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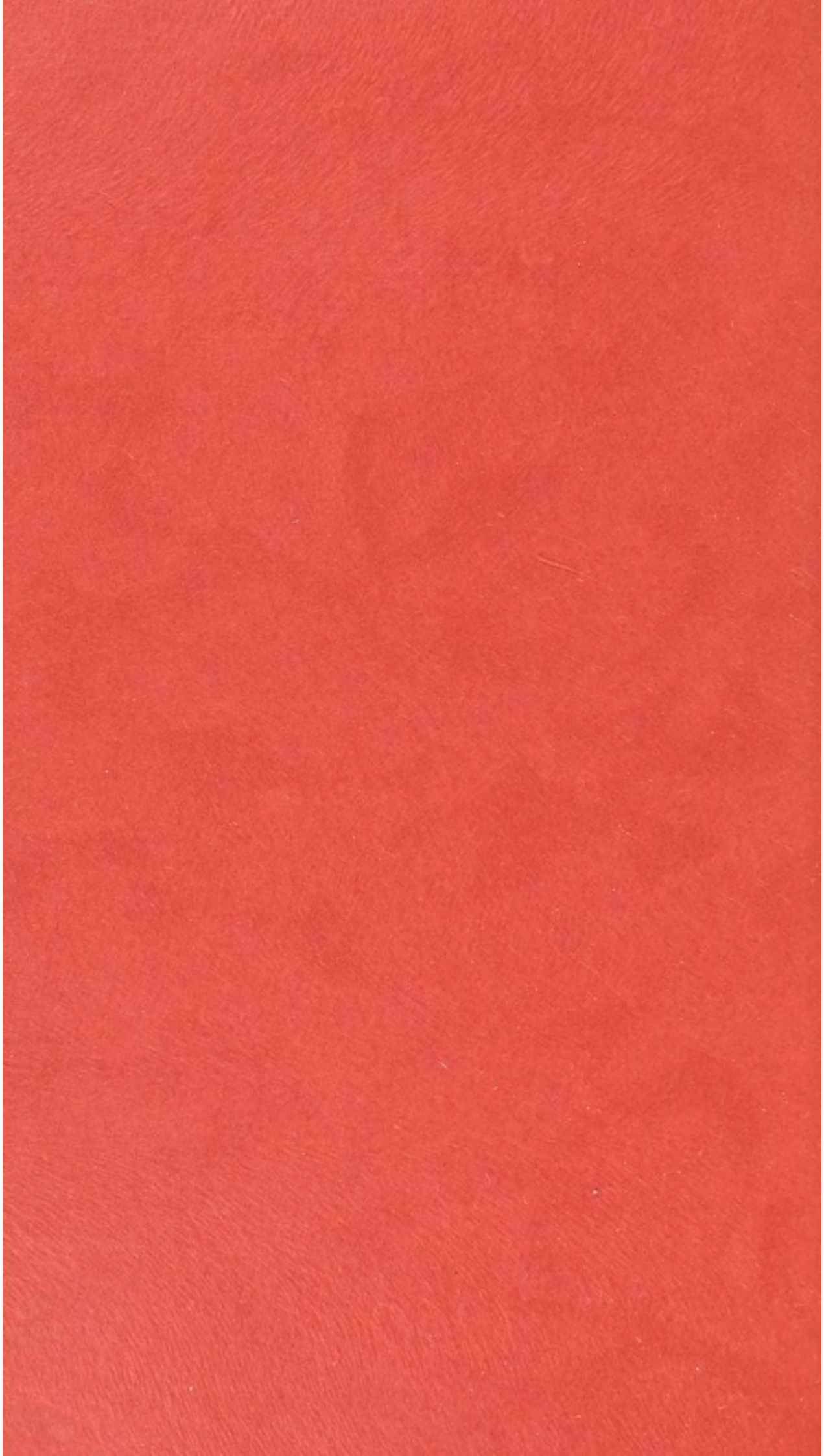


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*The Health
of Luton*

1960



BOROUGH



OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF LUTON

1960

R. M. DYKES

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.



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BOROUGH OF LUTON
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(as at end of year 1960)

Mayor

ALDERMAN J. COULDWELL, J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS
COUNCILLOR A. C. CARTER
COUNCILLOR MRS. B. F. CHILD
COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR
COUNCILLOR F. GOODYEAR

COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON
COUNCILLOR P. W. P. MOORE
COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING, C.C.
COUNCILLOR MISS M. E. REDMAN

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
LUTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON

Deputy Chairman

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

Representing Luton Borough Council

COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR	COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING, C.C.
COUNCILLOR F. GOODYEAR	COUNCILLOR MISS M. E. REDMAN

Representing Bedfordshire County Council

COUNTY ALDERMAN T. E. S. LLOYD	COUNTY ALDERMAN MRS. A. URWIN
COUNTY ALDERMAN H. R. WALLER, M.B.E., D.L., J.P.	COUNTY COUNCILLOR F. A. JARVIS
COUNTY COUNCILLOR R. T. WEBB	

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., D.P.H.

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, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., 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 (6)

All Public Health Inspectors hold the Statutory qualifications. Additional qualifications include Royal Society for Health Certificate for Meat and Other Foods, Smoke and 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 (7)

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 A. FEATHERSTONE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V., Q.NS.

Domiciliary Midwives (13)

District Nurses (14)

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, 1961

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

My immediate predecessor, Dr. Fred Grundy, presenting his report for the year 1947 wrote "This Annual Report . . . relates to the last complete year during which the Borough Council will be responsible for personal health services developed and administered over a long period of years". Thirteen years have passed, the wheel of fortune has turned and in presenting this report for the year 1960 I am able to say that it relates to the last complete year in which personal health services in Luton will be administered by a Divisional Health Committee of the Bedfordshire County Council. As from 1st April, 1961, the Borough Council will once again assume responsibility for the administration and development of personal health services. It is true that this responsibility will merely be delegated to the Borough Council and that not all of the personal health services are so delegated by the Local Government Act of 1958, but in exercising their functions under this Act the Borough Council will be able to develop health and welfare services in Luton in anticipation of full County Borough status. And this is a matter of some moment in a rapidly growing industrial town where building sites are in great demand and where decisions made now might, at a later date, be irreversible.

The population of the Borough continued to rise in 1960, the Registrar General's estimate at 30th June being 122,880, an increase of 2,380 over the previous year. The birth rate rose for the fifth successive year and at 20.8/1000 is the highest recorded rate since 1947 when it reached a level of 21.3/1000.

The infant mortality rate of 19.1 per 1000 live births compares favourably with the provisional figure of 21.7 for England and Wales, but the stillbirth rate of 21.4 in Luton compares unfavourably with the provisional figure of 19.7 for the country as a whole.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was low during 1960—except for measles which exhibited its biennial periodicity towards the close of the year. The increase in the number of notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis over the previous year is disquieting, but might be due in part to better ascertainment of early cases of infection. Evidence in support of this

view is contained in that part of the School Health Service Report dealing with B.C.G. vaccination. The diminishing incidence of positive reaction to the Heaf Test in the 13-year old age group indicates a diminishing likelihood of exposure to open cases of infection. It is noteworthy in this connection that 78% of the children in this age group were given B.C.G. vaccination—the highest acceptance rate since the scheme was introduced in 1957.

No case of diphtheria has been notified in Luton since 1951, but it is becoming more and more difficult as time goes on to maintain a high state of immunity in the child population. In 1960 the diphtheria immunity index of children in Luton between 5 and 14 years of age was 31.8%. In other words, almost 70% of the children in this age group had not had a reinforcing injection against diphtheria within the previous five years. Recent outbreaks of diphtheria in different parts of the country are a salutary reminder not only of the need for protection at an early age, but also of the need for reinforcing injections at regular intervals to ensure that the immunity is maintained. It is obvious that a more vigorous effort will have to be made in Luton to ensure that the children in this vulnerable age group are given full protection.

During 1960, 56 persons (46 men and 10 women) died from cancer of the lung and bronchus. The close association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer is no longer disputed, but the addiction of many adults to cigarettes is apparently stronger than their fear of cancer. This being so, it is clear that attention should be directed towards young people who should be discouraged from becoming the next generation of cigarette addicts. The question "How is the habit to be discouraged?" was posed in a leading article of "The Times" on 16th January, 1961, and continued: "There is little sign as yet that the efforts of the Central Council for Health Education and the local health and education authorities to persuade the young that the smoking habit is dangerous have been effective . . . If school children are often not impressed by what they are told they are only reflecting the apathy of their parents . . . Nevertheless the battle must be fought. The incorrigibility of the present generation of parents is no reason why an energetic attempt should not be made to ensure that the next sets a better example. The circle need not be a vicious one". No one would disagree with the sentiments expressed, but unfortunately the problem is not simply one of parental apathy. Turning to the financial page of the same issue of "The Times" under the heading "Brighter Prospects for Tobacco Shares?" we read "Looking to the future, the years 1962 and 1963 seem to be particularly full of promise, other things being equal. In these two years the large crop of post-war babies will be reaching the age of persuasion. Teenages already account for a sizeable proportion of the industry's sales, and it is noticeable that the manufacturers advertising campaigns are tending to be directed towards this section of the population".

During the year the Minister of Health gave approval to plans for two new clinics, the first to be erected at Gooseberry Hill to serve the needs of the Runfold Estate and Limbury Mead area and the second at Leagrave High Street to replace the clinic now held in church property and serving Hockwell Ring and the adjacent neighbourhood. It is intended that both buildings shall provide accommodation for maternity and child welfare, school health services, old people's welfare and chiropody. By the end of the year tenders had been invited.

The Minister also approved the building of a hostel to accommodate pupil midwives during the district part of their training in Luton. The hostel is to be built on a site adjacent to the proposed new clinic at Leagrave High Street and will provide accommodation for thirteen pupil midwives and three district midwives.

In addition, the Local Health Authority approved in principle two permanent clinics for the Farley Hill and Lewsey Farm Estates and sites were allocated by the Borough Council. In order further to meet the demand of the expanding services, a child welfare centre was opened in September on the Vauxhall Park Estate in accommodation made available by the trustees of St. Francis Church.

The Local Health Authority also approved an increase in staff establishment for 1961 by the addition of two health visitors, two district nurses and one midwife. When services are developing during a period of rapid expansion, staff establishment naturally tends to lag behind the growing volume of commitments and it is therefore gratifying to be able to report that all members of the staff have accepted philosophically their additional responsibilities. Moreover, the expectation of new commitments and fresh responsibilities in the coming year has but served to generate a greater sense of enthusiasm and spirit of team work, which in turn has made the administration of the services much easier. I wish, therefore, to thank all the staff for their loyalty and hard work.

I also wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year and pay tribute to all the Chairmen and Members of the Luton Divisional Health Committee whom I have been privileged to serve over a period of eleven years. The transfer of functions to the Borough Council is indeed welcome, yet one cannot help but feel a pang of regret at the impending dissolution of a committee which, since 1948, has so assiduously maintained a watching brief over Luton's personal health services.

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-1960	122,880
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1960	38,633
Rateable value (1st April, 1960) reduced	£2,122,220
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£8,474

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

Live Births

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,729	1,478	3,207
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	85	88	173
	ALL	...	...	...	1,814	1,566	3,380
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,303	1,140	2,443
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	62	59	121
	ALL	...	...	...	1,365	1,199	2,564

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 20.8

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	36	40	†77
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	4	8
	ALL	...	...	...	40	44	†85
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	23	26	49
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	3	7
	ALL	...	...	...	27	29	56

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 21.4

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* ... 2,620

Infant Deaths

*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	23	23	46
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	3
	ALL	...	...	...	25	24	49

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 19.1

„ „ „ „ „ Legitimate births ... 18.8

„ „ „ „ „ Illegitimate births ... 24.8

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births ... 13.6

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births ... 11.3

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week)
per 1,000 total live and still births ... 32.4

Percentage of illegitimate live births ... 4.7%

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)

Puerperal sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	Nil

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

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Deaths (Registered)*	622	550	1,172

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 9.5

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

† Includes one indeterminate

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1960**

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**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL
DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN THE YEAR 1960**

(England and Wales)

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	LUTON	ENGLAND AND WALES
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population	
Live Births:	20.5	17.1
Deaths:		
All causes	11.8	11.5
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.45	0.48
Whooping Cough	—	0.00
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.06	0.08
Influenza	—	0.02
Smallpox	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including infectious encephalitis)	—	0.00
Pneumonia	0.45	0.53
Notifications:		
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.05	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.14	0.70
Whooping Cough	0.34	1.26
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Erysipelas	—	0.06
Smallpox	—	0.00
Measles	3.65	3.48
Pneumonia	0.19	0.32
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	0.01	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	—	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.16	0.17
Dysentery	0.48	0.95
	Rates per 1,000 live births	
Deaths under 1 year of age	18.8	21.9
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	1.5	0.4
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)	
(a) Still Births	19.2	19.7
(b) Notifications		
Puerperal Pyrexia	6.77	10.87
(c) Maternal Mortality		
Sepsis of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	—	} 0.08
Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy	—	
Abortion with Toxaemia	—	
Abortion with Sepsis	—	
Abortion without Sepsis	—	} 0.30
Other Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	—	

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths or notifications.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1951-1960

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 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number			Rate per 1,000 total births
														Sepsis	Other	Total	
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	1,776	15.5	1.00	40	22.0	1,141	9.9	1.21	34	10	44	24.7	—	1	1	0.5
1957	115,900	1,937	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	2,176	18.4	1.00	45	20.2	1,077	9.1	1.21	33	6	40	18.3	—	1	1	0.4
1959	120,500	2,412	20.0	1.00	42	17.1	1,180	9.7	1.19	37	18	55	23.4	1	1	2	0.8
1960	122,880	2,564	20.8	—	56	21.4	1,172	9.5	—	35	14	49	19.1	—	—	—	—

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1951-1960

LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	England and Wales ...	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960*
			15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1
STILL BIRTHS	...	LUTON ...	15.8	14.9	14.8	13.7	14.0	15.5	16.6	18.4	20.0	20.8
			23.0	22.7	22.5	23.5	23.2	23.0	22.5	21.6	20.7	19.7
INFANT MORTALITY	Rate per 1,000 live births	England and Wales ...	25.3	21.8	27.1	24.8	20.8	22.0	19.7	20.2	17.1	21.4
			29.7	27.6	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.0	21.7
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	LUTON ...	33.0	26.0	28.4	31.2	14.9	24.7	26.6	18.3	23.4	19.1
			18.8	18.3	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	—
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	England and Wales ...	23.7	17.5	18.6	22.3	10.7	19.1	18.8	15.7	15.7	13.6
			38.1	37.5	37.0	38.1	37.5	36.8	36.2	35.1	34.2	—
		LUTON ...	41.7	35.5	41.8	42.2	31.2	40.0	36.3	34.1	30.5	32.4

* Provisional figures only.

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	Per Cent of all	District Mid-wives	Doctors and Parents	Total	Per Cent of all	
1955	843	177	1,020	63.4	584	5	589	36.6	1,609
1956	933	173	1,106	62.2	665	5	670	37.8	1,776
1957	1,017	164	1,181	61.0	747	9	756	39.0	1,937
1958	1,162	167	1,329	61.0	842	5	847	39.0	2,176
1959	1,157	195	1,352	57.5	996	3	999	42.5	2,351
1960	1,359	187	1,546	60.3	1,015	3	1,018	39.7	2,564

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILL BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Home	Domiciliary	Grand Total
Maternal Toxaemia	10	—	1	11
Foetal malformation	8	—	1	9
Prematurity	2	—	1	3
Complications of labour	11	—	—	11
Accidental haemorrhage	4	—	1	5
Unknown causes	14	—	3	17
Total	49	—	7	56

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 1960

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 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung and Bronchus ...	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	28	12	6
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	6	6	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymph. Neoplasm ...	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	12	30	28	31
15. Leukaemia ...	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
16. Diabetes ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
17. Vascular Lesions ...	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	9	22	62	118
18. Coronary Disease Angina	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	49	52	69
Carried forward ...	658	—	1	1	—	—	3	8	20	69	144	175	238	

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1960 (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 ...	658	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	8	20	69	144	175	238
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	6	25
20. Other Heart Diseases ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	11	19	81
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	12	18
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ...	44	—	3	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	8	24
24. Bronchitis ...	46	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	23	13
25. Other Respiratory Diseases	27	2	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	9
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duo- denum ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
27. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea	4	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	5	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
30. Pregnancy — Birth and Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	23	19	3	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. All other Diseases ...	84	14	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	6	7	11	18	27
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	26	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	2	2	2	2	4	2
34. All other Accidents ...	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	4
35. Suicide ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	2	2
36. Homicide and Operation of War ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,172	35	14	49	6	3	—	15	14	37	101	209	286	452

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1960

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 to 3 m'ths	3 m'ths to 4 m'ths	4 m'ths to 5 m'ths	5 m'ths to 6 m'ths	6 m'ths to 7 m'ths	7 m'ths to 8 m'ths	8 m'ths to 9 m'ths	9 m'ths to 10 m'ths	10 m'ths to 11 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	Age un- known	All
Acute Leukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other respiratory diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malforma- tions ...	8	2	1	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Other diseases ...	5	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Homicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	15	5	4	2	2	1	—	5	1	—	2	3	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	49

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1960, 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
Dysentery	—	2	5	5	6	17	7	2	—	11	4	—	—	59
Food Poisoning	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	6	6	—	20
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	—	3	1	—	1	15
Measles	21	35	57	81	63	183	4	2	—	2	1	—	—	449
Meningococcal Infections	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	6
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	12	4	24
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	2	—	—	18
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Whooping Cough	8	6	2	4	6	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
ALL	29	46	68	90	78	234	15	12	10	30	16	19	6	653

**DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1950-1960
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
1950	...	24	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	14	3	2	2	2	—
1951	...	31	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	2	11	1	11	2	—	—
1952	...	38	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	17	1	11	1	3	—
1953	...	24	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	13	—	5	—	—	—
1954	...	42	8	—	—	1	—	2	—	10	1	14	5	12	1	3	1
1955	...	42	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	21	1	11	1	3	1
1956	...	38	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	13	2	6	2	5	—
1957	...	52	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	16	1	15	—	17	—	1	—
1958	...	47	6	—	—	1	—	3	—	7	2	16	1	14	2	6	1
1959	...	43	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	18	2	11	—	3	1
1960	...	48	10	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	25	3	10	2	4	2
TOTAL	...	429	51	1	—	2	1	21	4	88	8	177	19	110	13	30	6
		480		1		3		25		96		196		123		36	

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 98 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified to the department, an increase of 16 over the previous year. Of this number 50 were persons aged 25 years or under.

