ailment Clinic to have some orthopaedic, postural or developmental defect are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic, where they are seen by Mr. D. Levi, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, who holds ascertainment clinics on the first Wednesday of each month.

Mr. H. J. Godfrey, Remedial Gymnast Masseur, held three treatment sessions weekly throughout the year, giving groups of children special exercises for defects, principally postural defects of spine or feet.

Number of attendances at Ascertainment Clinics ...	322
Number of new cases during the year	105
Number of cases on register on 31.12.58	105
Number of attendances at treatment sessions ...	1,427

Particulars of the cases seen and the work undertaken are given below:—

DEFECTS	No. of Cases	No. of Attendances	No. for Exercises	No. for Appliances	No. for X-ray	No. for Hospital	No. Discharged
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	4	11	—	3	1	—	1
Congenital Defects	4	7	—	2	—	—	—
Everted Feet	11	14	7	—	—	—	7
Inverted Feet	3	7	—	3	—	—	1
Flat Feet	21	28	11	—	—	—	13
Hallux Valgus	3	6	2	—	—	—	3
Hammer Toes	3	3	—	—	—	—	1
Knock Knees	42	53	9	3	—	1	23
Metatarsus Varus	2	6	—	4	—	—	—
Postural Defects	68	89	37	—	2	—	49
Tight Hamstring Tendons	6	9	2	3	—	—	1
Other Defects—							
Orthopaedic	45	56	1	2	5	4	28
Non-orthopaedic	28	33	—	—	—	14	8
Totals	240	322	69	20	8	19	135

In addition 68 attendances were made by 50 pre-school children referred by Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

Children suffering from these defects are treated in the first instance at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

Children found at routine school medical inspection to require observation on account of their tonsils and adenoids are reviewed every three months at a special E.N.T. clinic; 6 sessions were held during the year for this purpose and 37 children were examined. Of these, 9 were referred by the School Medical Officer for operative treatment of tonsils and/or adenoids, compared with 5 children in 1955, 9 in 1956, and 17 in 1957.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Twenty-eight sessions were held during the year for the examination of physically defective and delicate children at which 34 new and 33 return cases were seen.

Children in this group receiving special educational treatment during the year were distributed as follows:—

Home tuition	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Provision of transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Convalescent Home or Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

Dental Defects

Since the appointment of a full-time Dental Officer in November, 1957, the aim has been to provide a comprehensive dental service for all school children who may wish to avail themselves of it. The parents of any child attending for emergency treatment are always asked if they agree to the child receiving any other treatment necessary for full dental health. In spite of the amount of treatment needed by many of the children, a considerable number have been made dentally fit—that is to say, their teeth should not need further attention for at least nine months. It is proposed in 1959 to keep a record of the number of children coming into this category. Those children who appear particularly susceptible to caries are urged to return for examination in not more than six months after the completion of treatment. The failure rate among those who have begun treatment has been encouragingly low. Special efforts have been directed towards making any school leavers dentally fit during their last term.

Twenty-one day-time sessions are held fortnightly, together with two evening sessions a week for those children who do not wish to miss school. During the year 577 treatment sessions were provided, at which there were 4,583 attendances, 1,742 permanent and 83 temporary teeth were conserved;

3,342 teeth were extracted—a distressingly large number, but one that it is hoped will become less as the effect of a full-time dental service makes itself felt.

Only one school dental inspection was held during 1958, as an ample number of cases were available from periodic medical inspections.

A true picture of the dental state of Luton children is not obtainable from the cases attending the clinic at the moment, as these cannot be considered to form a random sample of the school population. Nevertheless, it would seem that there is, among the older children, a strikingly high incidence of caries in both upper and the lower incisor teeth. One interesting case seen during the year was that of a 12-year old boy who had to be fitted with full upper and lower dentures: the cause of the gross hypoplasia of all his teeth could not be determined.

Mr. M. H. Robinson continued his orthodontic sessions, 24 of which were held in 1958, when 62 children were treated. A further 25 cases were seen by the full-time Dental Officer. In addition, 15 children were referred to the Consultant Orthodontist at St. Mary's Hospital for advice or treatment. Orthodontic treatment has been restricted as far as possible to those children who require it because of malocclusion resulting in an inefficient bite, or else because of psychological reasons. This policy is followed because orthodontia is time-consuming, and the relief of pain and the preservation of as many permanent teeth as possible has had to take precedence over more specialised treatment.

