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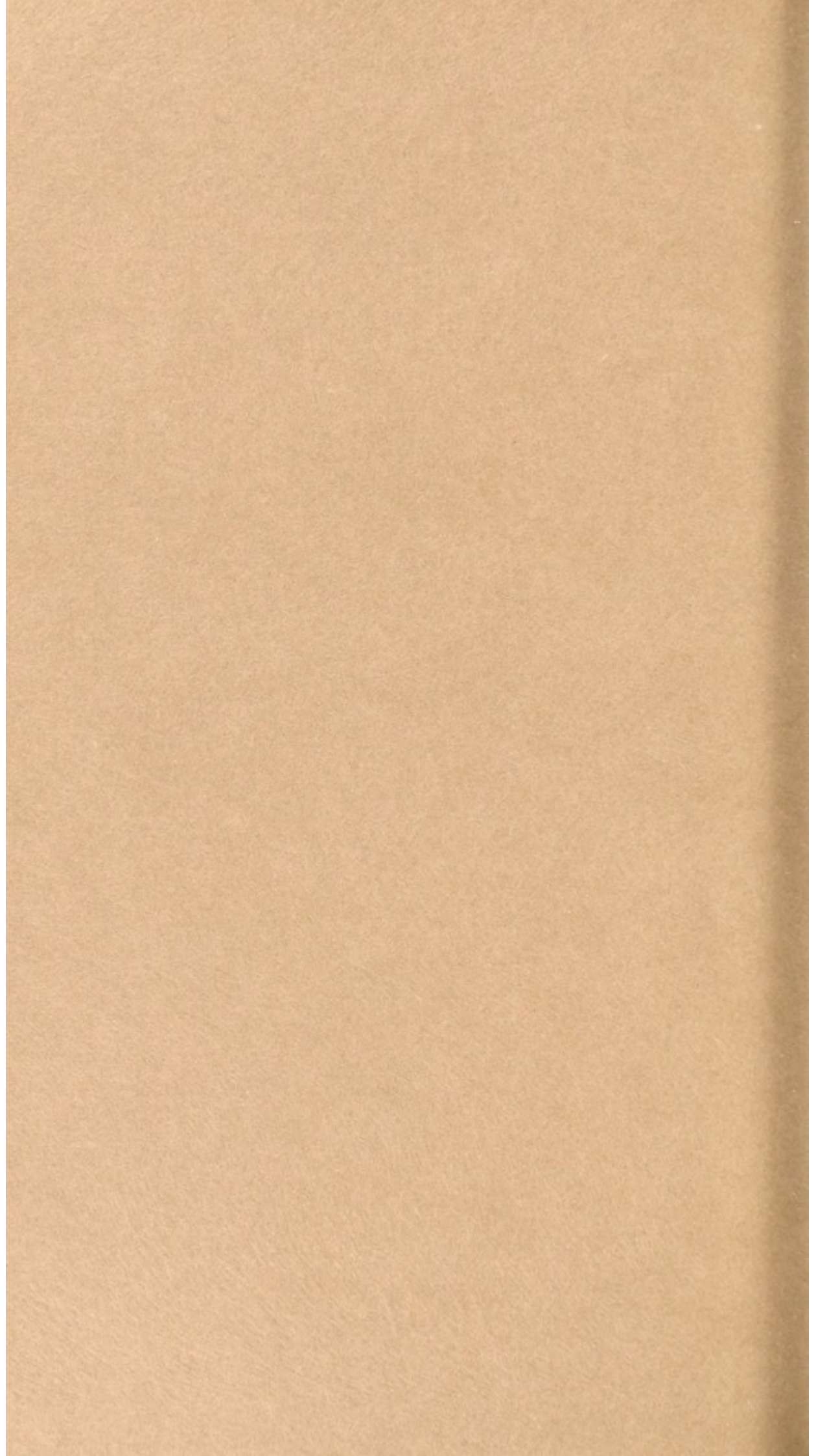


Acad.
27/4/62

*The Health
of Luton*



1961



BOROUGH



OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF LUTON
1961

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



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BOROUGH



OF LUTON

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BOROUGH OF LUTON

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(as at end of year 1961)

Mayor

ALDERMAN G. L. MATTHEWS, J.P.