Of the five deaths attributed to tuberculosis three were persons over the age of 65 years. There has been no death from tuberculosis in Luton under the age of 25 years since 1952.

The notification rate of .79 and mortality rate of .04 per thousand population can be regarded as satisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1960

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 ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 " ...	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
10 " ...	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 " ...	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
20 " ...	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 " ...	12	9	2	1	—	—	—	—
35 " ...	10	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
45 " ...	11	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
55 " ...	10	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
65+ ...	7	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
Totals ...	69	29	6	8	2	3	—	—

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
1956 ...	62	22	4	—
1957 ...	103	7	9	—
1958 ...	102	10	6	1
1959 ...	72	7	2	1
1960 ...	98	14	5	—

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1960, 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	591	433	22	65
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	69	29	6	8
No. of cases transferred from other districts	28	16	—	1
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	1	—	—	—
	689	478	28	74
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	115	125	10	20
(b) removed from the district	23	14	2	—
(c) died from Tuberculosis	2	3	—	—
(d) died from other causes	9	3	1	1
(e) diagnosis not established	—	—	—	—
(f) lost sight of	5	—	—	2
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	535	333	15	51

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	20
Outbreaks due to identified agents:—	
(1) No. of Outbreaks	3
No. of Cases	3
" " "	3
" " "	9
(2) No. of Single Cases	5
Total Cases	20

(Agent identified—Salmonella organism in 11 cases and Cl. Welchii in 9 cases.)

FOOD POISONING INCIDENT

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred at a local school following a dinner consisting of cold salt beef, boiled carrots, potatoes, gravy, date and apple pie and artificial cream. The meal was prepared in the school kitchen by the permanent kitchen staff.

Although some 820 members of the staff and children were at risk, only 7 teachers, 125 children and 11 school meals staff were affected.

The onset of illness took place about 12-18 hours after the meal when those affected became ill with stomach pains and diarrhoea. The illness was of relatively short duration.

The beef had been cooked on the day before the meal and kept in a refrigerator until required. Samples of all food, with the exception of the gravy, were submitted for analysis and reported with negative results.

Specimens of faeces were submitted from nine members of the kitchen staff and showed a heat resistant strain of *Cl. Welchii*.

Whether the gravy (none of which was available for analysis) was or was not the cause of the outbreak is a matter for conjecture.

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 1960 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 187 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 necessary to invoke the powers of compulsory removal to hospital once only during the year.

The patient, a woman aged 62 years, who lived alone and where home conditions were very unsatisfactory, had constantly and firmly declined all offers of assistance from the district nursing and home help service. She also refused to go into an old people's home.

Although she suffered a seizure she still refused offers of help, but in view of the fact that it was not possible to provide proper care and attention in her own home, she was removed to hospital under the Provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. The Magistrates later confirmed an Order under the principal Act.

HEALTH EDUCATION 1960

Lectures on health topics, usually accompanied by the showing of a film or film strip, were given throughout the year to Young Wives Groups and other social and cultural organisations in the town. In all 87 lectures were given to 22 social groups comprising some 1,650 persons. Of particular interest to some groups was a syllabus of six lectures designed to give a measure of continuity. This series was also presented at two schools and its success augers well for the proposed extension into other schools next year.

The 87 lectures given in 1960, an increase of 31 over the previous year, dealt with the following subjects:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	26
Health Services	...	...	5
Home Safety	...	...	9
Dental Health	...	...	8
Mental Health	...	...	4
Food Hygiene	...	...	6
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	10
Others	...	...	19

The lectures on dental health had to be discontinued during the latter part of the year owing to the resignation of Mr. Prosser-French, the dental surgeon.

The lectures on food hygiene were given by the Specialist Public Health Inspector in Food Hygiene and were in addition to those lectures ordinarily given to staffs of food catering establishments.

The introduction of a smoke control area in the centre of Luton aroused much interest in atmospheric pollution as a result of which 10 lectures, in which use was made of special films and film strips, were given on the subject by the Specialist Smoke Inspector during the year.

The exhibition of posters and distribution of leaflets, etc., was continued as a routine measure throughout the year at Welfare Centres, factories and the central Health Department.

A close liaison is maintained between the Luton Home Safety Committee and the department. Much of the Home Safety propaganda is carried out by the Committee, amongst whose members are representatives from the Health Department, including the Health Education Officer who is the Honorary Secretary.

In conjunction with the Luton Committee for Education and under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, two courses on Food Handling were held, the lecturers and visual aids being provided by the Health Department. Each course consisted of nine lectures with a final session being devoted to a Brains Trust. At the end of the course an examination was held for those students wishing to qualify for the Certificate of the Institute.



**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

(LUTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE)

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Provision of Clinics

The total of 38,639 attendances at the child welfare centres shows an increase of 1,652 over last year. The centres mainly affected by this increase were Dallow Road, Leagrave High Street, Leagrave Marsh Road, St. Anne's and Farley Hill. The increase was not altogether unexpected and reflects to some extent the increase in the number of births. Even so, child welfare clinics continue to be very well attended as demonstrated by the fact that over 80% of the children born in 1960 were brought by their parents to a centre.

The Phenistix test for phenylketonuria, first introduced in 1959, was continued during the year. Of the 2,564 total births 2,464 babies were tested at three weeks and the test repeated in 1,951 cases at three months. None gave a positive re-action.

A new centre was opened at the end of September to provide facilities in the Vauxhall Park and Airport area of the town, and the clinic at Farley Hill was moved to more suitable premises about the same time. There are now twelve child welfare clinics in the town providing fifteen sessions weekly, and diphtheria and whooping cough immunisations are carried out at nine of the centres.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1960

Centre	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 ...	48	317	3,088	32	491	755	237
Stopsley ...	103	318	3,966	10	910	537	283
Leagrave High St.	52	148	2,257	7	510	163	101
„ Marsh Rd.	51	237	3,416	13	681	544	227
Round Green ...	51	125	1,945	4	521	147	74
Castle Street ...	52	161	1,810	19	548	336	129
Beechwood ...	102	309	4,188	13	842	660	215
Limbury ...	104	249	2,899	6	697	536	217
St. Anne's ...	48	133	1,910	4	566	156	110
Farley Hill ...	52	126	2,010	9	682	233	169
Park Street ...	51	101	1,535	7	378	160	88
Vauxhall Park ...	14	18	330	—	93	49	15
Total	728	2,242	29,354	124	6,919	4,276	1,865

(b) Toddlers' Clinics

Invitations are sent to parents to bring their child to the Toddlers' Clinic about the time of its third birthday. Each child is examined by a medical officer, defects are noted and, if necessary, the child is referred for treatment.

The number of children attending the 'Toddlers' Clinics has over recent years remained fairly constant at a figure approximating to 45% of all invitations sent out. This response may be regarded as satisfactory since the parent may not have attended a child welfare clinic with the child since it was 8-12 months old.

	1960	1959
No. of invitations to attend	1,879	1,659
No. of attendances	860 (45.8%)	770 (46.4%)
Type of defect:—		
Orthopaedic	115	102
Ear, Nose and Throat	22	35
Dental	1	—
Skin	6	7
Vision	32	15
Other	30	31
Multiple	14	29
	220	219

(c) Contraceptive Clinic

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

In June an additional clinic session was provided fortnightly in Stopsley Clinic, increasing the total number of sessions during the year from 52 to 63. The number of patients attending for the first time was 312 and subsequent attendances totalled 926.

(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	16	23	39
No. of subsequent attendances	7	56	63
Total attendances	23	79	102

Classification					No. of Cases	Attendances
Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	1	1
Knock Knees	...	...	...	...	22	37
Everted Feet	...	...	...	...	3	6
Gait	...	...	...	...	8	10
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	5	7
Intoeing	...	...	...	...	3	4
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	...	...	4	6
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	2	5
Spastic	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other	...	...	...	...	19	25
					<u>68</u>	<u>102</u>

Disposal

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	...	...	4
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	...	...	11
No. of cases discharged	...	...	13

(ii) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of first attendances	32	95	127
No. of subsequent attendances	29	281	310
Total attendances	61	376	437

	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of first attendances	113	14	36
No. of subsequent attendances	306	4	34

Five children were referred to Hospital for advice or treatment.

(e) **Dental Clinic**

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age continue to attend the ordinary School Clinic sessions for treatment.

During the year a total of 176 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	49	47	46	20	43	145	22	40	11
Children under five	127	117	111	1	13	204	101	—	—

(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.

Place of Birth*Registered Births*

Born in Maternity Institutions:—

(a) Under control of North-West Regional Hospital Board	101
(b) Other	6
Born at home	46
Total	<u>153</u>

(g) Day Nurseries

The day nurseries in Luton are open from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. (Monday to Friday) and provide accommodation for 140 children (0–5 years).

All three nurseries are recognised by the Ministry of Health as suitable for the training of Nursery Students and during the year two students were successful in obtaining the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board. Eleven students were in training at the end of the year. Another member of the staff was successful in obtaining a Certificate following her attendance at a Supplementary Child Care Course.

Admission of children to the nurseries is still limited to priority cases and all except the most urgent cases are considered by a Special Sub-Committee before admission is approved. During the year, the Committee approved the admission of 265 children and refused admission in 56 cases.

The average attendance of children at the nurseries was 98 per day—70% of all child places—and the average length of stay of a child in the nursery was approximately 13 weeks.

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	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	
Number	1	—	4	—	—	9	10	2	17	8	2	15	27	2	56	46	6	101	153
Number surviving after 24 hours	—	—	2	—	—	8	10	1	15	8	2	15	27	2	56	45	5	96	146
Number surviving after 8 days ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	1	11	8	2	15	27	2	56	44	5	88	137
Number surviving at 4 weeks ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	1	11	8	2	15	27	2	55	44	5	87	136

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

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

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley
No. of Children on Register 1.1.60 ...	42	39	50
No. added to Register ...	103	94	68
No. removed from Register ...	98	87	87
No. remaining on Register 31.12.60	47	46	31
No. of Sessions ...	254	255	255
Attendances—0-2 years ...	1,900	1,634	2,074
2-5 years ...	7,098	7,203	5,098
Total attendances ...	8,998	8,837	7,172
Average daily attendances (Monday-Friday) ...	35.4	34.6	28.1

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1960:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.60	No. admitted during 1960	No. on Register 31.12.60
Illness of Parents ...	13	52	14
Debilitated Children ...	3	5	3
Confinement ...	13	30	4
Illegitimacy ...	27	32	27
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	2	5	4
Parents separated ...	40	60	33
Father in H.M. Forces ...	1	3	1
Adverse housing conditions, poor financial circumstances, etc. ...	32	78	38
Total ...	131	265	124

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 ...	65	2,620	40
Debilitated Children ...	8	984	123
Confinement ...	43	2,227	52
Illegitimacy ...	59	4,820	82
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	7	745	106
Parents separated ...	100	6,766	68
Father in H.M. Forces ...	4	313	78
Adverse housing conditions ...	13	995	76
Poor financial circumstances ...	87	4,784	55
Other ...	10	753	75
Total ...	396	25,007	63

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 1960.

Assessable Income	Charge per day	Attending during 1960			
		Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley	Total
Up to £2 ...	1/6d.	84	74	79	237
£2—£5 ...	1/9d.—3/0d.	29	28	15	72
£5—£8 5s. 0d.	3/3d.—5/9d.	26	18	17	61
£8 5s. 0d.—£10	6/3d.—9/3d.	6	13	7	26
Total ...	...	145	133	118	396

(h) Nurseries and Child Minder Registrations Act, 1948

During the year 11 new child minders were registered and two registrations were cancelled.

At the end of the year there remained on the register 12 child minders registered to receive a total of not more than 43 children, and one private day nursery registered to receive not more than 25 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 46 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.

Each district midwife holds an ante-natal clinic fortnightly, either at the Central Clinic, Dallow Road, at Stopsley Welfare Centre or at Farley Hill. Structural alterations at Stopsley Welfare Centre during the year allowed arrangements to be made for clinics to be held jointly by medical practitioners and midwives at the centre. Three doctors in partnership and a single-handed practitioner are at present participating in these joint clinics, which are functioning very satisfactorily. The increased co-operation between medical practitioners and midwives is most gratifying.

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. Four hundred and eighty-two mothers attended for their first routine blood tests in 1960. Arrangements are also made, where necessary, for chest X-ray examinations. The second and smaller group consists of women who have not booked a doctor or whose medical practitioner refers them for full ante-natal care. Examinations are performed by a medical officer on the staff at periodic intervals throughout pregnancy and a post-natal examination made six weeks after delivery. Seven new patients attended for full ante-natal care. Expectant mothers seen at the Consultative Clinic and found to be suffering from any complication or abnormality necessitating a further opinion or hospital care are referred to one of the hospital ante-natal sessions, where the advice of an obstetric consultant is available.

The work of the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic is tabulated below:—

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (MIDWIVES CONSULTATIVE)
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC 1960

Number of clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of new patients:—								
Blood taking only	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	
Ante-natal care	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
							—	489
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577
Average attendances per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total number of ante-natal examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Number of post-natal examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ blood samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646
„ blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ rhesus positive cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474
„ rhesus negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
„ patients rhesus factor not available	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ W.R. and Kahn positive cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ chest X-rays arranged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ patients where abnormality found at chest X-ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The details of subsequent confinements in 1960 of mothers who attended for ante-natal care at the Local Health Authority clinic is shown in the following table:—

Number of mothers in year where no G.P. booked	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Emergency obstetrical service called	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Of 511 blood samples taken at the Central Clinic for the *first* time during pregnancy in 1960, 492 results are available. The following tables show the distribution of haemoglobin levels. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 126 or 42.1% fell below this level.

Haemoglobin level	Number of cases
45- 49%	1
50- 54%	5
55- 59%	5
60- 64%	38
65- 69%	54
70- 74%	111
75- 79%	142
80- 84%	99
85- 89%	27
90- 94%	9
95- 99%	1
All Groups	492

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 ...	19	73.4	31.6	—
13-24 ...	279	75.8	16.5	1.4
25-36 ...	178	74.1	24.1	2.8
Over 36 ...	16	66.9	43.7	12.4
Not stated	—	—	—	—

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

The establishment provides for thirteen domiciliary midwives, and for the greater part of the year the actual number on the staff was between twelve and thirteen. But during the year two midwives had maternity leave and the domiciliary midwifery service could only be maintained by the additional recruitment of part-time midwives and, for a temporary period, two pupil midwives on completion of their training. At the end of the year the staff employed was equivalent to 13.75 whole time midwives.

Pupil midwives undertaking their Part II training at the Luton Maternity Hospital continued to receive their three month district training in Luton. Nine domiciliary midwives on the staff are approved by the Central Midwives Board for the teaching of pupils. During the year 40 pupil midwives undertook their domiciliary training in Luton.

Midwives attended a new record number of 1,020 domiciliary births, representing 39% of the total registered births in Luton in 1960. The number of home visits showed an increase of 1223 over the previous year. An average of 30 visits per patient was paid.

Of the patients confined at home 867 (85%) received some form of analgesia. Analgesia was not given in 153 cases for the following reasons:—

Precipitate labour	...	...	149
Unbooked emergency	...	...	4

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1960

	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Number of deliveries attended	662	358	*1,020
Administration of Analgesia:			
Gas and Air only	157	63	220
Pethidine only	61	28	89
Pethidine and Trilene ...	91	55	146
Gas and Air and Pethidine	187	132	319
General anaesthetic ...	—	20	20
Trilene only	48	25	73
No analgesia	118	35	153
Total	662	358	*1,020

* Includes multiple and still births

Visits

Visits	DISTRICT										All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pre-natal	966	294	627	577	1,033	881	722	788	1,036	502	7,426
Labour ...	237	103	241	188	359	416	306	349	187	238	2,624
Lying-in Period ...	2,565	1,280	1,623	2,121	2,382	2,096	2,416	2,208	2,169	2,034	20,894
Totals	3,768	1,677	2,491	2,886	3,774	3,393	3,444	3,345	3,392	2,774	30,944

In addition to their home visits Health Visitors made 1,022 attendances at Child Welfare Centres.

The policy of employing State Registered Nurses to supplement the work of Health Visitors was continued and at the close of the year the staff consisted of eleven Health Visitors (one part-time) and eight State Registered Nurses (two part-time) as against an establishment of eighteen full-time Health Visitors. In addition, two student Health Visitors were in training.