Some ten or twelve minor oral operations—including the removal of an impacted third molar—have been performed in the clinic during the year. One case only of multiple supernumerary teeth has had to be referred to hospital.

One surgery has already been completely re-equipped to bring it into line with the best modern practice.

The statistical data relating to the work of the school dental clinic are shown in Table IV on pages 115 and 116.

Backward and Difficult Children

During the year, 169 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness or behaviour problems. Seventy-seven new and 99 return cases were seen and appropriate recommendations regarding extra tuition at school, special educational treatment, further supervision or referral to the Child Guidance Clinic, were made in each case.

In addition to three home visits, the School Medical Officer also visited the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and the Special Residential School for E.S.N. children at Gaddesden on one occasion during the year.

The number of children ascertained during the year under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, as educationally sub-normal and requiring special educational treatment was 32, of whom 19 were admitted to Osborne Road Day School.

The number of children reported during the year under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944, as incapable of benefiting from education at school, was 3, and 5 children were reported under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school.

Child Guidance

The psychiatrist to the Child Guidance Clinic is appointed by the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board for two sessions weekly.

I am indebted to Dr. Judith Waterlow, psychiatrist to the Child Guidance Clinic for the report on the work of the clinic.

The work of the Clinic was very greatly assisted by the appointment in April of a full-time Psychiatric Social Worker. Nevertheless, due to the shortage of the Psychiatrist's time, the number of new referrals was greater than the number of new cases it was possible to see, and at the end of the year there were 20 new cases on the waiting list. Of the new cases seen in 1958, the longest waiting period was 18 months, but against this, 10 cases were seen in less than one month. The Clinic's work was also hampered by the lack of assistance of an Educational Psychologist.

There were 27 new cases seen during the year:—

Behaviour disorder	...	...	...	...	...	17
Anxiety state	...	...	...	...	...	3
Educational difficulties	...	...	...	...	...	1
Delinquency	...	...	...	...	...	2
Depressive illness	...	...	...	...	...	3
Psychosomatic illness	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						27
						<hr/>

The unduly high proportion of cases of behaviour disorders is to be noted. Many were associated with very disturbed home conditions. Some were seen urgently, either at the request of the Courts, or because of the acute problem they were presenting at home or at school. Others, whose disturbances caused less overt difficulty, had to remain on the waiting list.

The sources of referral of the cases seen were:—

School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hospital Specialists	...	...	...	...	...	2
Family Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	1
Borough Education Officer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Juvenile Courts	...	...	...	...	...	7
Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	...	3
Private Educational Trust	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						27
						<hr/>

The outcome of cases seen was:—

Taken on for treatment	...	...	...	...	8
Taken on for supervision	...	...	...	...	6
Transferred to Heathwood Hostel	...	...	...	...	3
Recommended for admission to Special Residential School for Maladjusted Pupils	...	...	...	...	3
Consultations and advice	...	...	...	...	7
					<hr/>
					27
					<hr/>

At the end of the year 12 children were attending the Clinic regularly for treatment, and 14 were under supervision attending less frequently. More frequent and intensive treatment would be desirable for many of these children, and the lack of time available for this is a severe handicap to the work.

Five Luton children were at Heathwood Hostel at the end of the year. Four of them were making good progress; the fifth had been admitted just before Christmas, too recently for progress to be assessed. One child was discharged home from Heathwood during the year, and one who reached leaving age was returned to the care of the Children's Department. The Psychiatrist and the Psychiatric Social Worker have visited the Hostel regularly, maintaining close contact with the staff.

Of the 11 children in Special Residential Schools as Maladjusted Pupils during the year, one had returned home and is doing well, one relapsed, came before the Court and was committed to Borstal and one was referred to a Residential School for E.S.N. Children after re-assessment.

One boy was admitted to the Juvenile Unit of St. Ebba's Hospital during October.