Chairman

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.

ALDERMAN F. GOODYEAR	COUNCILLOR P. W. P. MOORE
ALDERMAN S. H. D. LAW, J.P.	COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING
COUNCILLOR MRS. B. F. CHILD	COUNCILLOR MISS M. E. REDMAN, M.B.E.
COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON	COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

SUB-COMMITTEES

Diseases of Animals Executive

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS	ALDERMAN F. GOODYEAR
COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON	

Nurseries

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS	COUNCILLOR MRS. B. F. CHILD
COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON	COUNCILLOR MISS M. E. REDMAN

Visiting

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS	COUNCILLOR MRS. B. F. CHILD
COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING	

BOROUGH OF LUTON

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

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.

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.

Nursing Officer

MRS. I. O. FURSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V.

Domiciliary Midwives (17)

District Nurses (16)

Superintendent Health Visitor

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

Health Visitors (12)

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.

Home Help Officer

MISS E. A. PARSONS

Borough Welfare Officer

D. M. FLEET, D.P.A., D.M.A.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

J. MARSDEN

Senior Administrative Officer

H. TOWLE



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

March, 1962

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The population of Luton continues to increase year by year, and in the Census year 1961 reached 132,010. The number of registered live births was 2,741 giving a rate of 20·8 per thousand population, compared with the provisional rate of 17·4 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate, recognised as a sensitive index of social conditions, was 20·4 per 1,000 live births. This figure is slightly higher than for the year 1960 but still compares favourably with the provisional figure of 21·4 for the country as a whole.

Infectious Diseases

Measles excepted, the incidence of infectious disease was low. Only one case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified during the year. The incidence of respiratory tuberculosis was the lowest ever recorded in Luton. The number of cases notified was 58 giving a notification rate of 0·43 per 1,000 population. Three deaths were attributed to tuberculosis—a mortality rate of ·02 per 1,000 population.

Personal Health Services

Of the 2,741 live births, 1,182 (43%) were domiciliary births—the highest number ever recorded. Throughout the country there is a shortage of midwives, both hospital and domiciliary. Luton has been particularly fortunate in recent years in being able to recruit a sufficient number of domiciliary midwives to meet the growing demands on the service. The reasons are threefold. First, pupil midwives who take their district training in Luton are encouraged to join the staff. Second, the conditions of service for midwives on the staff are made as attractive as possible and third, but not least, Luton medical practitioners on the obstetric list give full recognition to the skill of the midwife and accept her as a member of a team.

The steady increase in the number of births year by year, is reflected in the increase in numbers of home visits made by health visitors to parents of children under 1 year of age.

The recent outbreaks of smallpox in this country have awakened interest in the immunity state of the population generally and, more particularly, the incidence of infant vaccinations. In 1961 the number of Luton infants vaccinated against smallpox was 1,394—50% of the total births. In July the Local Health Authority vaccination and immunisation scheme was amended to include immunisation against tetanus. The scheme now provides for Triple (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus) Antigen to be given to all children born after 1st February, 1961.

In June the Council approved a total of seven building projects for inclusion in the County Council Building Programme (a) for which loan sanction would be sought in 1962/63 and (b) which it was expected would require loan sanction in 1963/64. These include clinics at Lewsey Farm, Halfway Avenue and Round Green, and a combined Day Nursery/Clinic in the Park Street area.

Mental Health Services

The Mental Health Act had been in operation for only five months when the Borough Council as the delegated authority assumed responsibility for Mental Health Services on the 1st April 1961.

The Act amends Section 28 of the National Health Services Act, 1946, to allow Local Authorities to provide a full and comprehensive Mental Health Service. The trend of more enlightened opinion is towards treatment and care of patients within the community rather than in hospital or institution. In future many patients, who hitherto would have been admitted to hospital, will be treated as outpatients and given support from trained mental welfare officers working in co-operation with consultants and medical practitioners.