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			
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
1959	2,648	7,163	376	11,294	16	16	2,394	—	23,907
1960	2,856	8,785	501	11,630	94	43	591	3	*24,503

* In addition, 1,458 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 16 cases at the request of the department. These consisted of 13 cases of neglect, 1 of ill-treatment, 1 unregistered foster child and 1 where advice was given. Forty-nine children were involved and 145 visits of supervision were made.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The staff establishment provides for 14 district nurses—12 female and 2 male. The town is divided into 12 districts, each female nurse being responsible for her own district. The male nurses, on the other hand, share the home nursing care of adult male patients throughout the whole of the town.

During the year 1,407 patients were attended by home nurses—36 fewer than in 1959. There were also 3,403 fewer visits made during the year, an average of 30 visits per patient as against 31 in the previous year.

Once again more than half the patients visited—752 (53%) were over the age of 65 years.

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED

Type of Case	District												All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Acute Medical	37	29	26	33	28	38	42	36	29	34	22	32	386
Chronic Medical	70	67	70	54	49	94	62	47	78	60	71	60	782
Surgical ...	15	23	14	14	24	10	22	16	19	8	24	33	222
Tuberculosis ...	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	14
Infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	124	119	111	102	105	142	127	101	126	103	118	129	1,407

NUMBER OF VISITS

Type of Case	District												All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Acute Medical	133	50	216	403	323	223	480	282	184	110	158	116	2,678
Chronic Medical	2,736	2,143	2,440	2,298	2,006	3,303	2,025	1,470	3,093	2,927	3,701	2,812	30,954
Surgical ...	681	371	676	514	661	412	1,017	362	840	522	648	1,199	7,903
Tuberculosis ...	130	—	19	4	119	10	—	53	—	—	54	48	437
Infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	7
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Totals ...	3,680	2,564	3,351	3,219	3,109	3,948	3,526	2,167	4,117	3,562	4,561	4,185	41,989

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 ...	—	—	—	—	8	33	—	—	—	2	12	61	116
Genito-urinary Condition ...	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	5	7	6	3	35
Neoplasm ...	—	—	—	1	14	23	—	—	—	4	21	21	84
Respiratory T.B. ...	—	1	1	1	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	11
Surgical T.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Other Respiratory Infections ...	1	—	—	4	14	20	1	1	—	4	4	28	77
Other Infections ...	—	—	3	1	4	2	—	—	4	3	4	10	31
Gastro-intestinal Disorders ...	2	1	2	10	7	11	1	5	7	10	31	31	118
Preparation for X-ray ...	—	—	1	16	39	11	—	1	3	31	50	20	172
Post Operative Treatment ...	4	2	3	17	23	32	—	1	5	17	19	29	152
Rheumatism and Arthritis ...	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	10	20	38
Blood Diseases ...	—	—	1	1	6	7	—	—	2	8	11	23	59
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	1	2	8	30	54
Accident and injuries ...	3	—	5	—	3	5	1	4	—	1	6	17	45
Senility ...	—	—	—	—	1	35	—	—	—	—	2	90	128
Skin Diseases ...	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	7	14
Gynaecology ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	8	25	46
Hemiplegia ...	—	—	—	1	12	30	—	—	1	1	13	47	105
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	5
Varicose Ulcers ...	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	10	19
Disorders of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	4	15	10	—	—	—	5	4	4	42
Other Conditions ...	5	—	2	2	10	10	3	—	2	3	7	9	53
Total ...	16	4	19	60	169	266	6	13	36	113	219	486	1,407

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 ...	281	48	25	—	4	358
Chronic Medical ...	141	136	121	53	87	538
Surgical ...	44	71	36	8	29	188
Tuberculosis ...	2	5	4	1	1	13
Infectious Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Other ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	469	262	186	62	121	1,100

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

(a) *Smallpox*

For the second year in succession there has been an increase in the number of primary vaccinations. The 1,918 persons vaccinated is the highest total since compulsory vaccination ceased in 1948. The increase in vaccination of children under one year coincides with an increase in the number of births, but the percentage of 49% of the total births for 1960 also shows a marked rise over previous years.

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination	1,256	63	59	80	154	1,612
Re-vaccination ...	—	1	9	42	254	306
Totals ...	1,256	64	68	122	408	1,918

(b) *Poliomyelitis*

Following the urgent demand of previous years by the public for poliomyelitis vaccination, the year 1960 was relatively quiet. Only an additional 4,396 persons completed the course of two or more injections, and of these 2,956 were aged 26 years or over.

It is now estimated that 29,470 persons in the 0-25 year age group have received two or more doses of vaccine.

Age at 31.12.60	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	319	783	1,170	1,459	1,449	6,771	7,415	10,104	29,470
Estimated population	10,155					9,216	10,840	17,387	47,598
Percentage ...	51 %					73.4 %	68.4 %	58.1 %	61.9 %

Immunisation

Immunisation against Diphtheria or Whooping Cough may be carried out separately or it may be combined. In the case of Whooping Cough alone or Whooping Cough/Diphtheria combined, immunisation is usually carried out when the child is 5-6 months old, whereas for Diphtheria alone it is not carried out until the child is at least 8 months old.

It follows, therefore, that the artificially acquired immunity of children born in 1960 against these specific infections can at the most only approximate to 30-35% of the total births. The figure for immunisation against Diphtheria of children born in Luton in 1960 was 20.4%.

The number of children receiving immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough again shows an increase over previous years, although the population under 15 years who have received a course of Diphtheria immunisation remains at approximately 75%.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics	...	...	...	426
No. of children immunised at clinics				
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	190
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1,123
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	6
				— 1,319
No. of children immunised by general practitioners				
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	26
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1,119
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	10
				— 1,155
Total number of children protected against Diphtheria	...	...	...	2,458
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2,258
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools	...	...	...	17
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	...	...	...	133
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	...	...	...	559
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	...	296
Total number of re-inforcing courses	...	...	...	988

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1960

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-15 years	Over 15 years	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	1,746	410	48	31	36	137	49	1	2,458
Reinforcing Courses	—	—	—	2	25	860	99	2	988

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1960.

Age group	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total under 15
Estimated percentage immunised ...	24.1 %	84.3 %	76.8 %	75.2 %

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.60 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1959	1-4 1955-1958	5-9 1950-1954	10-14 1945-1949	Total Under 15
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1956-1960 ...	498	6,805	5,911	470	13,684
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955 or earlier ...	—	—	1,859	7,168	9,027
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	2,436	7,719	20,056		30,211
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	20.4 %	88.1 %	31.8 %		45.2 %

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year a total of 939 households received home help assistance. This is the highest number of cases assisted in any one year in Luton since the inception of the National Health Service Act in 1948 and shows an increase of 80 over the previous year.

By far the greatest demand came once again from the aged persons. In this group there were 480 cases representing 51% of all families assisted, and the number of hours of assistance provided (75,462) was 73% of the whole. In addition 325 of these have received help for a period longer than twelve months. The requirements of old people are, however, usually minimal and in the majority of the cases home help assistance for two half days per week meets the needs of most cases.

In keeping with the rise in domiciliary confinements in recent years there has also been a corresponding increase in demand for home help assistance in maternity cases and the total of 242 for 1960 is an increase of 32 over the previous year. In contrast to old people, 92 of the patients confined at home required assistance of thirty hours or more per week.

Of the total 939 cases assisted, 314 received home help assistance free, 205 were assessed cases and the remaining 420 paid full cost for the service.

The following table shows the increasing demands made on the service during recent years:—

Year	Preg. and Conf.		Tub.		Chron. Illness		Hosp. or Ex-Hosp.		Emerg. Illness		Aged Persons		Total	
	*C	*H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H
1956	170	7,832	11	1,147	38	7,816	76	4,082	104	5,320	335	53,781	734	79,978
1957	169	7,456	5	452	50	7,692	85	5,281	123	7,720	344	59,205	776	87,806
1958	166	7,665	2	340	30	5,414	75	2,366	97	6,148	402	69,661	772	91,594
1959	210	9,432	2	201	34	6,007	57	3,364	103	2,809	453	73,961	859	95,774
1960	242	10,537	1	164	48	8,761	73	3,399	95	4,802	480	75,462	939	103,125

* C = Cases

* H = Hours

Cases being served at beginning of 1960	...	387
Cases commenced during year	...	552
Cases discontinued during year	...	502
Cases being served at end of 1960	...	437

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	19	24	86	21	92	242	25.8
Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
Chronic Illness ...	38	6	4	—	—	48	5.1
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	55	16	2	—	—	73	7.8
Emergency, or other Illness	64	16	14	—	1	95	10.1
Aged Persons ...	454	22	3	1	—	480	51.1
Total ...	631	84	109	22	93	939	—
Percentage of whole ...	67.2	8.9	11.6	2.3	10.0	—	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	233	9	—	—	—	242
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chronic Illness ...	2	9	6	5	26	48
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	32	33	6	1	1	73
Emergency, or Other Illness	45	39	7	4	—	95
Aged Persons ...	40	35	30	50	325	480
Total ...	352	125	49	60	353	939
Percentage of whole ...	37.5	13.3	5.2	6.4	37.6	100.0

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	242	568	2.3 weeks	10,537	18.5 hours
Tuberculous ...	1	40	40.0 weeks	164	4.1 hours
Chronic Illness	48	1,445	3.1 weeks	8,761	6.0 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	73	606	8.3 weeks	3,399	5.6 hours
Emergency or other Illness	95	727	7.6 weeks	4,802	6.6 hours
Aged Persons	480	15,264	31.8 weeks	75,462	4.9 hours
Total ...	939	18,650	19.9 weeks	103,125	5.5 hours

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.	296	25	—	13	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	338
Others under £5	—	118	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126
£5-£6	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
£6-£7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
£7-£9	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
£9-£10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	5
£10 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	22
Income not disclosed	—	—	181	—	—	57	—	—	98	—	—	16	—	—	65	417
Total ...	296	171	181	14	6	57	2	5	98	1	2	16	1	21	68	939

Number of cases in which full fee was not charged:

- (a) Maternity cases ... 39
 (b) Tuberculous cases ... 1
 (c) Other cases ... 479

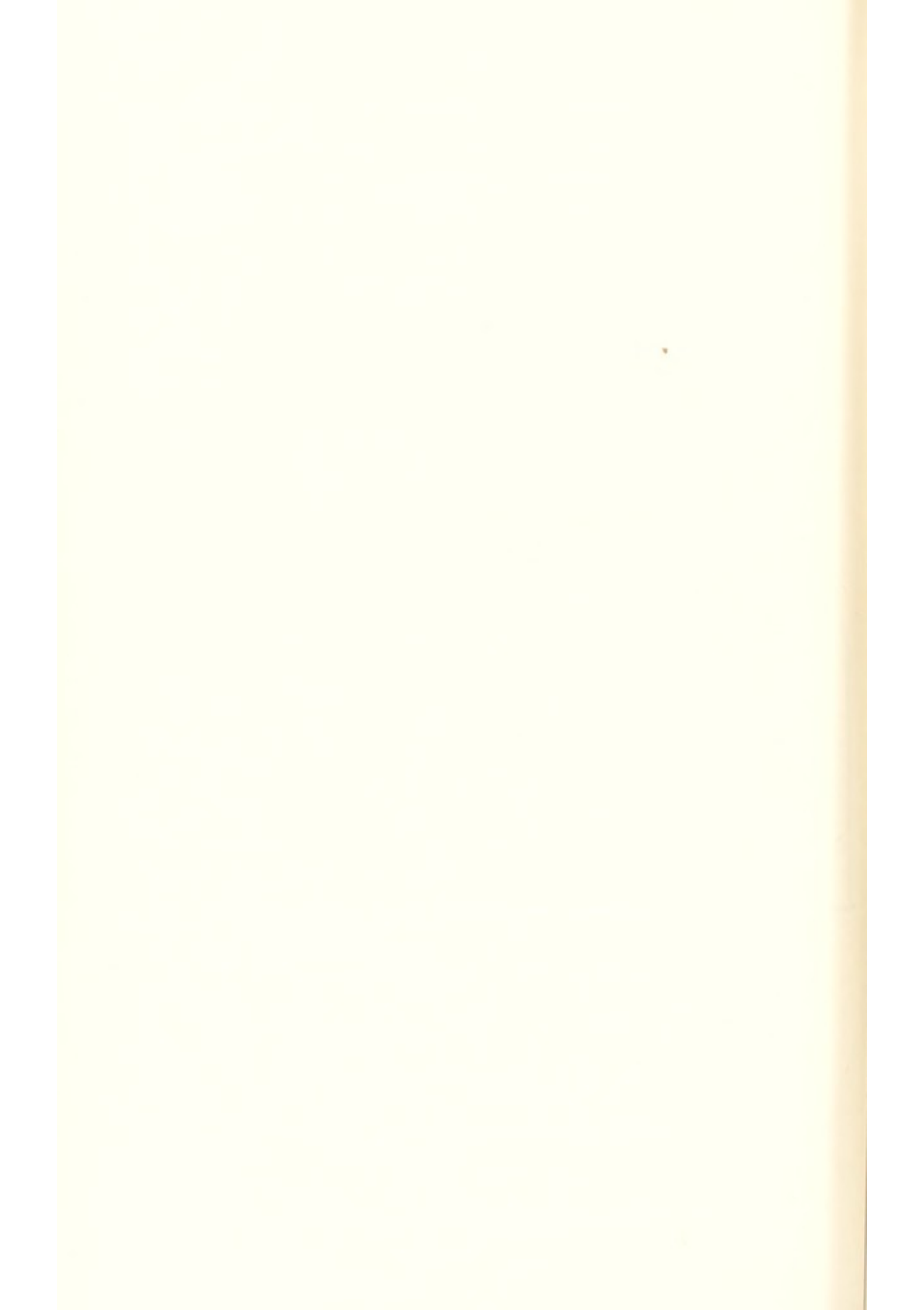
— Total ... 519

Cost to local authority of assessed cases ... £11,763

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

- Full-time ... 26
 Part-time ... 69 Total ... 95

Night Sitters-up attended 11 cases on 37 occasions during the year.



**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

REPORT

of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
63-69 Guildford Street,
LUTON.

February, 1961.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For many years the power given to Local Authorities to exercise control over caravan dwellings has been inadequate. The unsuitable siting of caravans in Luton, the occupation of converted public transport vehicles and caravans never intended as dwellings, the overcrowding and lack of suitable amenities have all caused the Borough Council much anxiety. Immediately after the war it was thought that the use of caravans in towns for permanent living would cease within a few years, or at least that the number would diminish as more houses became available, but this has not been the case. Nor has the attempt to control sites by granting short-term planning permission had the desired effect. The power of local authorities for controlling caravan sites has now been considerably strengthened by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The planning aspect was considered by the Highways and Planning Committee after visiting 33 sites and the Council resolved to grant development permission for only 8 of them. The Public Health Committee before issuing licences for private sites considered the model standards for permanent residential caravan sites and decided that these standards should apply where practicable. The provision of a Corporation site to accommodate nearly 200 caravans is now under consideration.

Itinerant caravan dwellers are still a problem at certain times of the year. Almost invariably as they are forced to leave a site, steps have to be taken to clean the land which has been fouled and upon which rubbish has been deposited. Their numbers are, however, gradually being reduced as the land which they frequent is progressively being used for building purposes.

Meat inspection of all animals slaughtered in the town continues to be maintained. The marked reduction of tuberculosis in cattle found at the time of meat inspection ever since the introduction of the Government's eradication plan is worthy of special attention (Page 80). The scheme to provide a new Municipal Abattoir has progressed favourably. A site has been acquired, plans have been approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and tenders have been accepted. The new premises are expected to be ready for use during 1962.

The Council's second clearance programme of unfit houses to cover the next five years was commenced and during 1960 action was taken for the closing or demolition of 95 houses. The new programme submitted to the Minister includes 500 houses, but many of them are isolated properties and will have to be treated individually. This number might also have to be increased before the five years have expired because some of the Council's prefabricated houses are now reaching the stage where they should be replaced by traditional houses. It is difficult to estimate the useful remaining life of these temporary dwellings, but already about 20 of them have reached a stage of unfitness.

On 1st October the Council's first Smoke Control Area became operative and the reaction of the public generally was favourable. By the end of the year all but a few of the domestic firegrates which needed conversion had been adapted and all occupiers were using smokeless fuel.

As in previous years, there have been staff changes. Two Inspectors left, one to take up an appointment as a lecturer at the College of Technology. Both vacancies were filled, one by a newly qualified Inspector trained in the Department.

I wish again to record my thanks to the Inspectors and clerical staff 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 122,880. 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.—1,308.9 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 20th June, 1960, when 14.8 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 32.47 inches, the wettest day being 11th August, 1960, when 1.09 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 81°F., recorded on 18th June, 1960, and the minimum temperature was 21°F., recorded on 14th January, 1960.

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.

	1959	1960
	<i>million</i>	<i>million</i>
	<i>gallons</i>	<i>gallons</i>
(1) Estimated total consumption for Borough ...	2,349	2,523
(2) Estimated unmetered consumption for Borough ...	1,384	1,492
(3) Estimated metered consumption for Borough ...	965	1,031
(4) Average Chlorination rate ...	0.25 p.p.m.	0.25 p.p.m.