Speech Defects

Cases are referred to the Speech Therapist by School Medical Officers. The defects treated were as follows:—

ANALYSIS OF CASES	...	...	...	...	...	136
					<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Stammering	...	...	...	51	9	
Dyslalia	...	...	...	47	23	
Dysenea	...	...	...	2	—	
Dysarthria	...	...	...	2	1	
Other Defects	...	...	...	—	1	
				<hr/>		
				102		34
					<hr/>	
TOTAL	...	...			136	
					<hr/>	

During the year 73 cases were referred to the therapist and 32 cases were discharged.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped pupils are children who have a disability of mind or body which necessitates their being given education by special methods appropriate to the disability. Thus, the partially sighted pupil may need books with particularly large print and require instruction not necessary to the child with normal sight. Again, the partially deaf pupil may derive benefit from a hearing aid and require instruction in lip reading. Where the handicap is severe, as in the blind, deaf or severely educationally retarded child, education appropriate to the disability can only be provided in a special school. Where the handicap is slight, however, the child may, in some instances, receive special educational treatment at the ordinary school.

It is the responsibility of the Local Education Authority to discover the children in their area who, having attained the age of two years, require special educational treatment. Although the Education Authority are not empowered to require a child under the age of two to be medically examined, he is in most cases examined by the school medical officer in his capacity as Medical Officer to the Local Health Authority.

The discovery of a child's disability at an early age and making certain that he receives education most appropriate to his disability, has become one of the most important functions of the school medical officer. Ten categories of pupils are defined by the "School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations" 1953, as in need of special educational treatment. The definitions are given below, but it should be noted that the figures and tables relating to each handicap are only in respect of children who are admitted to special schools. There are many more who are receiving special educational treatment in ordinary schools. Indeed, the intention is that as many children as possible shall be kept within the environment of the ordinary school. This of course, requires the co-operation of head teachers, welfare officers, school nurses, etc., and a periodic review by the school medical officer to ensure that the arrangements are suitable and the child's progress satisfactory.

Dull and backward children constitute by far the largest group of children referred to the school medical officer, and by reason of their numbers present the biggest problem. They represent about 5-10% of the school population and require special help if they are to succeed at school. Most can be taught in ordinary schools, whilst the remainder (the educationally subnormal), need special education which the ordinary school cannot give. It is important to differentiate between the educationally subnormal pupil (who is backward because of limited intelligence), and the pupil whose backwardness is due to other causes, e.g. frequent and prolonged absence, defective vision or hearing.

Before a child is placed in a special school the Local Education Authority may require from the school medical officer a certificate in prescribed form showing the nature and extent of the child's disability.

The number of children in special schools for handicapped children at 31st December during each of the past five years is shown in the following table.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Eduationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically Handicapped	Speech	Delicate	Total	% of Total School Population
1954	—	4	9	1	98	4	19	7	1	10	153	0.87
1955	—	4	6	—	98	3	22	11	1	18	163	0.90
1956	—	3	6	—	99	3	17	8	1	20	157	0.84
1957	—	2	6	—	100	2	19	7	1	14	151	0.77
1958	—	3	6	—	114	—	17	5	1	19	165	0.81

From the table it will be seen that more than half the handicapped pupils admitted to Special Schools are educationally subnormal pupils attending Osborne Road Day School. Only 61 (0.3% of the total school population), are in residential special schools or convalescent homes outside Luton.

The ten categories of Handicapped Pupils defined in the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations are as follows:—

(a) Blind Pupils

“Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is, or is likely to become, so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight.”

Number of blind pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total Number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind as at 31.12.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils

“Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight.”

Number of partially sighted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for partially sighted children as at 31.12.58	3

(c) Deaf Pupils

“Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language.”

Number of deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special School during the year	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.58	6

(d) Partially Deaf

“Pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils.”

Number of partially deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of partially deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for Partially Deaf Children as at 31.12.58	Nil

There are, however, 9 pupils attending ordinary schools with the assistance of hearing aids, of whom 5 attend the lip reading class.

(e) Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

“Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education, wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools.”

Number of Educationally Sub-normal Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	32
--	----

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Osborne Road School during the year	25
Number of Educationally Sub-normal Children admitted to Special Residential School	2
Total number of children on register at Osborne Road Special School at 31.12.58	104
Total number of Educationally Sub-normal Children attending Special Residential Schools at 31.12.58 ...	10

(f) Epileptic Pupils

“Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils.”

Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic pupils at 31.12.58	Nil

(g) Maladjusted Children

“Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment, in order to effect their personal, social or educational readjustment.”

Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	7
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to special schools etc., for Maladjusted Children during the year ...	4
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools. Hostels, etc. as at 31.12.58	17

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils

“Pupils not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.”