The delegation of mental health services to the Borough Council is looked upon as an interim stage in the transition to full County Borough status. To ensure that the change-over would take place smoothly the senior mental welfare officer alone was transferred to the staff of the Borough Council and, working under his direction, the remaining staff have continued to undertake duties both in Luton and South Bedfordshire. In the light of the additional responsibilities now devolving on to mental welfare officers a re-assessment of the staff establishment of this section will have to be undertaken during the period of respite before the Borough becomes completely separated from County.

The Council's building programme includes an Adult Training Centre providing 120 places for subnormal and severely subnormal persons of both sexes aged 16 years and over. This centre should meet the needs of both Luton and South Bedfordshire. The programme also includes a home for 35 elderly mentally infirm persons not in need of psychiatric treatment or nursing care.

Sites have already been chosen for these two projects and Ministry approval is awaited.

Welfare Services

In contrast with the Mental Health Services the opportunity was taken at the time of delegation to separate completely County and Borough welfare services, but in the event the separation was more in theory than in fact. The District Welfare Officer was accepted for training under the Young-husband scheme in September 1961 and the newly created post of Borough Welfare Officer was not filled until 7th December, 1961. For the greater part of the year the county welfare officer continued to give assistance and advice and it was not until the close of the year that complete delegation of all the welfare services was brought about. The building of a home to provide accommodation for 40 old and infirm people is expected to begin in 1962.

Environmental Health Services

On 1st October, 1961, Luton's first Smoke Control Order had been in operation for twelve months. All fireplaces in regular use had been converted to burn smokeless fuel and provided with gas ignition. There were only two infringements of the Order and no complaints of difficulty in burning smokeless fuels.

The Survey of a second Smoke Control Area of 159 acres with 1890 dwellings was completed before the end of the year. An Order is expected to be made for this Area early in 1962.

In July work was begun on the erection of the new municipal abattoir. The building should be completed and ready for use early in 1962. The two slaughtering floors are expected to be able to deal with about 250 cattle units per week.

At the end of the year schemes for six clearance areas comprising 37 dwellings were in course of preparation.

Acknowledgements

I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their interest and support. The advice and continued co-operation of the Chief Officers of the Corporation is also much appreciated. Finally, I wish to thank all the members of the staff for their loyal and efficient services throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (from 1st April, 1939)	8,773 acres
Population (Census, 1961)	131,505
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1961	132,010
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1961	39,628
Rateable value (1st April, 1961)	£2,183,438
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£8,828

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

Live Births

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,758	1,712	3,470
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	102	103	205
	ALL	...	...	...	1,860	1,815	3,675
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,321	1,273	2,594
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	67	80	147
	ALL	...	...	...	1,388	1,353	2,741

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

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	38	29	67
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	6	2	8
	ALL	...	...	...	44	31	75
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	26	15	41
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	6	—	6
	ALL	...	...	...	32	15	47

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 16.9

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* 2,788

Infant Deaths

*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	29	25	54
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	2	2
	ALL	...	...	...	29	27	56

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 20.4

„ „ „ „ „ Legitimate births 20.8

„ „ „ „ „ Illegitimate births 14.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births ... 14.9

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births ... 13.8

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week)
per 1,000 total live and still births 30.5

Percentage of illegitimate live births 5.4%

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)

Puerperal sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	1

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

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Deaths (Registered)*	605	584	1,189

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 9.0

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

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TABLE 1
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL
DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN THE YEAR 1961.
(England and Wales)

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	LUTON	ENGLAND AND WALES
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population	
Live Births:	19.7	17.4
Deaths:		
All causes	11.6	12.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	—	0.00
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.05	0.07
Influenza	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	0.00
Pneumonia	0.55	0.63
Notifications:		
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	—	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.19	0.43
Whooping Cough	0.09	0.53
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Erysipelas	0.01	0.05
Smallpox	—	0.00
Measles	10.48	16.54
Pneumonia	0.31	0.40
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	0.01	0.02
Acute Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	—	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.12	0.17
Dysentery	0.02	0.44
	Rates per 1,000 live births	
Deaths under 1 year of age	21.1	21.63
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	—	0.56
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)	
(a) Still Births	19.3	18.7
(b) Notifications		
Puerperal Pyrexia	15.8	10.06
(c) Maternal Mortality		
Sepsis of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	—	} 0.07
Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy	—	
Abortion with Toxaemia	—	
Abortion with Sepsis	—	
Abortion without Sepsis	—	
Other Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	0.35	0.26