"Based upon the Registrar-General's estimated population for the Borough of Luton of 122,880 for 30th June, 1960, the above figures represent an average daily consumption per capita as under (corresponding figures for 1959 in parentheses):—

	<i>gallons per head</i>
	<i>per day</i>
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes ...	33.4 (31.5)
Metered trade purposes ...	23.0 (21.9)
Total ...	56.4 (53.4)

"By the Luton Water Order, 1960, the Statutory limits of supply of the Luton Water Company were extended at October 1st, 1960, to include the Statutory Area of the Dunstable Water Undertaking. The Statutory Area of the Company now comprises the Boroughs of Luton and Dunstable and the parishes of Totternhoe, Houghton Regis, Hyde, and parts of the parishes

of Toddington, Sundon, Streatley, Kensworth and Caddington of the Luton Rural District Council. The total number of consumers at June 30th, 1960, was estimated to be 159,130.

"Additionally two small bulk supplies are afforded by the Company:—

			<i>Average daily quantity gallons</i>	
			1959	1960
Luton R.D.C. (Barton and Streatley)	...	...	46,600	30,000
Lee Valley Water Co. (Putteridge)	...	...	3,600	3,900

"For all purposes the daily output of the Company averaged 9.2 million gallons per day—including Dunstable—in 1960 (8.45 in 1959), which is to be compared with the safe yield of 9.25 m.g.d. In other words development has now caught up with resources.

Resources and Future Development

"After very considerable delays the Luton Water Order, 1961, was made in January, 1961, authorising the abstraction of nett amount of some 1.2 m.g.d. from the Bow Bridge site. The date of the Order becoming operative is still contingent upon the procedure of Section 8 of the First Schedule to the Water Act, 1945, and it is anticipated that a supply from this source cannot be made available until the beginning of 1962.

"The Company is also drilling a trial bore-hole to the Lower Greensand at Leagrave Common, Luton, which, if successful, will be the subject of an application to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for authority to establish permanent works. It is anticipated that a yield of about 1 m.g.d. may be obtainable from this source but it is unlikely that it will be available until late in 1962.

"In association with other water undertakers, the Water Company have deposited the Great Ouse Water Bill this Parliamentary Session. As envisaged this Bill, if successful, will ensure adequate Water supplies for all foreseeable requirements in the Luton–Dunstable district for the next forty years or so. If the Bill is accepted by Parliament it seems likely that the earliest date when water may be expected from the Ouse is 1966–7. In view of the rapid development which is proceeding in the area, and despite the minor augmentations which the Company have in hand, it appears that the period until the Ouse source becomes available is likely to be one of considerable difficulty.

Distribution

"During 1960, some eight miles of distribution mains have been laid in the Luton section of the Company's area, at the following sites:—

Lewsey Farm Estate	High Street, Leagrave	Richmond Hill
Matlock Crescent	The Crest	Arundel Road
Staveley Road	Whipperley Ring	Green Lane
Jillifer Road	Halfway Estate	Old Bedford Road
Limbury Mead Estate	Highfield Estate	Stopsley Way Estate
Macauley Road	Bunyans Close	Eaton Green Road
Gooseberry Hill	Birch Green Close	Felstead Way
Birchin Grove	Westmoreland Avenue	Wendover
Deep Denes Estate	Vincent Road	Bramingham Road

Sampling of Water

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

Plumbo-Solvency

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

The following is a copy of the Public Analyst's latest report on the mains supply submitted by the Luton Water Company on 13th December, 1960:—

- No. 1/199 Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Unchlorinated.
- No. 2/199 Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Chlorinated.
- No. 3/199 Runley Wood, Chalk, Chlorinated.
- No. 4/199 Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 2.
- No. 5/199 Friars Wash, Chalk, Chlorinated.
- No. 6/199 Friars Wash, Chalk, Unchlorinated.
- No. 7/199 Periwinkle Lane, Chalk, Chlorinated.
- No. 8/199 Periwinkle Lane, Chalk, Unchlorinated.
- No. 9/199 Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 1.

Chemical Analysis

				<i>Parts per 100,000</i>				
				<i>No. 1</i>	<i>No. 3</i>	<i>No. 4</i>	<i>No. 6</i>	<i>No. 8</i>
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0052	0.0110	0.0008	0.0006	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0044	0.0060	0.0016	0.0002	0.0004
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	...	...	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.008	0.010
Nitrites (p.p.m.)	...	...	...	0.001	nil	nil	nil	nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	1.231	0.607	0.287	0.748	0.824
Chlorine	...	...	...	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
Hardness, Total	...	...	...	34.4	46.4	20.7	29.4	30.2
Hardness, Permanent	...	...	...	9.0	16.9	3.6	1.9	6.6
Total Solids	...	...	...	44.4	59.6	25.8	34.8	36.8
pH Value	...	...	...	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
Sulphate as SO ₄	...	...	...	5.2	15.9	4.5	1.1	2.6
Iron as Fe (p.p.m.)	...	...	...	nil	1.00	nil	0.03	0.01

All the samples were clear, colourless and free from smell.

A microscopical examination revealed the presence of some mineral fragments and organic debris.

Bacteriological Examination

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Bacillus Coli per 100 mls. ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37°C. ...	nil	nil	nil	1	nil
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 48 hours at 37°C. ...	nil	1	2	1	nil
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22°C. ...	30	15	nil	nil	nil
	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	
Bacillus Coli per 100 mls. ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37°C. ...	2	nil	1	nil	
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 48 hours at 37°C. ...	2	nil	1	nil	
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22°C. ...	1	nil	1	2	

Opinion

These waters are in satisfactory condition and quite suitable for all dietetic purposes.

Fluorine in Water Supplies

The water supply of the Borough is derived from a number of wells in which the natural fluorine content varies. Generally, the amount present in the Town Water is between 0.05 and 0.1 parts per million, and this is less than the proportion now considered to be needed for the prevention of dental caries.

The recommended proportion of fluorine is about 1.0 parts per million and this amount must be subjected to careful control to maintain this 'dose' within quite narrow limits of variation, which are capable of being controlled in a water supply.

Routine Sampling

No. of samples of treated water going into supply submitted by Local Authority for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service for free chlorine and Bacillus Coli ...	189
Number of samples of water obtained from:—	
Crescent Road Pumping Station	68
Runley Wood Pumping Station	71
Friars Wash Supply	42
Other Sources	8
	—
Untreated Private Well Water	3
	189

Classified results of the above samples:—

	Mains Water	Well Water
Class 1—Highly satisfactory	187	2
Class 2—Satisfactory	—	—
Class 3—Suspicious	2	—
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. All were satisfactory with the exception of two samples obtained from a standpipe serving a caravan site. Repeat sampling, preceded by sterilisation of the tap, proved satisfactory and demonstrated that the pollution had arisen from the tap during sampling.

During the year one of the two houses served by private wells became vacant although two caravans within the grounds continued to use this source of supply. A sample of this water was reported as satisfactory by the Public Health Laboratory, as was one additional sample submitted to the Public Analyst. Of two samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory from the other private well, one was found to be unsatisfactory. Two further samples sent to the Public Analyst were also found to be unsuitable for dietetic purposes. In view of the building development taking place in the area the bungalow has a very short probable life and replacement of the well with mains water appeared unjustified in view of the relatively high cost involved. Accordingly the owner/occupier of the bungalow was advised that no water should be used for drinking without being boiled and an undertaking to this effect was obtained.

Number of dwellings supplied from piped water mains direct to the houses	39,616
Number of houses sharing piped water supplies	72
Number of dwellings supplied from wells	1

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

Two cesspools were abolished and one constructed during the year. At the 31st December, 1960, there were 112 in use in the Borough.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant as and when required. Four hundred and ninety-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 is still troublesome. During the year 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 1960 the weight of all refuse dealt with at the tip was 85,976 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 290.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	1,058*
Primary Inspections:—					<i>No. of visits</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT					
Dwelling houses on complaint	...	...	...	...	1,246
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	...	...	...	...	65
Own observation	...	...	...	...	41
Other premises	...	...	...	...	63
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	100
Vermin, insects and other pests	...	...	...	...	163
Drainage	...	...	...	...	419
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	439
Offices	...	...	...	...	1
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	2
Noise abatement	...	...	...	...	1
HOUSING ACTS					
Reconditioning	...	...	...	...	1
Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	67
Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	67
Certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	22
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	26
Housing application visits	...	...	...	...	51
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	183
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	140
FOOD PREMISES					
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	61
Canteens and mobile canteens	...	...	...	...	187
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	646
Public houses	...	...	...	...	38
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	44
Butchers	...	...	...	...	140
Fried fish	...	...	...	...	28
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	584
Market	...	...	...	...	21
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	38
Food storage premises	...	...	...	...	144
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	280
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	1,627
Dairies	...	...	...	...	230
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	116
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	135
Visits to obtain water samples	...	...	...	...	180
Visits to obtain utensil swabs	...	...	...	...	23
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION					
Contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	58
Visits to above	...	...	...	...	80
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	9
Boiler-house inspections	...	...	...	...	41
Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus	...	...	...	...	532

* This figure does not include 602 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

DRAINAGE

Reconstructed	39
Tested	66
Exposed	35
Repaired	38
Inspection chambers inserted	9
" " repaired	6
New inspection chamber covers provided	13
Gullies renewed	8
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	13
W.Cs. repaired	45
" reconstructed	1
New W.C. pans provided	31
Private drains unstopped	133
Combined drains unstopped	256
Cisterns repaired or renewed	30
Guttering repaired or renewed	81
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	44
Rain water pipes and sink waste pipes disconnected	3
Sinks renewed	4
Sink waste pipes repaired, renewed or trapped	29
Cesspools replaced by main drainage	2
Pail closet removed	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Animals kept prejudicial to health	2
Accumulation of refuse	35
Brickwork or pointings	62
Rendering repaired or renewed	11
Dampness remedied	77
Fireplaces and stoves repaired or renewed	29
Flooring	33
Skirting boards repaired	10
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	66
Sash cords renewed	42
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	45
Chimney stacks repaired	11
" pots renewed	6
Roofs made watertight	132
Ceilings repaired	35
Wall plaster renewed	69
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	3
Water supply reinstated or made sufficient	2
Passages paved	5
Filthy premises cleansed	7
Disinfestations carried out	95
Disinfections carried out	5
Miscellaneous	82

HOUSING ACT

Rent book made to comply with Housing Acts	1
Overcrowding abated	2
Houses let in lodgings	13

TOTAL 1,767

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1959 ...	17	17
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 24	87	87
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39	28	25
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45	3	3
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 47	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93	26	22
	162	154

No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1960 8

There were five cases involving 15 houses, where the Corporation, having served Notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which were not complied with, found it necessary to carry out the works in default. Both were in respect of drainage defects, the costs of the works totalling £28 11s. 4d. were duly recovered.

The maintenance of sewers vested in the Corporation (formerly combined drains) again caused considerable work during the year. Repairs to drainage systems of this type serving 75 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Borough Engineer's Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Parks Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Luton Water Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

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 seventy such references were made during the year.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 33 caravan sites within the Borough and most of them are unauthorised or with planning permission about to expire. The sites were visited by the Highways and Planning Committee and consideration was

given to applications for development permission under the new Act. It was resolved that development permission should be issued only in respect of eight sites.

Authorisation for the service of 15 enforcement notices and 10 discontinuance notices were given. These decisions were subject to approval by the County Planning Authority and at the year end were being considered by that body.

The Council's proposal to establish a Municipal Caravan Site to house all the vans likely to be displaced by the foregoing action was being prepared at 31st December.

The Public Health Committee considered 23 applications for site licences and authorised the issue of certain licences in respect of those sites which had received planning permission. Two applications for licences were deferred for six months as it is intended that the sites will close down when the Municipal site becomes available.

Licences are to be granted subject to conditions based upon model standards framed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	84
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	29
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Articles disinfected by steam	...	...	...	...	...	72
Articles disinfected by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	242
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	76
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	108

Six hundred and ninety-eight library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	228
Articles disinfested by steam	...	...	...	...	...	110
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	48
Wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	158

During disinfestation of premises the vermin encountered comprised a typical assortment of the more common domestic insects. Surprisingly, in view of the wet summer, the record number of wasps' nests treated in 1959 was exceeded, possibly as a result of the service having become more widely known.

On five 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 infestation by the larvae of the common furniture beetle (wood-worm) was reported, treatment with a proprietary insecticide was carried out. In this connection five premises involving six rooms were treated. Effective treatment of serious infestations is however a long process involving high labour costs. The service rendered by the Department is therefore designed rather as a first-aid treatment, advice being rendered to the occupier on the measures needed for complete eradication.

Twenty-eight infestations by bed bugs were found during the year, compared with 35 in 1959. In all instances disinfestation was carried out by the use of liquid vermicide.

The following table shows the number of premises and rooms dealt with during 1960:—

	Number of Premises		Number of Rooms	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Number of Council Houses ...	7	7	12	12
Number of other Houses ...	21	21	49	49
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out prior to removal from Clearance Areas, etc., into new Council Houses ...	—	—	—	—
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Corporation Disinfesting Officer ...	28	28	61	61
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Occupants or Contractors ...	—	—	—	—
Number of complaints of infestation received ...	28	28	61	61

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The baiting and poisoning treatment of sewers for rat infestation which was commenced in December, 1959, was completed in April. Warfarin baits in stockinette packages were again used following the highly successful treatment carried out the previous year. One thousand, four hundred and seventy manholes were treated. There were 272 complete and 279 partial takes.

All cases of rat and mice infestations were again treated by anti-blood coagulant rodenticide and again gave highly satisfactory results. There are few sites in the Borough which are subject to frequent rat infestation but these have been visited regularly and at no time did the infestations get out of hand. The number of rats on the Corporation Refuse Tip again remained small.

An analysis of the work is detailed below:—

		Com- plaints received	No. of premises involved	Treatment com- pleted	Treatment in progress
Private Dwellings	{ Rats Mice	304 147	500 149	504 145	12 9
Business Premises	{ Rats Mice	68 83	62 94	64 96	3 2
Totals	{ Rats Mice	372 230	562 243	568 241	15 11

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 4,982 visits. Twenty-four 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 1960, the following numbers attended:—

						<i>Waller Street Baths</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Swimmers ...	...	...	...	...	...	56,453	67,356
Spectators ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,560	4,777
Clubs ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,794	—
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,021	15,759
Total Swimmers and Spectators						88,828	87,892
Slipper Baths ...	...	...	...	...	...	54,463	
Total Attendances						143,291	

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

There are three swimming pools in the Borough, two open air and one indoor bath. One of the former belongs to the Luton High School. Water from the town's mains supply is used in the pools, each of which has a circulation system and is equipped with rapid sand filtration. Complete circulation is effected in each pool in a 4-4½ hour period, and the water is completely changed annually. Break-point chlorination is employed in each case.

Fifty-eight samples of baths water were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Borough Chemist for examination and all were satisfactory. At no time during the season was trouble experienced in maintaining a satisfactory free chlorine content as occurred in the previous year.

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. A total of seven inspections was made.

During the visits of the pleasure fair to the Borough, supervision of the sanitary arrangements and the food stalls was maintained. All stalls from which food is sold are provided with adequate washing facilities, including soap, towels and nail brushes.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Following the Public Inquiry held on behalf of the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 15th December, 1959, the Luton (No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1959, was confirmed and came into operation on 1st October, 1960. The reaction of householders in the area has been generally favourable, the increased heat output and cleanliness in use of the smokeless fuels being frequently commented upon.

The results of further experimental work on the nature of air pollution have recently been published in a paper by F. P. Williams, of the Warren Spring Laboratory of the D.S.I.R., which contains the following observations:—

“From the wide variations in the concentrations of air pollutants observed at different sites within the same town and within towns of similar size, it would appear that air pollution is affected by conditions peculiar to a small local area and not by the larger area of the town as a whole. As such, the air pollution problem can be just as serious in any small town as in any large town. Conversely reduction in emission in a relatively small area may be expected to bring about a local reduction in pollution. Thus, the pollution at any given spot in a town depends primarily on the amount of pollution put into the air within a small area round it, say $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius, but only to a small degree on drift from areas outside. The domestic contribution to smoke pollution measured at low level has been estimated at over 80% for most urban areas. Therefore the smoke pollution at any point is dependent upon the density of population and its coal consumption.” These findings add purpose to the aim of the progressive introduction of Smoke Control Areas in Luton.

During the year, advice to industrialists has continued and consultations have been held with National Coal Board officials in respect of specific problems. One Certificate of Exemption under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act was issued in respect of one boilerhouse where it is not practicable to comply with the Act. Proposals are in hand for a new boilerhouse in connection with a major rebuilding scheme. The introduction of more diesel locomotives on the railways has further contributed to a reduction of pollution.

The table below gives a summary of the work carried out under the Clean Air Act during the year:—

Number of contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	46
Number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	84

Number of visits to boilerhouses	30
Number of boiler plants and furnaces fully surveyed	4
Number of smoke observations made and recorded	9
Number of visits to premises in the Luton (No. 1) Smoke Control Area	797
Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	20
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	21
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations ...	481
Number of lectures given	10

The requirement that new boiler or furnace installations must be notified to the Local Authority was an innovation introduced in the Clean Air Act. There is either a widespread ignorance of its existence or it is conveniently forgotten, and considerable trouble is necessary to ensure that new installations are duly notified. It is hoped that as the provision becomes more widely known, architects, engineers and builders will notify such work as a matter of course. Fifteen notifications were received during the year.

Industrial boiler plant in the Borough was generally operated to comply with the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. Contraventions were however noted in 20 cases and notices were served or arrangements made. In one case formal notice of excessive smoke emission was given and the Public Health Committee resolved that a warning should be issued. Twenty-one infringements were found constituting smoke nuisances under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act. Appropriate action resulted in the abatement of these nuisances.