Number of physically handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.58	5

(i) Pupils suffering from Speech Defect

"Pupils who on account of defect or lack of speech not due to deafness, require special educational treatment."

Number of pupils with speech defect newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools as at 31.12.58	1

(j) Delicate Pupils

"Pupils not falling under any other category who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment, or cannot, without risk to their health or educational development, be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools."

Number of delicate pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	26
Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	22
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.58	19

Audiometry

Since acquiring a Pure-tone Audiometer in 1954 regular sessions have been held at the School Clinic for testing the hearing of pupils found at school medical inspection to have some degree of hearing loss. During 1958, 7 sessions were held and 31 children examined, as a result of which 1 pupil was referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist for further investigation.

There are 9 partially deaf pupils attending ordinary schools in Luton with the assistance of hearing aids.

Special Class for the Partially Deaf

A part-time teacher of the deaf conducts two lip-reading sessions per week. The children who attend this class are seen in the first instance by the consultant at the Audiology Unit who provides a suitable hearing aid and recommends that the children be taught lip reading.

Much valuable work is done by maintaining supervision of children wearing deaf aids in addition to those who are attending regularly for instruction.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme of 13 year old school children against tuberculosis, which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1958. The British freeze-dried vaccine (Glaxo) which can be stored for 12 months, was used instead of the Danish liquid vaccine used in 1957. Nine hundred and seventy-seven children born between 1st September, 1944, and 31st August, 1945, were skin tested (Heaf test). Of these 887 (91.4%) were negative reactors and received B.C.G. vaccination. Eighty-three (8.6%), gave positive reactions, indicating past or present tuberculous infection, and were referred to the Chest Clinic for chest X-ray and investigation. Two cases of active tuberculosis were discovered. There were no complications resulting from the vaccination.

Of 1,696 children in the age group, attending Local Education Authority schools, 887 were given B.C.G. vaccination and it is accordingly estimated that in consequence about 61% of all children in this age group will have some degree of protection against tuberculosis during the vital years of adolescence.

Number of children in age group	1,696
Number accepting invitation for skin test ...	997
Number who attended for skin test	977
Number of absentees	20
	— 997
Number of negative reactors	887
Number of positive reactors	83
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	7
	— 977
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.	887
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	83
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	76
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	4
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	3
	— 83
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	3
Number of positive reactors found to have tuber- culous infection	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of confirmed cases of Infectious Disease in school children during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet Fever	66	40	19	13	23
Whooping Cough	149	41	83	76	17
Measles	8	597	516	356	454
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	2	2	1	—	1
Non-Paralytic	—	—	7	—	—
Dysentery	40	3	62	209	10
Infective Hepatitis	—	32	67	18	1
Other infectious diseases ...	2	3	5	6	16

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND NURSERY CLASSES

The two Nursery Schools, Dallow Road and Hart Hill, provided 165 places for children aged 2–5 years. The Nursery Classes at Beechwood Infants' School provided a further 60 places for children aged 3–5 years. The Nursery Schools and Classes are visited regularly by school nurses and at least twice each term by a medical officer who examines all new entrants and those under observation.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK IN SCHOOLS

There are now 22 school kitchens and 12 dining centres. The general arrangements for the provision of meals for dining centres are as follows:—

From Challney C.S. School Kitchen to Challney Secondary and Denbigh Road Secondary and Primary Schools.

From Hart Hill C.P. School Kitchen to Hart Hill Primary and St. Matthew's Primary Schools.

From Icknield C.S. School Kitchen to Icknield C.S., Chapel-Langley C.S., Hitchin Road Secondary and Primary, Limbury C.P., Norton Road C.P., Old Bedford Road C.S., and Osborne Road Schools.

From Maidenhall C.P. School Kitchen to Maidenhall Primary and Dunstable Road Primary Schools.

From Stopsley C.S. School Kitchen to Stopsley Secondary and Primary Schools.

Self-contained kitchen/dining-rooms are now established at the following schools:—

Beech Hill C.S.	High	Surrey Street
Beechwood C.P.	Leagrave Infants	Technical
Dallow Nursery	Leagrave Junior	Tennyson Road*
Farley C.P.	Ramridge C.P.	Whipperley C.P.
Grammar	Rotheram C.S.	William Austin C.P.
Hart Hill Nursery	St. Joseph's R.C.	