A dash (—) indicates that there were no deaths or notifications per 1,000 related births.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1952-1961

Year	LIVE BIRTHS			STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS					
	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Sepsis	Other	Total	Rate per 1,000 total births
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	1,179	9.8	1.19	37	18	55	22.8	1	1	2	0.8
1960	122,880	2,602	21.2	1.00	51	19.2	1,170	9.5	1.24	38	11	49	18.1	—	—	—	—
1961	132,010	2,741	20.8	—	47	16.9	1,189	9.0	—	41	15	56	20.4	—	1	1	0.4

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1952-1961

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961*
LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4
	LUTON ...	14.9	14.8	13.7	14.0	15.5	16.6	18.4	20.0	21.2	20.8
STILL BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	22.7	22.5	23.5	23.2	23.0	22.5	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7
	LUTON ...	21.8	27.1	24.8	20.8	22.0	19.7	20.2	17.1	19.2	16.9
INFANT MORTALITY	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	27.6	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.0	21.7	21.4
	LUTON ...	26.0	28.4	31.2	14.9	24.7	26.6	18.3	22.8	18.8	20.4
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	18.3	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6	—
	LUTON ...	17.5	18.6	22.3	10.7	19.1	18.8	15.7	15.7	14.6	14.9
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	37.5	37.0	38.1	37.5	36.8	36.2	35.1	34.2	32.9	—
	LUTON ...	35.5	41.8	42.2	31.2	40.0	36.3	34.1	30.5	32.4	30.5

* 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	
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
1961	1,393	166	1,559	56.9	1,178	4	1,182	43.1	2,741

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	7	—	—	7
Foetal malformation	8	—	1	9
Prematurity	1	—	—	1
Complications of labour	3	—	3	6
Accidental haemorrhage	7	—	—	7
Rhesus incompatibility	4	—	—	4
Unknown causes	10	1	2	13
Total	40	1	6	47

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ...	1
(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 1961

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	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	5	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung and Bronchus	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	18	8
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	6	6
13. Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	4
14. Other Malignant and Lymph. Neoplasm	145	1	—	1	1	—	2	3	3	5	18	29	34	52
15. Leukaemia	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
16. Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	29	58	108
18. Coronary Disease Angina	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	40	43	50
Carried forward	621	1	—	1	2	1	3	5	5	16	64	126	166	237

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1961 (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 ...	621	1	—	1	2	1	—	3	5	16	64	126	166	237
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	11	12
20. Other Heart Diseases ...	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	17	26	78
21. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	12	13
22. Influenza ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8
23. Pneumonia ...	67	—	8	8	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	8	15	27
24. Bronchitis ...	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	8	21
25. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	43	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	12	15
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
27. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	5	8
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
30. Pregnancy — Birth and Abortion ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ...	31	25	3	28	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
32. All other Diseases ...	92	15	2	17	1	—	—	2	2	—	9	6	8	49
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	2	1	—	2
34. All other Accidents ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	—	12
35. Suicide ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	2	1	1
36. Homicide and Operation of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,189	41	15	56	6	1	7	18	25	113	199	273	490	

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1961

Cause of Death	under	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	14	21	28	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	All
	1	day	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	to 28	days	m'ths	m'ths	m'ths	m'ths	m'ths	m'ths	m'ths	m'ths	m'ths	m'ths	
Malignant Neoplasm...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Other respiratory diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations ...	14	1	6	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	28
Other diseases ...	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Total ...	24	3	8	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	7	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	56

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961, 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	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	16
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	2	2	3	—	—	18
Measles	56	142	189	202	181	583	16	8	1	3	2	1	—	1,384
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	4	5	19	8	41
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	14	2	—	—	44
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	2	—	16	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	25
Whooping Cough	2	1	2	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
ALL	61	144	193	210	184	606	27	22	25	25	14	23	12	1,546

**DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1951-1961
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
1951	31	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	2	11	1	11	2	—	—
1952	38	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	17	1	11	1	—	—	—
1953	24	2	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	13	—	5	—	—	—	—
1954	42	8	—	—	1	—	2	10	1	14	5	12	1	3	1	1
1955	42	3	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	21	1	11	1	3	1	1
1956	38	4	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	13	2	6	2	5	—	—
1957	52	2	1	—	—	—	2	16	1	15	—	17	—	1	—	—
1958	47	6	—	—	1	—	3	7	2	16	1	14	2	6	1	1
1959	43	3	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	18	2	11	—	3	1	1
1960	48	10	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	25	3	10	2	4	2	2
1961	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	1	15	3	8	—	—
TOTAL	446	52	1	—	2	1	20	4	86	10	178	17	123	14	36	6
	498		1		3		24		96		195		137		42	

TUBERCULOSIS

The respiratory tuberculosis notification rate of $\cdot 43$ (58 cases) per thousand of the population is the lowest recorded in any one year for Luton. The tuberculosis register, however, shows an incidence of 6 per thousand of the population in Luton.

The three deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis were all over the age of 35 years—a mortality rate of $\cdot 02$ per thousand of the population.

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1961

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 " ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 " ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 " ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
20 " ...	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 " ...	9	5	2	3	—	—	—	—
35 " ...	5	5	2	3	—	1	—	—
45 " ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 " ...	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
65+ ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	39	19	7	9	2	1	1	—

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

Year	Notified		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1957 ...	103	7	9	—
1958 ...	102	10	6	1
1959 ...	72	7	2	1
1960 ...	98	14	5	—
1961 ...	58	16	3	1

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1961, 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	536	334	15	51
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	39	19	7	9
No. of cases transferred from other districts	17	16	3	1
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	—	—	—	—
	592	369	25	61
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	61	42	2	2
(b) removed from the district	20	14	—	—
(c) died from Tuberculosis	2	1	1	—
(d) died from other causes	7	1	—	—
(e) diagnosis not established	1	—	—	—
(f) lost sight of	3	1	—	—
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	498	310	22	59

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	16
Outbreaks due to identified agents:—	
(1) No. of Outbreaks	4
No. of Cases	3
" " "	3
" " "	2
" " "	2
	—
	10
(2) No. of Single Cases	6
	6
	—
Total Cases	16
	—

(Agent identified—Salmonella organisms in all cases.)

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 1961 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 166 Luton 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

On one occasion only during the year was it necessary to invoke the powers of the National Assistance Act.

The patient, a woman of over 80 years who lived alone in a poorly furnished dilapidated bungalow, was unable to get into or out of bed unaided and, in fact, had great difficulty in moving any part of herself in the bed. Her body was wasted and she had little control over her limbs. It was impossible to provide proper care and attention in her own home and she refused to go to hospital. There was no alternative but to remove her to hospital compulsorily.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A total of 93 lectures were arranged during the year for 36 different social and cultural groups, comprising an audience of some 1,530 persons.

Lectures dealt with the following subjects:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	23
Health Services	...	...	6
Home Safety	...	...	7
Dental Health	...	...	1
Mental Health	...	...	8
Food Hygiene	...	...	13
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	8
Vaccination and Immunisation	...	...	5
Others	...	...	22

A one-day dental campaign was arranged at one of the Primary Schools. Lectures and films and filmstrip shows continued throughout the day to 450 pupils.

In-service training included a two-day course on the ascertainment of Deafness in Young Children. The course was attended by both medical and health visiting staff and given by a lecturer from Manchester University.

The Department also worked closely with the Luton Home Safety Committee (the Health Education Officer is Secretary to the Committee) in the local campaign inaugurating National Fire Prevention Week (30th October-4th November). Publicity included the issue of bookmarks through the Public Library, leaflets to Schools, and exhibition stands displayed in the foyers of local cinemas. An additional grant was made by the Borough Council to the Home Safety Committee to cover expenditure incurred.

**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Provision of Clinics

Attendances at the Child Welfare Centres again showed an increase during 1961.

A total of 6,453 children made 40,304 attendances at the twelve Child Welfare Centres. The Centres mainly affected by this increase were Leagrave High Street and Leagrave Marsh Road, both of which are in the area of the new clinics now under construction at Leagrave High Street and Gooseberry Hill.

The popularity of the clinics is demonstrated by the fact that the average attendance at all clinics was 53 and also that 78% of all children born during 1961 were brought by their parents to the centres.