The conversion of appliances within the Smoke Control Area was virtually completed by the end of the year, the major portion of this work being carried out following notification of the owners. However, 50 formal notices were served and 19 of these had been complied with by 31st December, the remaining work being in hand. One contravention of the Smoke Control Order was found, a notice being served requiring the occupier to burn only authorised fuel. This was complied with.

The four Atmospheric Pollution 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, Warren Spring Laboratory, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Stevenage, for inclusion in the National Bulletin which is published monthly.

The 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 Stevenage for inclusion in the National Bulletin.

Results for the relevant period and for the previous year are shown on pages 63 to 67. The graph on page 67 illustrates the results from the volumetric apparatus and demonstrates effectively the pollution put into the town's atmosphere during the winter heating season.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS

DEPOSITED MATTER
EXPRESSED AS
TONS PER SQUARE MILE
PER MONTH

1958-1959

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
Summer Average April-Sept. 1958 ...	16.99	12.37	10.95
Winter Average Oct. 1958-Mar. 1959	17.25	12.94	10.42
Year's Average ...	17.12	12.66	10.69

1959-1960

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
Summer Average April-Sept., 1959 ...	14.19	14.05	13.20
Winter Average Oct. 1959-Mar. 1960	23.48	19.09	14.68
Year's Average ...	18.84	16.57	13.94

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

1958-1959

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Con-naught Road
Summer Average April-Sept. '58	1.23	0.87	0.79	1.09
Winter Average Oct. '58-Mar. '59	2.43	1.15	1.67	2.42
Year's Average	1.83	1.01	1.23	1.76

1959-1960

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Con-naught Road
Summer Average April-Sept. '59	1.02	0.39	0.50	0.95
Winter Average Oct. '59-Mar. '60	1.75	0.97	1.55	2.72
Year's Average	1.39	0.68	1.03	1.84

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

1958-1959

	Suspended Matter	Sulphur Dioxide
Summer Average April-Sept. 1958 ...	1.7	1.1
Winter Average Oct. 1958-Mar. 1959	11.5	3.9
Year's Average ...	6.6	2.5

1959-1960

	Suspended Matter	Sulphur Dioxide
Summer Average April-Sept. 1959 ...	3.8	1.4
Winter Average Oct. 1959-Mar. 1960	11.8	3.8
Year's Average ...	7.8	2.6

Deposited Matter (tons per sq. mile per month)
Jan.—Dec., 1960

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
January	19.45	15.24	27.91
February	17.52	15.00	11.18
March	28.71	19.52	11.41
April	14.00	13.25	7.42
May	16.00	12.86	11.96
June	14.38	26.70	12.60
July	17.62	14.85	30.41
August	14.34	16.18	17.34
September	19.24	19.05	17.83
October	29.66	17.87	19.30
November	16.74	21.75	18.30
December	20.33	23.64	13.79

Sulphur Compounds by Lead Peroxide Method
(milligrams SO₃/day/100 cm²)
Jan.—Dec., 1960

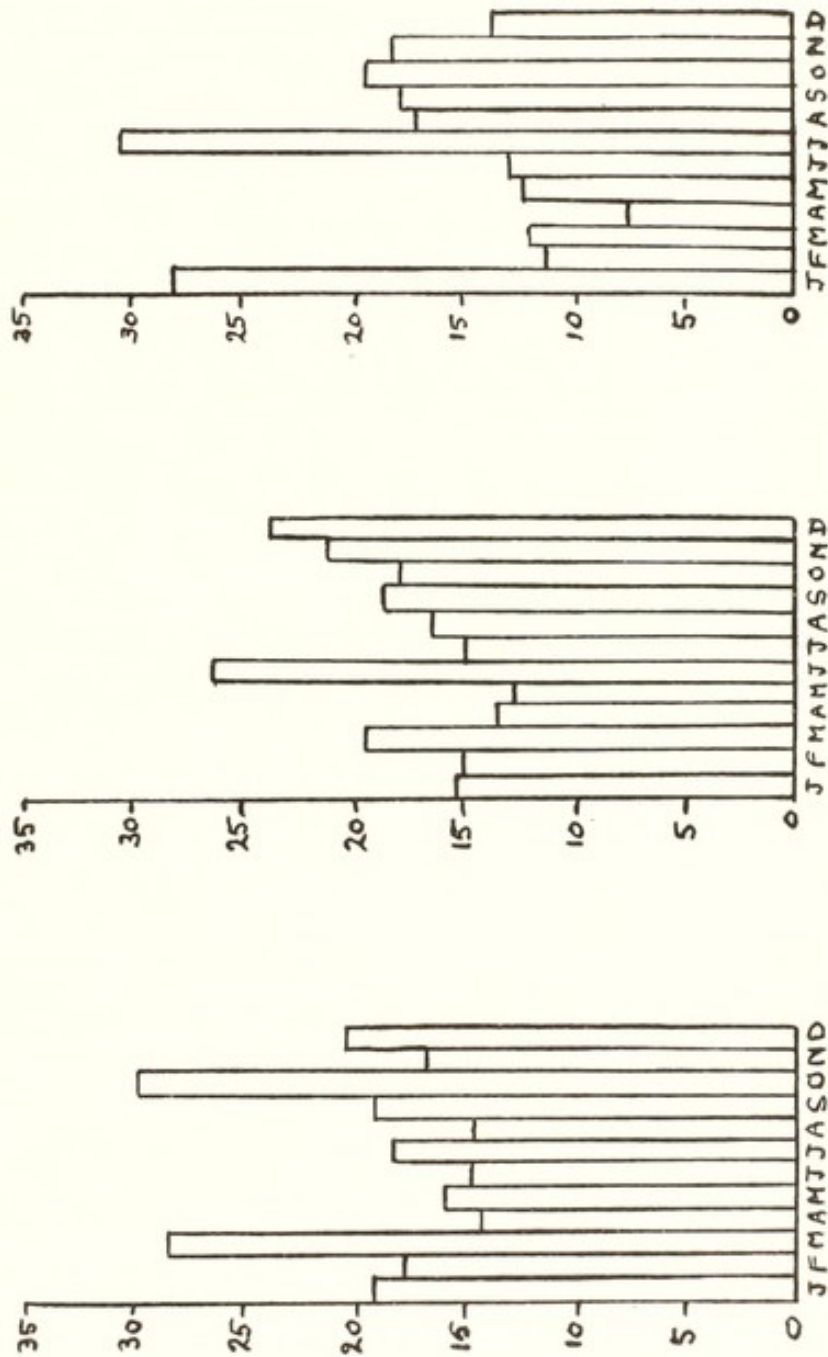
	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
January	2.57	1.07	1.66	2.62
February	2.52	1.52	2.12	3.09
March	1.22	0.61	1.43	0.78
April	1.49	0.84	0.87	0.34
May	0.80	0.44	0.48	2.12
June	0.65	0.44	0.51	1.69
July	0.95	0.76	0.38	0.79
August	0.51	0.41	0.38	1.75
September	1.15	0.47	0.77	2.17
October	2.18	0.58	1.12	2.32
November	2.07	—*	1.31	3.93
December	4.25	1.39	2.29	4.90

* Porcelain candle broken—no result.

Summer Averages 1960.

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
Deposited Matter (tons/sq. mile/month)	15.93	17.15	16.26	—
Sulphur Compounds (milligrams SO ₃ /day/100 cm ² .)	0.93	0.56	0.57	1.48

1960
MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE
TOWN HALL BEECH HILL HIGH SCHOOL



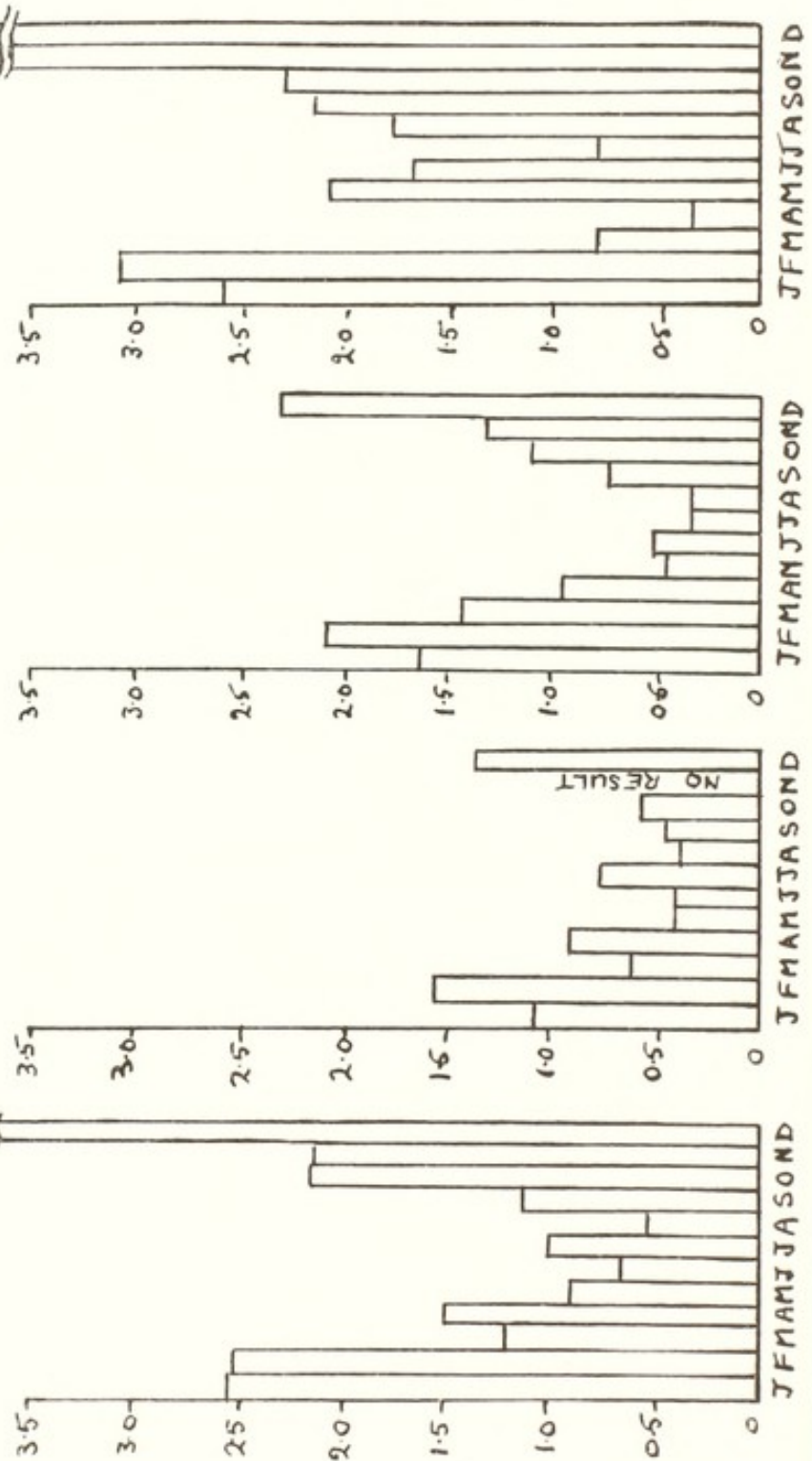
TONS/SQ. MILE/MONTH

1960
SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
TOWN HALL BEECH HILL HIGH SCHOOL CONNAUGHT ROAD

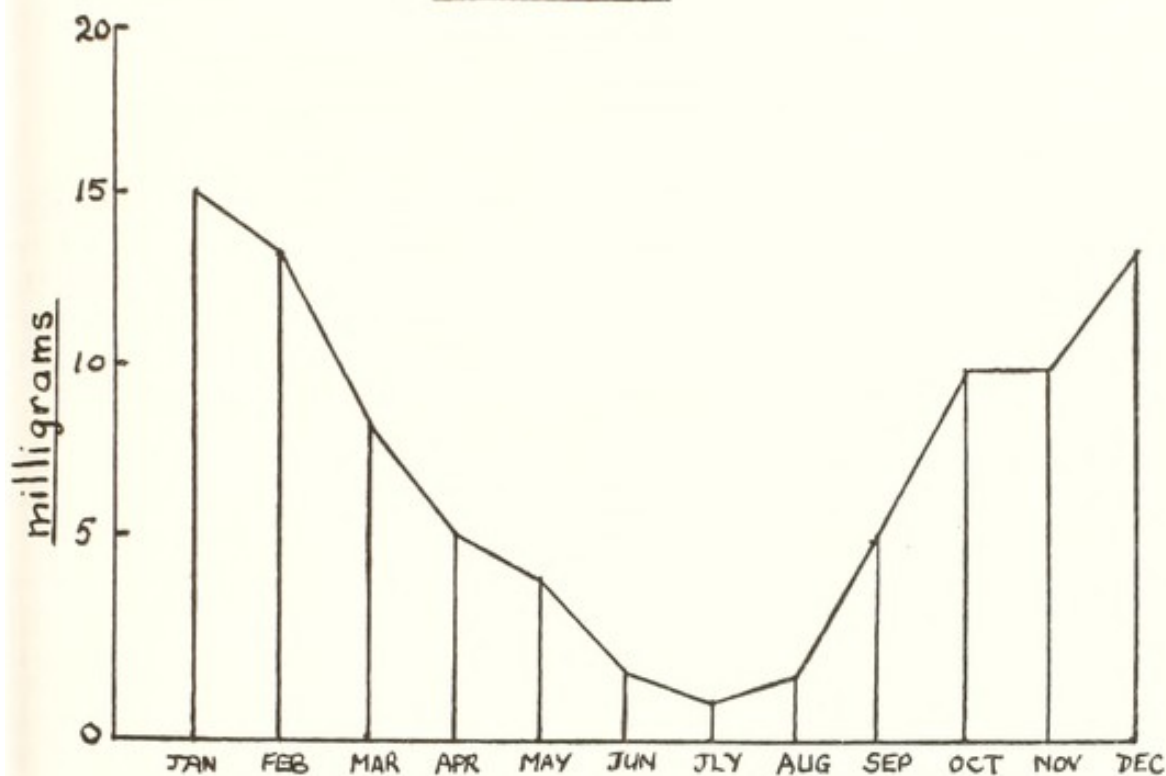
4.25

3.43 4.90

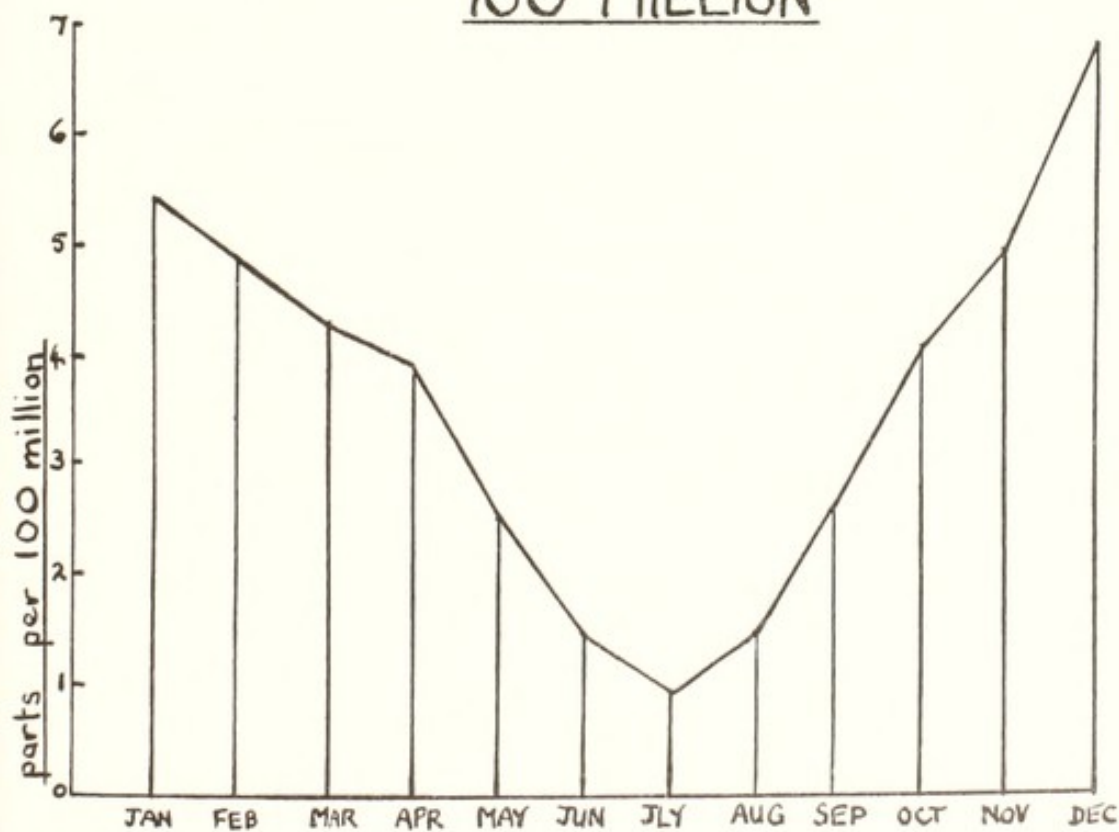
SO₂ IN MG/DAY/100 SQ.CM.



SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED
AS MILLIGRAMS PER 100 CUBIC
METRES



SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY THE VOLUMETRIC
METHOD EXPRESSED AS PARTS PER
100 MILLION



SHOPS ACT, 1950

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

Four visits were paid to shop premises during 1960, investigating the sanitation and environmental conditions.