*(Tennyson Road kitchen/dining-room serves not only pupils from Tennyson Road School, but also pupils from Christ Church Junior and Infants and Queen Square Junior Boys' Schools. Arrangements are made for the conveyance of pupils from these schools to and from this school dining-room).

During the financial year 1957/1958, 1,516,369 meals were served to scholars including 40,747 free meals and 152,876 meals supplied to teaching and canteen staffs. The following statistics have been submitted to the Ministry of Education in connection with the provision of meals and milk.

	<i>Oct. 1957</i>	<i>Oct. 1958</i>
Number of children in attendance at school ...	17,012	18,707
Number of children receiving meals for payment	6,923	8,059
Number of children receiving free meals ...	177	231
Number of children receiving free milk ...	12,329	14,027
Percentage of children receiving meals ...	41·74	44·31
Percentage of children receiving milk ...	72·47	74·98

The permitted daily quantity of milk for school children has remained at one-third of a pint throughout the year. Milk is delivered to 62 school departments, including 2 nursery schools and 7 independent schools.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS

The efficient conduct of the School Health Service depends in large measure on the close co-operation of doctors and nurses with the teachers and children in the schools. In this way teachers are encouraged to bring to the notice of the school medical officer children whose general conditions, behaviour, lack of progress in school, etc., indicates the need for medical advice.

The co-operation of teachers and others connected with the welfare of children has been greatly appreciated.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Before or within 14 days from the date when a child begins employment he must be medically examined to ensure that the employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development, and that it will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. Re-examination every six months is required during the course of employment.

Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and passed ...	418
Number of children re-examined by School Medical Officer and passed ...	170
Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and refused certificates ...	—
Total ...	588

Number of children licensed during 1958 was 417, and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries ...	286
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc. ...	131

No children were examined under the Children's and Young Persons' Act, 1933, in connection with employment of children in entertainment.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Table A

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
1954 and later	145	143	98.62	2	1.38
1953	324	323	99.69	1	0.31
1952	1,222	1,214	99.35	8	0.65
1951	225	222	98.67	3	1.33
1950	97	96	98.97	1	1.03
1949	70	70	100.00	—	—
1948	1,222	1,214	99.35	8	0.65
1947	766	766	100.00	—	—
1946	163	161	98.77	2	1.23
1945	107	107	100.00	—	—
1944	502	501	99.81	1	0.19
1943 and earlier	1,256	1,253	99.76	3	0.24
TOTAL	6,099	6,070	99.52	29	0.48

Table B

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age groups inspected (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
1954 and later	—	—	—
1953	18	35	46
1952	79	119	172
1951	18	19	32
1950	19	7	23
1949	8	3	10
1948	174	75	234
1947	103	60	152
1946	33	11	41
1945	21	8	27
1944	77	28	101
1943 and earlier	247	74	310
TOTAL	797	439	1,148

Table C

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	2,077
Number of re-inspections	4,111
TOTAL	6,188

Table D

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	15,291
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	259
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ...	163
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ...	—

**PART II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
DURING THE YEAR**

Table A
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin	4	6	18	4	16	5	38	15
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	115	222	324	80	358	222	797	524
	(b) Squint ...	47	2	8	—	22	—	77	2
	(c) Other ...	5	1	8	—	11	3	24	4
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	3	27	2	3	2	13	7	43
	(b) Otitis Media	7	29	3	4	1	9	11	42
	(c) Other ...	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	5
7	Nose and Throat ...	65	179	7	8	18	45	90	232
8	Speech	14	20	4	3	12	3	30	26
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	80	1	2	—	20	1	102
10	Heart	—	7	2	13	—	14	2	34
11	Lungs	4	25	1	7	2	25	7	57
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia ...	1	7	—	—	1	—	2	7
	(b) Other ...	2	44	3	10	4	64	9	118
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture ...	2	21	20	17	29	63	51	101
	(b) Feet ...	5	16	11	8	23	14	39	38
	(c) Other ...	16	30	12	17	13	25	41	72
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy ...	2	3	1	1	—	2	3	6
	(b) Other ...	—	3	1	2	2	11	3	16
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	—	6	—	1	4	15	4	22
	(b) Stability ...	4	37	1	6	7	30	12	73
16	Abdomen	3	4	1	2	—	7	4	13
17	Other	—	14	—	8	—	23	—	45