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, nine visits were paid to the five premises so licensed to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are two premises registered under the provisions of this Act. Five visits were paid to these premises and for the purpose of taking samples under the Act.

Five samples were procured and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. One was found to contain a high chlorine content, but a repeat sample proved satisfactory.

LICENSING OF WASTE FOOD PLANTS

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Regulations, 1957, places upon Local Authorities the responsibility of inspecting and licensing waste food boiler plants. Three plants are licensed by the Corporation for this purpose and 14 visits were paid during the year to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The two offensive trades were conducted satisfactorily during the year and nine inspections of the premises were made.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	26	2	1	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	695	156	38	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	37	24	Nil	Nil
Total	758	182	39	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	—	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	37	33	—	26	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	6	1	—	—	—
Total	44	35	—	27	—

At the 31st December, 1960, there were 695 factories (mechanical power) and 26 factories (non-mechanical power) on the Register. These figures include 160 hat manufacturers and 54 allied trades. It is noteworthy that in 1947 there were 255 hat manufacturers in the Borough.

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

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

	Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of outworkers in list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
FEBRUARY RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,352	—	—	—	—	—
	Carding etc., of buttons, etc. ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	10	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,366	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,383	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	10	—	—	—	—	—
	Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	11	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work ...	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,405	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 108

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,504

In connection with the above, the following work was undertaken:—

February Returns: 24 lists were forwarded to 14 other Local Authorities in respect of 231 workers.

4 lists were received from 4 other Local Authorities in respect of 12 workers and 1 contractor.

August Returns: 20 lists were forwarded to 14 other Local Authorities in respect of 232 workers.

8 lists were received from 8 other Local Authorities in respect of 53 workers and 1 contractor.

HOUSING

The houses dealt with under the housing programme since 1954 are classified below:—

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	247
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation	...			76
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	...	...	...	136
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	33
Number of houses purchased by the Corporation for Demolition	...			34
Number of houses demolished or closed by negotiation with owners				3
				529
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	518

During 1960, 4 clearance areas comprising 44 houses were represented to the Public Health Committee and 38 dwellings were also represented as individually unfit. Thirty-four Demolition or Closing Orders were made, 4 houses being subject to Time and Place Notices at the end of the year. The Medical Officer of Health issued Unfitness Certificates in respect of 12 Corporation owned houses. One house was demolished by informal agreement with the owner. During the year offers to render fit were made in respect of 5 houses subject to Closing Orders. The necessary work was completed by the 31st December in respect of 2 and the Closing Orders rescinded. A local Public Inquiry was held in October in connection with the Kingsland Road Compulsory Purchase Order, in which 15 red and 8 grey properties were involved.

Thirty-seven houses were demolished during the year, 26 in Clearance Areas, 6 as a result of formal or informal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and 5 subject to Certificates of Unfitness. In addition 18 houses were closed. A total of 61 families comprising 218 persons were displaced during the year.

Two thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts during the year, for which purpose 5,633 inspections were made.

One thousand, one hundred and fifteen houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Act; informal action resulting in 1,001 houses being rendered fit or in nuisances being abated.

It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in respect of 122 houses. Forty were repaired by the respective owners and a further 93 by the Local Authority on behalf of, or in default of, the owners.

The facility afforded whereby intending purchasers of houses in the Borough are given an indication of the expected 'life' of properties, was again much used by the public. Seven hundred and ninety-two enquiries were made, an increase of 235 over 1959 and 351, or 44%, over 1958.

Houses Let in Lodgings

Observation and inspection of the district indicates that the number of premises let in lodgings is continuing to increase. Difficulty is experienced in locating them rapidly as is desirable if the standards adopted by the Council are to be enforced effectively. The power to register such premises which formerly existed under the Housing Act, 1936, is greatly missed and the restoration of this requirement is an urgent necessity in face of the present increase in numbers. The majority of occupants are recent immigrants who are unaccustomed to the standards demanded in this country and who do not therefore readily lodge complaints.

A total of 261 visits was paid to such premises during the year and 45 Notices were served; 17 of these were complied with by the end of the year.

RENT ACT, 1957

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair during 1960 were less than half the number received in 1959, and the number of applications by landlords for the cancellation of existing Certificates also fell in similar proportion.

Both landlords and tenants seem to view the Act with mistrust and many landlords appear to have decided not to increase rents rather than face a lengthy list of disrepair.

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	...	...	...	...	21
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	3
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates:—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	8
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	8
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	14
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	8

PART II

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

	1954	1957
	<i>Act</i>	<i>Act</i>
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates...	Nil	15
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil	6
(9) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	Nil	1
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil	16

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	276
No. of premises registered as Dairies	6

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	115
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	6
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	244
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	7

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

No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	59
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	6

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.

A recent development in the retail sale of milk has been in the increase in automatic vending. These machines are refrigerated and well constructed and have been found normally satisfactory. Experience has shown, however, that if the milk, particularly raw milk, is to be marketed so as to satisfy the appropriate statutory test, scrupulous care must be taken to ensure that the cartons do not remain in the machine for more than 24 hours. The practical difficulty here is in gauging accurately the demand.

Three hundred and ninety-one samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. All of these, except for nine samples of Tuberculin Tested milk obtained from vending machines, satisfied the statutory tests. Strong representations were made to the farmer concerned and at the end of the year he was investigating the possibility of installing a pasteurising plant.

The table showing details of samples taken and the results reported is shown on page 75.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Sub- mitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Per- centage Satis- factory	Phosphatase Test		Per- centage Satis- factory	Turbidity Test		Per- centage Satis- factory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised ...	194	193	0	1	100·00	194	0	100·00	5	0	100·00
Sterilised ...	5										
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	149	149	0	—	100·00	149	0	100·00			
Tuberculin Tested ...	43	34	9	—	79·07						

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES AND CHURNS

Twenty-six batches consisting of 259 washed milk bottles and nine batches totalling 54 churn rinsings were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year. All the samples were 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., 1959	Condi- tional Appro- vals outstand- ing 31st Dec., 1959	No. of Applica- tions received during 1960	No. of Certifi- cates issued	No. of Condi- tional Appro- vals outstand- ing 31st Dec., 1960	No. of premises re- instated during 1960	No. of Premises re- moved during 1960	Total on Register at 31st Dec., 1960
Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	399	3	33	33	3	2	6	428
Manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Manufacture of Preserved Food ...	68	—	3	3	—	—	—	71
Fish Frying and Curing ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	2	29

A total of 5,451 visits was paid to food premises for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 333 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	136
Manufacture of Preserved Food ...	153
Fish Frying and Curing ...	44

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Regular supervision of Food Shops was maintained to ensure continued compliance with the Regulations. No serious contraventions were found, but 193 notices were served for various defects and 189 were complied with.

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

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	365
Greengrocers ...	140
Confectioners ...	148
Cooked Meats Shops ...	5
Off Licence Premises ...	37
Bakers ...	21
Fishmongers ...	18
Butchers ...	70
Total ...	804

The food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair which visits the town periodically during the year were inspected. All these stalls 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 27 new premises were established and eight closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks had increased from 405 in 1959 to 424, comprised as follows:—

Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	88
Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	35
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	38
School Kitchens only	...	...	...	...	...	13
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	56
Canteens serving Snacks only	...	...	...	...	...	31
Commercial Hotels and Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	4
Social Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	13
Occasional Catering	...	...	...	...	...	35
Public Houses including those serving Snacks	...	...	...	...	...	111

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

Number of visits and re-visits made	...	...	...	...	1,539
Number of interviews held	...	...	...	...	144
Number of letters sent or arrangements made	...	...	...	...	90
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	...	...	...	...	91
Number of lectures given	...	...	...	...	34
Number of persons attending lectures	...	...	...	...	848

Work carried out:—

Premises completely redecorated	...	...	...	...	13
Premises partly redecorated	...	...	...	...	39
Water heaters installed	...	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	19
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous work	...	...	...	...	22
					—
					99
					—

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 34 lectures with the aid of films and film strips were given to the staffs of various food establishments.

Two courses for food handlers were again held at the Luton College of Technology during the year under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. The object is to improve the knowledge and technique of people engaged in food preparation and handling and an examination is held at the conclusion of the course. The Specialist Inspector for Food Hygiene was a lecturer to both courses. Forty-one students attended both courses and 10 were successful in passing the examinations.

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 20 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Plates	...	...	...	...	105
Cups	...	...	...	...	91
Beakers	...	...	...	...	29
Miscellaneous utensils	...	...	...	...	5
Total					230

Out of the 230 swabs taken, 190 returned a total bacteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 40, 9 returned a count of between 100–200 colonies, 7 between 200–300, 4 between 300–500, 5 between 500–1,000 and 15 over 1,000. In 2 cases faecal coli was found, but following investigation and advisory action, subsequent tests were satisfactory. Although there is no legal bacteriological standard for crockery and utensils, the figures quoted above are widely accepted by Public Health Departments and form a useful working guide. To be regarded as satisfactory a utensil should have not more than 100 colonies.

ICE-CREAM

One hundred and thirty-six visits to ice cream premises were paid and seven samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. All were reported upon as satisfactory.

The number of premises retailing ice cream continues to increase and an additional 29 premises were registered during the year. The number of premises manufacturing ice cream, however, remains the same, viz: six.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are two private licensed slaughterhouses in the town and a municipal one operated by the Public Health Committee. A contractor undertakes to slaughter animals presented by any local butcher.

Further progress towards the establishment of a small modern abattoir to replace the temporary municipal slaughterhouse was made and tenders have been invited for its erection.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

One hundred per cent inspection was maintained and 1,627 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 weekend and overtime working. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 24,243 compared with 30,921 in 1959.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	5,946	586	618	11,262	5,831	24,243
Number inspected	5,946	586	618	11,262	5,831	24,243
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	3	5	5	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,071	221	2	238	350	2,882
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	34.86%	37.88%	0.81%	2.16%	6.09%	11.95%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	77	9	—	—	213	299
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.31%	1.54%	—	—	3.65%	1.24%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	—	—	12
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	20	1	—	—	—	21
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The success of the Governmental policy in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis has been strikingly illustrated by the decrease in the disease found during meat inspection in 1960. In the first quarter of the year 41 cases were found, in the second quarter 23, in the third, 20, and in the last three months only 3. The disease has been almost completely eliminated and it is intended in future to co-operate with the Ministry Veterinary Surgeons in tracing the origin of any animals found so diseased. Tuberculosis in pigs showed an increase to 3.65%, the highest figure recorded since 1953.

The following table shows the decrease in tuberculosis in the past ten 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
1959	5.84	7.17	—	2.45
1960	1.31	1.54	—	3.65

Twenty-one cases of bovine cysticercosis were found, representing a percentage of 0.32 compared with 0.38% in 1959. This is the lowest incidence recorded since 1954.

TRANSPORT OF MEAT

Most of the vehicles used for the transport of meat are of the metal body hanging type. Only one firm continues to use vehicles where meat is stacked on the floor, and these are of all metal construction. The firm concerned have indicated their willingness to replace these vehicles in the future with transport of the hanging type. Considering the relatively low standard laid down by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, the position can be regarded as satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1959	...	23
Applications for Licences considered during 1960	...	24
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1960	...	24

MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDERS

The supervision of food shop premises and market stalls to enforce the labelling provisions of the various Orders is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their multifarious duties. Difficulty is experienced each Spring with the influx of tomatoes from Holland. Many of these tomatoes are brought over by air and cannot be differentiated from English ones. Regular visits were paid during the season in an attempt to secure the labelling of these tomatoes with the country of origin but complete compliance is unattainable.

Thirty-nine visits were paid in connection with the Orders and the general position was satisfactory. 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>
1,876	Beef	35,934
	Pork	4,616
	Mutton	744
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses ...	1,710
	Meat—Canned	3,548
	Fish and Meat Pastes	2
	Sausages	9
	Bacon and Ham	309
	Chicken—Fresh and Canned	57
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	1,645
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit Juices	4,105
	Preserves—Canned	283
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups ...	2,901
	Milk—Canned, Evaporated and Dried ...	413
	Cream—Fresh and Synthetic	179
	Margarine and Butter	16
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	32
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mix- tures, Biscuits	228
	Frozen Egg	95
	Ice Cream	10
	Custard Powder	2
	Sauces and Pickles	57
	Miscellaneous	17
1,876	25 tons 8 cwts 0 qrs 16 lb.	56,912

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcasses and organs of 3 cattle excluding cows, 1 cow, 3 calves, 5 sheep and lambs and 5 pigs. The meat condemned compares with 35 tons rejected in 1959 and reflects the reduction in bovine tuberculosis referred to above.

Meat 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. The remainder of the condemned food is disposed of by supervised burial on the Corporation's Airport Tip.

Nine samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and were found to be satisfactory. The facilities afforded by the Public Health Laboratory Service for the examination of specimens are most valuable.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR THE YEAR 1960

During the year under review a total of 356 samples were submitted for analysis under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Fifty-five of these samples were the subject of adverse or special reports, and of these, 45 were milk samples containing less than the presumptive minimum amount of non-fatty solids but which subsequently were shown not to contain added water. Previous reports have drawn attention to such samples which are usually classed as 'poor quality', but in the absence of a fixed legal standard of composition little can be done to ensure that all milk supplied in the Borough is of good quality. Channel Island or Jersey milk must contain at least 4 per cent of fat and any milk in this category falling below the minimum standard is immediately classed as 'not genuine'. It has been suggested by the Cook Committee on the Composition of Milk that a fixed minimum standard should be sought for fat, and that the standard for non-fatty solids should be abolished when Ministers were satisfied the industry had suitable marketing standards to maintain and improve these contents of milk.

During the year a number of medicines were examined and found to be labelled in a manner which gave rise to comment. In particular, one product was stated to be a cure for Scurvy, although it contained no Vitamin C. It was thought that the manufacturer probably meant 'Scurf', as Scurvy is a disease brought about by Vitamin C deficiency and cured by doses of this vitamin.

In recent years there has been a great advance in the sale of prepacked foods and careful watch is maintained on the style and wording of the labels and advertising matter connected with such articles.

There are now many Food Standards specifying either the composition of the main ingredients of a food or limiting the amounts of added preservatives or contaminating material which might have found its way into the finished product from, say, crop spraying residues. Quality of food is governed also by 'Codes of Practice', issued as compositional food standards by the Ministry after discussions with the Trade. Although not having the full legal powers granted by the Food and Drugs Act these Codes provide a most useful measure by which the quality of food is maintained. Finally we have accepted trade standards maintained by the manufacturers. All these standards, some new, some of many years standing, call for methods of analysis of known accuracy and with the advance of knowledge new methods are being devised continually to provide accurate checks upon the nature and composition of foodstuffs.

Orders and Regulations introduced during the year have included amended Arsenic in Food Regulations dealing with the maximum amount of arsenic permitted in yeast and yeast products, and a Regulation to enable consumers to distinguish between whole milk and 'filled' milk. The latter material may be in liquid, dried or condensed form but is, in fact, milk from which all the butter fat or cream has been removed and replaced by a vegetable fat or some fat other than milk fat.

Reports have also appeared on Bread and Flour, Antioxidants in Food, and amended methods and standards for the examination of 'designated' milk.

It is of interest that the year 1960 saw the Centenary of the first attempt to maintain Standards of purity for food. The first Food Act was passed in 1860, and this and succeeding Acts, have had a profound and marked effect upon the quality of food, not only in this country but throughout the world.

C. HARCOURT WORDSWORTH, *Public Analyst.*

SAMPLING OF FOODS AND DRUGS

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	3
Meat and meat products	—	9
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	22
Fish—canned, and fish and meat paste	—	7
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	29
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	2
Groceries—miscellaneous	—	35
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	15
Lard, cooking fat and suet	—	5
Margarine	—	2
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	6
Milk	13	155
Patent medicines and chemical substances	—	16
Sausages and sausage meat	—	3
Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines	—	12
Wines, spirits and beers	14	1
Ice-cream	—	7
Totals	27	329
	356	

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES
OTHER THAN CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	10	3.76	8.81
February	8	3.79	8.81
March	20	3.46	8.39
Quarter ended 31.3.60 ...	38	3.60	8.58
April	15	3.63	8.53
May	8	3.52	8.69
June	4	3.31	8.56
Quarter ended 30.6.60 ...	27	3.55	8.58
July	14	3.48	8.37
August	18	3.44	8.46
September	10	3.52	8.88
Quarter ended 30.9.60 ...	42	3.47	8.50
October	14	3.31	8.42
November	9	3.72	8.88
December	14	4.02	8.69
Quarter ended 31.12.60 ...	37	3.66	8.62
Year ended 31.12.60 ...	144	3.57	8.57

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK SAMPLES

The minimum legal standard for Channel Islands Milk is 4% butter-fat.

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	—	—	—
February	4	4.20	9.06
March	—	—	—
Quarter ended 31.3.60 ...	4	4.20	9.06
April	—	—	—
May	6	4.11	9.24
June	8	4.70	9.27
Quarter ended 30.6.60 ...	14	4.39	9.25
July	—	—	—
August	1	4.00	9.08
September	—	—	—
Quarter ended 30.9.60 ...	1	4.00	9.08
October	—	—	—
November	5	5.43	9.30
December	—	—	—
Quarter ended 31.12.60 ...	5	5.43	9.30
Year ended 31.12.60 ...	24	4.58	9.23

Of the samples analysed, 55 were reported upon adversely or subject to some irregularity, details of which, and the action taken in regard thereto, are appended. All milk samples mentioned formed parts of consignments taken in transit from dairy farms.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
2166		1	Milk	Fat deficient 34%	Channel Islands milk. Average fat content of whole consignment did not fall below statutory minimum. Farmer interviewed.
2174		1	Milk	Extraneous water 3%	Formal samples subsequently obtained, one of which contained extraneous water (see Sample No. 2187 below). "Appeal to Cow" samples proved genuine. Producer convicted and fined £25 with £5 5s. 0d. costs.
2175		1	Milk	Extraneous water 15%	
2176		1	Milk	Extraneous water 2%	
2185		1	Milk	Extraneous water 7%	Formal samples subsequently obtained which were reported upon as being abnormal milks, but genuine.
2187	1		Milk	Extraneous water 5%	See Samples Nos. 2174, 2175 and 2176 above.
2428		1	Milk	Fat deficient 20%	Channel Islands milk. Average fat content of whole consignment did not fall below statutory minimum.
2466		1	Apricot Jam	Deficient in soluble solids. Sample contained 64.7%. (Deficiency 0.3%)	Producer informed.

In addition, 45 samples of milk were reported upon as being abnormal. They were deficient in solids not fat but satisfied the Hortvet test.

An informal sample of prawn balichow and one of blood purifying mixture were incorrectly labelled. The manufacturer of the medicine was informed and the label was immediately amended. In the case of the continental food, however, a subsequent formal sample was unobtainable, the sale of the commodity having been discontinued.

Consideration was given by the Public Health Committee to the sale of a Chelsea bun containing a nail and the sale of a mouldy meat pie. The Committee decided that in both cases a strong warning should be given to the firms concerned.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**

LUTON COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE (as at end of 1960)

Mayor

ALDERMAN J. COULDWELL, J.P.

Chairman

ALDERMAN C. A. SINFIELD, J.P.

ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. HILLIER

ALDERMAN L. G. BOWLES, C.C.

COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON

ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE

COUNCILLOR T. A. JONES, C.C.

ALDERMAN G. L. MATTHEWS

COUNCILLOR T. J. JONES

COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR

COUNCILLOR J. D. RUDDLESDEN

COUNCILLOR F. GOODYEAR

COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN

Bedfordshire County Council Members

COUNTY ALDERMAN H. G. BRIGHTMAN, COUNTY COUNCILLOR R. E. CALLAN
J.P.

Co-opted

SIR JOHN BURGOYNE, O.B.E.

MRS. E. LYONS

J. A. CORBETT, B.A., Ph.D., *Borough Education Officer*

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., D.P.H.

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. (*Ceased duties 31.8.60*)

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

TWO POSTS VACANT

Part Time

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

Orthoptist

MISS OLIVE M. CAIRNS, D.B.O.

*Physiotherapist*H. J. GODFREY, M.C.S.P. (*Part Time*)*Speech Therapist*

MRS. C. M. CANNICOTT, L.C.S.T.

Psychiatrists

R. M. GABRIEL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.M.

A. DORA BLACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. (*Commenced 13.10.60*)*Psychiatric Social Worker*

MISS M. V. BISHOP

*Educational Psychologist*MISS M. P. JOYCE, B.Sc., (SPC)A.B.Ps.S., C.P.P. (*Part Time until 31.1.60*)J. H. G. HEWLETT, Ph.D. (*Part Time until 25.11.60*)*Superintendent School Nurse*

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

*Senior Clerk*MISS G. A. SHANE (*Ceased duties 31.1.60*)MRS. J. R. BROWNE (*Commenced 1.2.60*)

BOROUGH OF LUTON

Committee for Education

63-69, Guildford Street,
LUTON.

February, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Committee for Education.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1960.

The school population increased from 20,323 in 1959 to 20,686 in 1960. Pupils continued to receive three periodic medical inspections during their school life. The School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations 1953, allow this procedure to be modified and some local education authorities have gone so far as to discontinue the routine medical examinations of 10-year-old pupils. The need for routine examination of this intermediate age group is doubtful and a change of policy may also be called for in Luton.

A class for partially deaf children was opened at Hitchin Road J.M. School in May. This type of project is expensive but it has the particular merit of enabling a number of very deaf children to be educated within the environment of an ordinary school. A second class for deaf children of nursery and infant school age (with their own specialist teacher) at Leagrave Infant School has been proposed, and if it reaches fruition another very important step will have been taken in the local arrangements for educating the deaf. It is hoped to introduce screening tests for deafness in babies and young children as soon as health visitors and school nurses have received the necessary training.

The report this year includes a rather longer section than usual on B.C.G. vaccination. This arises from an extension of the vaccination scheme to pupils of 14 years and over. A table is included showing the fall in incidence of positive tuberculin reactions (usually evidence of past tuberculous infection) in the 13-year-old groups tested. This may well demonstrate a slowly lessening likelihood of exposure to infection in childhood, and one looks forward to the day when positive reactions will have disappeared altogether. For the present it is necessary to follow up contacts of positive reactors in search of "open" sources of infection. A case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified at each of two senior schools in 1960. A complete investigation of pupils and staff was carried out and as a result two girl pupils with tuberculosis were discovered in one of the schools and later a probable contact source (brother of one of the girls). Both girls were aged 13. B.C.G. vaccination at an earlier age might well have given them a measure of protection.

There have been staffing difficulties throughout the year. In particular the Child Guidance Clinic has been affected by the prolonged illness of the Child Psychiatrist, whose services are made available by the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. In addition this clinic was denied the part-time services of an Educational Psychologist in November, following the resignation of Dr. Hewlett from the staff of the Local Education Authority.

The school dental service also was affected by the resignation of the School Dental Officer, Mr. Prosser-French, who left to take up an appointment on the editorial staff of *The Lancet*.

The resignation because of ill health of Miss G. A. Shane who had been senior clerk since 1937 was very much regretted by all who had worked with her.

It is fitting, therefore, that I should express my indebtedness to the entire staff of the school health service for the increased effort they have made to try and maintain a high standard of work. I also wish to thank the teachers and school welfare officers in the service of the Authority for their willing co-operation and contribution to the work of the school health service. Finally, I am particularly indebted to Dr. G. A. Roberts for his enthusiasm and help in promoting new schemes, and not least, for his assistance in 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 20,323 on the 31st December, 1959, to 20,686 on the 31st December, 1960. The numbers of pupils on the registers on the 31st December, 1960, were as follows:—

Primary Schools and Nursery Classes	11,052
Secondary Schools	6,969
Grammar and Technical Schools ...	2,558
Special School	107

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, 15-year-old pupils and 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; at Periodic Medical Inspections, 6,136 children were examined and 1,793 at Re-inspections at the schools.

Of the 6,136 children examined at Periodic Medical Inspections 1,222 (19.9 per cent) were found to have defects requiring treatment compared with 19.86 per cent in 1956, 18.55 per cent in 1957, 18.82 per cent in 1958, and 21.35 per cent in 1959.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assesses general fitness. In 1960, 0.98% were considered unsatisfactory—as compared with 0.06% in 1959.

Attendance of Parents

The attendance and co-operation of parents at periodic medical inspection was most gratifying as shown in the following table, although the attendance in the third age group was less satisfactory. It is a common experience that many older children prefer to be unaccompanied.

Entrants	88.8%
Leavers	31.7%
Other Age Groups	81.4%

SCHOOL NURSES

The work of the school nurse included:—(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	534				
Special	559				
2. Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection	352				
3. Number of visits to schools for:—					
(a) Head Inspections:					
First Visits	198				
Re-inspections	70				
(b) Other purposes	270				
4. Number of visits to Nursery Schools	55				
5. Number of Home Visits	25				

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).

Most head infestation occurred in the children of a few families who were constantly being re-infested from contacts at home.

During the year 44,402 inspections were made and 267 children were found to be verminous (1·2% of the school population). Verminous children were excluded from school and treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic, and home visits were made to persuade parents to co-operate.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

With the exception of the Child Guidance Sessions held at 11, Gordon Street, all diagnostic and treatment sessions are held at the School Clinic, Dallow Road.

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

Nurses' Treatment Sessions—daily.

Dental—daily by appointment.

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

Orthoptic—2 sessions daily.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Consultant's—1 session per month.

Postural Clinic—at intervals.

Physiotherapy Sessions—Monday and Thursday p.m.

Child Guidance Consultants' Sessions—Monday a.m. and p.m. alternately, Tuesday a.m. and p.m.

Speech Therapy—2 sessions daily.

Minor Ailments

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

Despite the growth in school population the total attendances at both Medical Officers' and Nurses' Minor Ailment sessions have tended to fall over the past few years as shown below for the five year period 1956-60:—

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS

Year	Total attendances	School Population
1956	3,937	19,463
1957	2,823	19,658
1958	3,138	20,136
1959	2,852	20,323
1960	2,635	20,686

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1956	4,451	19,463
1957	3,578	19,658
1958	3,943	20,136
1959	3,691	20,323
1960	3,214	20,686

There has, however, been a tendency towards an increase in the number of special medical examinations (e.g., examination of handicapped children) and these individually are much more time consuming.

1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
234	249	261	260	281

Fifteen children with scabies were diagnosed and treated compared with 28 cases in 1958, and 9 in 1959. Facilities for bathing and treatment were available at the Clinic.

Thirteen children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with 14 in 1957, 28 in 1958, and 12 in 1959.

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 14,879, of which 3,463 were first visits.

Treatment of Nocturnal Enuresis

The lending of Buzzer Alarms, begun in 1959, has proved very successful in curing bedwetting. Results (to 31st December 1960) are shown in the following table.

Patient No.	Age in Years	Result	Length of Treatment (Weeks)	Comments
1	14	Cured	5	Maladjusted child — boy damaged machine Maladjusted child refused further treatment
2	12	Cured	17	
3	9	Cured	6	
4	13	Failure	8	
5	13	Improved	10	
6	11	Cured	14	
7	11	Cured	7	
8	11	Cured	6	
9	14	Cured	10	
10	11	Cured	14	
11	12	Still under treatment		
12	15	Cured	13	Machine had no effect
13	7	Cured	8	
14	11	Cured	4	
15	13	Failure	11	
16	10	Cured	10	
17	6	Failure	2	
18	7	Still under treatment		Discontinued by mother. Child too young to co-operate
19	12	Improving — still under treatment		

Visual Defects

(1) Ophthalmic Clinic

Mr. E. A. Butterworth, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., conducted four sessions each week at the School Clinic. The work of the Department continued to increase both in the number of new patients seen and in the total number of examinations made. The number of pre-school children referred continued to rise suggesting that children are now being referred at an earlier age.

Operative treatment when indicated, was carried out at the Children's Annexe of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

					<i>Examined by</i>	
					<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>	<i>Pre-School</i>
					<i>School Children</i>	<i>Children</i>
Total number of attendances ...	...	...	...	...	2,804	437
Number of new cases seen ...	...	...	...	...	540	127
Number of return cases seen ...	...	...	...	...	1,477	105
Number of prescriptions issued ...	...	...	...	...	865	70
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation ...	...	...	...	...	22	23

Vision testing is an integral part of the routine 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, was noted, and the child either referred to the eye clinic or re-examined later. A few children had glasses prescribed by opticians.

(2) *Orthoptic Clinic*

Children are referred to the Orthoptist by the Ophthalmic Surgeon after he has examined the eyes for refractive errors and other defects. Under the general direction of the Ophthalmic Surgeon the work of the Orthoptist was concerned with the treatment of squint by giving exercises to encourage both eyes to function simultaneously. Children were also instructed in home exercises with or without the loan of instruments. Such exercises are mostly simple enough for a five year old to perform, and if practised regularly will shorten treatment. For older children more detailed instructions were given to enable them to overcome their defects. In general, the earlier treatment is begun the better the outlook.

When operation for squint was advised, pre and post-operative treatment was given to obtain the maximum benefit. A report was made on the day of admission to hospital and upon discharge.

There were 322 new patients referred for orthoptic treatment during the whole year and of this number 136 were of pre-school age. The 322 new patients were classified as follows:—

Convergent squints ...	...	130
Divergent squints ...	...	14
Paralysed muscles ...	...	2
Eye strain ...	...	3
Poor sight one eye ...	...	11
No treatment indicated ...	...	162
Number discharged ...	...	50
Children on register at end of year ...	...	352
Total attendances for year ...	...	1,736 school age
		499 pre-school age

(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 eight boys and five girls were found to have defective colour vision.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Defects

Children found at Periodic Medical Inspection or at the Minor Ailment Clinic to have orthopaedic, postural, or surgical defects necessitating specialist advice, are referred to the Consultant Surgeon, who holds ascertainment clinics on the first Wednesday of each month. When operation proves to be necessary children are admitted to the Children's Annexe, Luton, or the Westminster Children's Hospital, under the care of the Consultant Surgeon.

In addition to the sessions held by the Consultant Surgeon, sessions are also held at intervals by School Medical Officers for the observation and treatment of minor postural defects. From these sources 125 children were referred to the physiotherapist for remedial exercises.

The physiotherapist held three treatment sessions weekly throughout the year, giving groups of children special exercises for orthopaedic defects, principally postural defects of spine or feet.

Number of attendances at sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	236
Number of attendances at sessions held by School Medical Officers		191
Number of new cases seen during the year		226
Number of cases on register at 31.12.60		159
Number of attendances at physiotherapy sessions		1,550

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

DEFECTS	No. of Cases	No. of Attendances	No. for Exercises	No. of Appliances Ordered	No. of X-rays	No. ref. to Hospital	No. Discharged
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	5	11	3	4	—	1	—
Congenital Deformities ...	8	15	—	—	2	3	3
Genu Valgum ...	29	38	2	1	—	2	10
Hallux Valgus ...	5	7	4	—	—	—	3
Hammer Toes ...	4	4	2	—	—	—	1
Metatarsus Varus ...	2	3	—	1	—	—	—
Pes Cavus ...	4	10	—	1	2	—	2
Pes Valgus ...	9	10	6	1	—	—	2
Pes Varus ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pes Planus ...	28	37	20	—	—	—	17
Postural Defects (spine) ...	95	124	79	1	5	2	59
Tight Hamstring Tendons	7	12	3	—	1	—	3
Other Defects—							
Orthopaedic ...	37	63	3	1	7	7	14
Non-Orthopaedic—							
Asthma ...	4	5	3	—	—	—	3
Enuresis ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Adherent Foreskin ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia ...	12	17	—	—	—	9	3
Hydrocele ...	4	4	—	—	—	2	1
Hypospadias ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lymphatic Obstruction (Arm) ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scar and Pigmentation ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Absent Testicles ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Ectopic Testicles ...	2	3	—	—	—	1	1
High Testicles ...	6	10	—	—	—	1	3
Retractile Testicles ...	8	8	—	—	—	—	6
Undescended Testicles	25	36	—	—	—	10	12
Totals ...	304	427	125	10	17	41	145

An additional 102 attendances were made by 68 pre-school children referred by Medical Officers from 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, or referred directly to Consultants after informing the family doctor. Children thought to have defects of hearing are examined at the Central Clinic by audiometry or other special methods. If a further opinion is necessary the child is referred to the Otologist attending the Children's Annexe of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital or to the Audiology Clinic of the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London.

In May, 1960, a special class for partially deaf children was set up at Hitchin Road J.M. School under a newly appointed specialist teacher. Mr. P. Timmis, Otologist to the Children's Annexe, Luton, was appointed visiting consultant. A similar class for children of nursery/infant school age is likely to be provided at Leagrave Infants' School shortly. The specialist teacher supervises a number of other children with defective hearing in addition to those attending the special class.

When deafness is diagnosed early in a child's life, special teaching methods can promote a quicker understanding of language and a better development of speech. It is intended to introduce screening methods for the detection of deafness in babies and young children as soon as possible.

Number of Audiometric Sessions	18
Number tested	73
Number referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation	11

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Thirty-eight sessions were held during the year for the examination of physically defective and delicate children at which 34 new and 41 return cases were seen.

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

Home Tuition	6
Provision of Transport	30
Convalescent Home or Open Air School ...	26
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped	12

Dental Defects

It is the aim of the dental services to ensure that the teeth of every pupil are examined at least once a year, to detect early caries, to institute early dental treatment and to promote a better understanding of the need for dental health. This objective has never been attained and one doubts if it will ever be attained. The routine dental inspection of pupils attending schools in Luton has not been possible since 1949, but an attempt towards this end was made in 1960 when 784 children were examined by a dental officer at periodic inspections. This effort was abandoned when one of the two dental officers on the staff left the service at the end of August and it is discouraging to have to report once again that the dental clinic has reverted to being little more than an emergency relief centre. The school dental service in Luton today compares most unfavourably with that of a quarter of a century ago when more than 50 per cent of pupils were periodically examined by the school dental officer.

During the year 3,491 teeth were extracted and 2,036 fillings completed by the School Dental Officers. Further details are given in Part IV of the statistical tables on page 118.

Backward Children

During the year 128 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. Fifty-nine new and 70 return cases were seen and appropriate recommendations regarding extra tuition at school, special educational treatment, or further supervision were made in each case.

The number of children ascertained during the year under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, as educationally subnormal and requiring special educational treatment was 25. Thirty-two children were admitted to Richmond Hill School of whom four were transfers from other areas, and two were re-admissions.

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 11, and one child was reported under Section 57 (4) after 1.11.60. Seven children were reported under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school.

Child Guidance

Over the past two years an attempt has been made to bring the child guidance clinic into closer association with the work of the school health service. As far as possible cases are "screened" by School Medical Officers before being sent to the Child Psychiatrist.