Table B

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defects or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	274	2
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	3	—
	(b) Squint ...	1	—
	(c) Other ...	87	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	8	—
	(b) Otitis Media	19	3
	(c) Other ...	24	—
7	Nose and Throat ...	98	—
8	Speech	19	—
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	—
10	Heart	2	—
11	Lungs	7	1
12	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia ...	—	—
	(b) Other ...	1	—
13	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture ...	2	—
	(b) Feet ...	5	—
	(c) Other ...	29	—
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy ...	1	—
	(b) Other ...	6	—
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	2	—
	(b) Stability ...	24	—
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	732	1

**PART III. TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Nursery and Special Schools)**

Table A

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	210
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,730
TOTAL	1,940
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	906

Table B

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	10
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	628
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	4
Received other forms of treatment	119
TOTAL	761
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids	
(a) in 1958	—
(b) in previous years	9

Table C

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	115
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	90
TOTAL	205

Table D
DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	33
Impetigo	13
Other skin diseases	124
TOTAL	170

Table E
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	26

Table F
SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapist	136

Table G
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,435
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	34
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	887
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify Orthoptics	28
Total (a) - (d)	2,384

**PART IV. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED
OUT BY THE AUTHORITY**

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—							
(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
(b) As Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,382
							<hr/>
	Total (1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,492
							<hr/>
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387
(3) Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,362
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatments, including those recorded at 11 (h) overleaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,583
(6) Half days devoted to:—							
(a) Periodic (school) Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	577
							<hr/>
	Total (6)	...	...	...	...	...	578
							<hr/>
(7) Fillings:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,742
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
							<hr/>
	Total (7)	...	...	...	...	...	1,825
							<hr/>
(8) Number of Teeth filled:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,624
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
							<hr/>
	Total (8)	...	...	...	...	...	1,706
							<hr/>
(9) Extractions:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,225
							<hr/>
	Total (9)	...	...	...	...	...	3,342
							<hr/>
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...						952

(11) Orthodontics							
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
(13) Other operations:—							
(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	548
							<u> </u>
							<u>1,763</u>
							<u> </u>

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS
OR BOARDING IN BOARDING SCHOOLS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Subnormal	Maladjusted	Epileptic	Total
In the calendar year, 1958										
A Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in Special Schools or Boarding Homes	—	1	—	—	22	—	27	4	—	54
B Handicapped Pupils <i>newly assessed</i> as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes	—	—	1	—	26	1	32	7	1	68
On or about 31.1.59—										
C Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area—										
(i) attending Special Schools as—										
(a) Day Pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	103
(b) Boarding Pupils	—	3	6	—	23	6	10	5	—	53
(ii) attending Independent Schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	9
(iii) boarded in Homes and not already included under (i) or (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
TOTAL C	—	3	6	—	23	7	114	18	—	171
D Number of Handicapped Pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(i) in hospital	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics)	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	8
E Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area requiring places in Special Schools (including any such children who are temporarily receiving home tuition or whose parents have not yet consented to their attending a Special School)—										
(i) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
(ii) Boarding	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	8

Number of children reported during the year as ineducable or requiring supervision after leaving school—

(a) Under Section 57(3) (excluding any returned under (b)) ...	3
(b) Under Section 57(4)	—
(c) Under Section 57(5)	5

of the Education Act, 1944.

Amount spent on arrangements under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, for the education of handicapped pupils otherwise than at school, in the financial year ended 31st March, 1958 ... £1,185

APPENDIX

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS
TO TRAINING COLLEGES**

The Ministry of Education Circular 249, 1952, requires that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching profession, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory for those entering the teaching profession. During the year 98 examinations were made in accordance with the provisions of the above Circular and X-ray examinations were arranged where necessary.

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF OF OTHER
CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO
SUPERANNUATION OR SICK PAY SCHEMES**

Departments concerned:—

Airport	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Borough Architect's	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Borough Engineer's	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Borough Treasurer's	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Justices' Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Museum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parks	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sewage	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	435

APPENDIX

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS
TO TRAINING COLLEGE

The results of the annual examination of teachers and assistants to the Training College for the year 1910 are given in this appendix. The examination was held on the 15th and 16th of June, 1910, and the results are given in the following tables. The examination was held at the Training College, and the results are given in the following tables.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF OF OTHER
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS FOR THE YEAR
1910

TABLE I

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938