Not all children who present mild behaviour problems are necessarily referred to the Child Psychiatrist. It is important that physical defects should first be excluded before it is assumed that a child is psychologically disturbed.

The School Medical Officer seeing a child on first interview, therefore, makes a detailed clinical assessment of his physical condition, and, if necessary, performs intelligence tests. A report from the Psychiatric Social Worker at this stage may also be invaluable. Consultation with the family doctor is also advisable before a decision is finally made to refer the child for the opinion and advice of the Psychiatrist.

During the year School Medical Officers examined children as follows:—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	57
Number of children attending	...	...	...	73
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	77
Number referred to Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	62
Number discharged	...	...	...	11

Number of children seen at Child Guidance Clinic during year:—

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Old cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
							—

Number of attendances during the year:—

First attendances, new cases	...	...	...	55
First attendances, old cases	...	...	...	17
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	81
Total	...	...	...	<u>153</u>

Analysis of new cases seen:—

1. Area —Borough	...	...	...	52
County	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	<u>55</u>

2. Source—School Medical Officer, Luton	...	...	...	39
(including some at the request of other people, i.e., Educational Psychologist, Health Visitor, etc.)				
School Medical Officer, Beds.	...	...	...	1
Consultants	...	...	...	1
General Practitioners	...	...	...	3
J.P.s and Probation Officers	...	...	...	5
Children's Department	...	...	...	3
Other Agencies	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	<u>55</u>

3. Reasons for Referral:—

Behaviour problems	...	...	...	15
Stealing	...	...	...	7
Educational problems	...	...	...	11
School refusal	...	...	...	5
Advice re school placement	...	...	...	3
Overt psychological problems	...	...	...	9
Enuresis and/or encopresis	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	<u>55</u>

4. Disposal:—

Consultation only	...	...	...	27
Recommended for placement away from home	...	...	...	10
Taken on for treatment	...	...	...	7
Taken on for remedial teaching	...	...	...	1
Supervision	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	<u>55</u>

Number of cases referred during 1960 102

Analysis of cases referred:—

1. Area —Borough 98
County 4

Total 102

2. Source of Referral:—

School Medical Officers, Luton ... 71
School Medical Officers, Beds. ... 2
Consultants 7
General Practitioners 7
Magistrates or Probation Officers ... 6
Children's Department 4
Other Agencies 5

Total 102

3. Disposal:—

Seen by Psychiatrist 46
Investigated by Psychiatric Social
Worker 7
Withdrawn (left district, parents un-
co-operative, etc.) 11
On waiting list 31.12.60 38

Total 102

Children at Heathwood Hostel during 1960:—

Number admitted during 1960 ... 5
(1 County child)
Number discharged during 1960 ... 4
(including 1 admitted in 1960)
Number admitted before 1960 still at
Heathwood on 31.12.60 2
Total number of children at Heath-
wood on Clinic books during year
(including 1 County child) 10

Children on Clinic register at Schools or Hostels for Maladjusted
Children excluding Heathwood:—

Number admitted during 1960 ... 2
Number discharged during 1960 ... 2
(including 1 admitted in 1960)
Number admitted before 1960 still at
schools on 31.12.60 6
(1 County child)
Total of children at schools on Clinic
books during 1960 9
(1 County child)

Speech Defects

All children are referred to the Speech Therapist by School Medical Officers, having been brought to notice by teachers, parents, or general practitioners, or during routine medical examinations.

They are seen within 2-3 weeks of being referred and receive group and/or individual treatment. An attempt is made to ascertain children at an early age ($3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 years), so that parent guidance can be combined with observation or treatment. Where normal speech patterns are established at an early age the difficulties encountered in learning to read are greatly lessened. The role of physical defects, e.g., deafness, in the causation of speech disorders is constantly borne in mind by the medical staff and Speech Therapist. After treatment children are discharged by the School Medical Officers.

The Speech Therapist carries out individual case work when visiting schools and conducts one session weekly at Richmond Hill School.

ANALYSIS OF CASES

				Boys	Girls
Stammering	...	...	...	27	3
Dyslalia	...	...	...	40	20
Dyslalia and Stammering			...	12	2
Total	...	...		104	

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(Children having a disability of mind or body necessitating education by special methods).

The Local Education Authority have a statutory duty to discover children in their area who, having attained the age of two years, require special educational treatment.

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

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically Handicapped	Speech	Delicate	Total	% of Total School Population
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
1959	—	4	6	—	110	1	16	6	1	13	157	0.77
1960	—	4	5	—	116	1	13	10	—	15	164	0.70

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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 31.12.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for partially sighted children as at 31.12.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of partially sighted pupils attending ordinary school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

(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 31.12.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Hitchin Road J.M. School	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of children with hearing aids attending other Luton schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

(e) Educationally Subnormal 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 Subnormal Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Richmond Hill School during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of children on register at Richmond Hill School at 31.12.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools at 31.12.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic children at 31.12.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(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	6
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc., as at 31.12.60	13

(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	2
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	4
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.60	10

(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 31.12.60	Nil

(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	13
--	----

Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	13
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.60	15

B.C.G. VACCINATION

(Circulars 22/53, 72/49 and 7/59)

A. (i) The B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 years against tuberculosis which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1960, using the British freeze-dried vaccine (Glaxo). The number of children attending Local Education Authority Schools in this age group (children born between 1st September, 1946, and 31st August, 1947), totalled 1,950 and of this 1,610 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings 1,504 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. There were seven absentees and the remaining 99 (6.2%) gave positive reactions, indicating past or present tuberculous infection, and were referred to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray and investigation. Two cases of active tuberculosis were discovered.

Of the 1,950 children in the age group it is, therefore, estimated that about 82% have some degree of protection against tuberculosis during the vital years of adolescence. There were no complications resulting from the vaccination.

Number of children in age group	1,950
Number accepting invitation for skin test	1,635
Number who attended for skin test	1,610
Number of absentees	25
	1,635
Number of negative reactors	1,504
Number of positive reactors	99
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	7
	1,610
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.	1,504
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	99
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	96
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	—
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	3
	99
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	1
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculous infection	2

(ii) The tendency of the percentage of positive reactors to fall in successive years is shown below.

Year	No. of 13-year old children in L.E.A. Schools	No. Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	% of Positives in Tested Groups
1957	—	1,259 —	140	1,118	11.12
1958	1,696	970 (57.1%)	83	887	8.6
1959	2,086	1,087 (52.1%)	70	1,017	6.4
1960	1,950	1,603 (82.2%)	99	1,504	6.2

B. During 1960 B.C.G. vaccination was offered to

(i) School children 14 years of age and over (Circular 7/59)

Number accepting invitation for skin test ...	...	214
Number who attended for skin test	...	214
Number of absentees	...	—
		214
Number of negative reactors	...	182
Number of positive reactors	...	32
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	...	—
		214
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.		182
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	...	32
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	...	31
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	...	—
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	...	1
		32
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	...	—
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculous infection	...	—

and to

(ii) Young adults attending the College of Further Education (Circular 7/59).

Number skin tested	...	43
Number found negative and vaccinated	...	31
Number found positive and who attended Chest Clinic	...	12
		43
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	...	6

C. During the year two senior schools were investigated because of the occurrence of one case of open tuberculosis in each. (Circular 72/49). One was a schoolgirl and the other a schoolteacher.

The under thirteens were Heaf tested, the thirteen-year-olds were Heaf tested followed by B.C.G. vaccination if appropriate, and the over thirteens and positive reactors were offered chest X-ray by mass miniature radiography at school.

				<i>Aged 11/1</i>	<i>Aged 13</i>	<i>Aged 14 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Skin tested	...	...	...	624	405	—	1,029
(ii) Positive	...	...	...	35	31	—	66
(iii) Negative	...	...	...	536	381	—	917
(iv) Vaccinated	...	...	...	—	381	—	381
(v) X-rayed—Schoolchildren	...	...	...	35	31	833	949

Of the 123 staff employed at these schools 111 attended for X-ray and all showed a negative result.

In one school where the teacher was affected no further cases were found. In the other, two girls were found to have pulmonary tuberculosis. The nineteen-year-old brother of one of these girls was examined at the Chest Clinic and found to have pulmonary tuberculosis and would appear to have been the original source of infection at that school.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever ...	19	13	23	17	14
Whooping Cough ...	83	76	17	21	16
Measles ...	516	356	454	474	187
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic ...	1	—	1	—	—
Non-Paralytic ...	7	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	62	209	10	2	24
Infective Hepatitis ...	67	18	1	1	6
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	1
Other infectious diseases ...	5	6	16	5	1

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

The daily number of meals provided in Schools has now reached a figure of approximately 10,000. During the year seven new schools have been opened with their own kitchens and dining accommodation and one existing school, Dunstable Road Primary School, now has its own kitchen. There are now thirty-one self-contained kitchen/dining rooms established at the following schools:—

Ashcroft C.S.	Halyard C.S.	Richmond Hill
Beech Hill C.S.	Hart Hill Nursery	Rotheram
Beechwood C.P.	Hart Hill Primary	St. Joseph's R.C.
Chantry C.P.	High	St. Margaret's
Challney C.S.	Icknield	Stopsley C.S.
Crawley Green C.P.	Leagrave Infants'	Surrey Street
Dallow Nursery	Leagrave Junior	Technical
Dunstable Road C.P.	Maidenhall	Tennyson Road
Farley C.P.	Norton Road	Whipperley
Ferrars C.P.	Ramridge	William Austin
Grammar		

A kitchen/dining room for the Stopsley Primary Schools will be opened early in 1961.

The arrangements for the distribution of meals to dining centres where self-contained kitchens have not yet been established are as follows:—

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

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

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

From Maidenhall C.P. School Kitchen to Limbury C.P. School.

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

Pupils from Christ Church Primary Schools and Queen Square Junior Boys' School continue to attend at the Tennyson Road Kitchen and special transport is arranged for the conveyance of pupils from Christ Church Schools to this dining centre.

In the financial year 1959/60, the following meals were served:—

a. Meals for scholars paying ...	...	...	1,641,596
b. Meals for scholars free ...	...	...	52,272
c. Meals for teaching staff paying ...	...	...	50,401
d. Meals for teaching staff on duty, free ...	...	...	54,257
e. Meals supplied to kitchen and canteen staffs			65,442
Total meals served 1959/60 ...			<u>1,863,968</u>

The following statistics have been submitted to the Ministry of Education for meals and milk provided during one day in October.

	<i>Oct. 1959</i>	<i>Oct. 1960</i>
Number of children in attendance at school ...	19,082	19,306
Number of children receiving meals for payment ...	8,612	9,226
Number of children receiving free meals ...	276	230
Number of children receiving free milk ...	14,511	14,533
Percentage of children receiving meals ...	46.58	48.98
Percentage of children receiving milk ...	76.04	75.28

One-third of a pint of milk has remained the permitted daily quantity of milk to be provided and deliveries are now made to sixty-five school departments including two Nursery Schools and seven 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., indicate 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 ...	333
Number of children re-examined by School Medical Officer and passed ...	128
Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and refused certificates ...	1
Total ...	462

Number of children licensed during 1960 was 334 and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries ...	189
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc. ...	145

Two 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)
1956 and later	208	206	99.04	2	0.96
1955	162	161	9.38	1	0.62
1954	1,101	1,101	100.0	—	—
1953	214	214	100.0	—	—
1952	119	118	99.16	1	0.84
1951	108	108	100.0	—	—
1950	1,456	1,454	99.86	2	0.14
1949	618	618	100.0	—	—
1948	229	229	100.0	—	—
1947	184	184	100.0	—	—
1946	402	402	100.0	—	—
1945 and earlier	1,335	1,335	100.0	—	—
TOTAL	6,136	6,130	99.902	6	0.098

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)
1956 and later	1	5	6
1955	15	8	23
1954	117	99	194
1953	18	24	39
1952	12	6	17
1951	10	9	17
1950	202	103	292
1949	75	47	117
1948	43	28	66
1947	26	21	40
1946	63	31	86
1945 and earlier	274	68	325
TOTAL	856	449	1,222

Table C

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,584
Number of re-inspections	4,055
TOTAL	5,639

Table D

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons | 14,800 |
| (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... | 267 |
| (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ... | 138 |
| (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)
4	Skin	11	10	11	11	13	10	35	31
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	150	320	337	154	369	269	856	743
	(b) Squint ...	13	3	4	1	10	1	27	5
	(c) Other ...	2	1	2	—	9	2	13	3
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	7	26	1	6	9	20	17	52
	(b) Otitis Media	1	61	1	14	3	29	5	104
	(c) Other ...	1	—	1	—	6	3	8	3
7	Nose and Throat ...	26	141	2	21	21	61	49	223
8	Speech	10	10	3	1	20	12	33	23
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	8
10	Heart	—	4	—	5	1	8	1	17
11	Lungs	6	17	2	9	3	32	11	58
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia ...	3	3	1	2	3	3	7	8
	(b) Other ...	4	30	8	27	37	117	49	174
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture ...	6	16	39	74	39	88	84	178
	(b) Feet ...	17	13	11	7	19	11	47	31
	(c) Other ...	9	19	10	18	16	30	35	67
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy ...	1	3	—	1	2	5	3	9
	(b) Other ...	1	5	—	5	3	10	4	20
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	2	5	—	1	—	3	2	9
	(b) Stability ...	6	27	3	9	11	32	20	68
16	Abdomen	3	16	1	12	—	16	4	44
17	Other	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	3

Table B
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
(1)	(2)		
4	Skin	164	30
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	3	1
	(b) Squint ...	—	—
	(c) Other ...	54	7
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	4	2
	(b) Otitis Media	3	2
	(c) Other ...	19	8
7	Nose and Throat ...	43	9
8	Speech	9	4
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	—
10	Heart	—	—
11	Lungs	1	—
12	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia ...	—	—
	(b) Other ...	—	1
13	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture ...	—	—
	(b) Feet ...	3	—
	(c) Other ...	25	12
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy ...	—	—
	(b) Other ...	—	—
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	1	—
	(b) Stability ...	27	5
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	478	129

**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	106
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,006
TOTAL	2,112
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	865

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	Nil
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	313
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	3
Received other forms of treatment	90
TOTAL	406
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids	
(a) in 1959	12
(b) in previous years	7

Table C

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	172
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	116
TOTAL	288

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 	13					
Impetigo 	13					
Other skin diseases 	99					
TOTAL 	125					

Table E
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics 	72	

Table F
SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
Pupils treated by a speech therapist 	104	

Table G
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
(a) Pupils with minor ailments 	1,129	
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements 	26	
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination 	1,594	
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify	—	
Orthoptics 	401	
Total (a) - (d) 	3,150	

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	...	...	...	...	...	784
(b) As Specials	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
Total (1)	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,159</u>

(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	1,726
(3) Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	1,576
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	1,174
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatments, including those recorded at 11 (h) overleaf	...	...	...	...	5,158
(6) Half days devoted to:—					
(a) Periodic (school) Inspection	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	870
Total (6)	...	...	...	...	<u>876</u>

(7) Fillings:—

(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2,181
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	126
Total (7)	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,307</u>

(8) Number of Teeth filled:—

(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,916
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	120
Total (8)	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,036</u>

(9) Extractions:—

(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,133
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2,358
Total (9)	...	...	...	...	...	<u>3,491</u>

(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	1,046
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(11) Orthodontics

(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	53
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	67
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	29
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	4
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	53
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	72
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	1
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	609

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth ... 37

(13) Other operations:—

(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	972
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	573

Total (13) ... 1,545

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Subnormal	Maladjusted	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
In the calendar year, 1960											
A Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in Special Schools or Boarding Homes	—	—	—	—	13	4	27	6	—	—	50
B Handicapped Pupils <i>newly assessed</i> as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes ...	1	—	—	—	13	2	25	7	—	—	48
On or about 20.1.61											
C (i) Were on the registers of											
1. maintained special schools											
(a) as day pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	107
(b) as boarding pupils ...	—	1	—	—	4	1	9	—	—	—	15
2. non-maintained special schools											
(a) as day pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) as boarding pupils ...	—	3	5	—	14	9	—	5	1	—	37
(ii) Were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	7
(iii) Were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) or (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
TOTAL C	—	4	5	—	18	10	118	16	1	—	172
D Number of Handicapped Pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
E Number of Handicapped Pupils requiring places in Special Schools—											
(i) TOTAL (a) day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7
(ii) Pupils included in totals above who had not reached the age of 5:—											
(a) awaiting day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) awaiting boarding places	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(iii) Number of pupils who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school:—											
(a) awaiting day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) awaiting boarding places	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3

F	Were on the registers of hospital special schools	...	...	...	...	...	8
G	Number of Children reported during the year to the local health authority:—						
(i)	(a)	either under Section 57(3)	(prior to 1.11.60) or	...	...	...	11
		under Section 57(4)	(from 1.11.60)	...	...	...	1
	(b)	under Section 57(5)	(prior to 1.11.60)	...	...	...	7
(ii)	How many decisions that a child is unsuitable for education at school have been cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944						—

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 143 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 CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO SUPERANNUATION OR SICK PAY SCHEMES

Departments concerned:—

Airport	...	...	...	...	...	6
Borough Architect's	...	...	...	...	...	13
Borough Engineer's	...	...	...	...	...	11
Borough Treasurer's	...	...	...	...	...	11
Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	...	1
Education	...	...	...	...	...	135
Highways	...	...	...	...	...	12
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	14
Parks	...	...	...	...	...	29
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	49
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	50
Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sewage	...	...	...	...	...	3
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	...	...	16
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	97
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	<u>466</u>