More than 1,500 children received immunisation doses against diphtheria and/or whooping cough at Child Welfare Centres during the year.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1961

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 ...	49	300	2,961	17	607	544	220
Stopsley ...	102	298	4,063	13	906	385	302
Leagrave High St.	50	201	2,442	3	465	201	139
„ Marsh Rd.	51	279	4,059	11	688	614	213
Round Green ...	51	144	2,297	2	437	171	85
Castle Street ...	52	164	2,414	9	381	462	187
Beechwood ...	100	291	3,514	9	844	293	201
Limbury ...	102	271	3,119	11	642	436	225
St. Anne's ...	48	94	1,319	2	318	116	69
Farley Hill ...	51	138	2,271	3	536	173	128
Park Street ...	50	96	1,488	7	372	144	73
Vauxhall Park ...	50	82	1,403	2	311	148	70
Total	756	2,358	31,350	89	6,507	3,687	1,912

(b) Toddlers' Clinics

These clinics have been in operation since 1955 when parents were first invited to bring their child to the Toddlers' Clinic about the time it attained its third birthday. Since that time, attendances have remained fairly constant at a figure approximately 45% of all invitations sent out. It is therefore pleasing to record an increase to more than 50% during 1961.

	1961	1960
No. of invitations to attend	2,136	1,879
No. of attendances	1,086 (50·8%)	860 (45·8%)
Type of defect:—		
Orthopaedic	122	115
Ear, Nose and Throat	15	22
Dental	—	1
Skin	7	6
Vision	29	32
Other	64	30
Multiple	39	14
	276	220

(c) Contraceptive Clinic

Sessions are held at the Beechwood Health Centre (weekly) and the Stopsley Clinic (fortnightly). Only patients referred by medical practitioners attend the clinic.

Seventy-two sessions were held and there were 306 new patients. Subsequent attendances totalled 987.

(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	11	28	39
No. of subsequent attendances	4	60	64
Total attendances	15	88	103

<i>Classification</i>					<i>No. of Cases Attendances</i>	
Accidents, result of	...	...	...	2	2
Bow Legs	...	...	...	4	5
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	8	9
Intoeing	...	...	...	6	11
Knock Knees	...	...	...	23	32
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	...	4	7
Spastic	...	...	...	1	2
Other	...	...	...	25	35
					73	103
					73	103

Disposal

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	...	...	5
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	...	...	13
No. of cases discharged	...	...	15

(ii) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of first attendances	35	95	130
No. of subsequent attendances	24	325	349
Total attendances	59	420	479

	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of first attendances	120	10	34
No. of subsequent attendances	344	5	45

Eighteen 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 183 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	36	36	28	4	19	23	9	6	5
Children under five	147	125	112	3	14	224	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	140
(b) Other	3
Born at home	44
	<hr/>
Total	187
	<hr/>

(g) Day Nurseries

The three day nurseries in Luton provide accommodation for 140 children, 50 places each at Alder Crescent and Manor Road Nurseries and 40 at Stopsley Nursery. The Nurseries are open from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. daily and admissions are limited to priority cases—illness of mother, mother obliged to work, bad home environment, straitened financial circumstances, etc. Except in the most urgent cases, all admissions are subject to the approval of a special sub-committee. The Committee approved the admission of 277 children and refused admission in 81 cases.

The daily average attendance at nurseries was 103—74% of all child places, and the average length of stay of a child in the nursery was approximately 13 weeks.

The scale of fees for attendance was revised during the year and the maximum charge raised from 9/3d. per day to 17/6d. per day. The fee in each case is based on assessable income which is the gross weekly income of the parents after deductions have been made for rent, rates and mortgage repayments, national insurance and fixed personal allowances. In all cases a minimum charge of 1/6d. per day for each child is made.

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

	2 lb. 3 oz. or less		Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.		Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.		Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.		Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.		All		Total	
	D	NH	D	NH	D	NH	D	NH	D	NH	D	NH		I
Number	1	—	—	—	4	1	26	4	—	25	35	2	72	187
Number surviving after 24 hours	—	—	—	—	4	—	25	4	—	24	35	2	71	172
Number surviving after 8 days ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	23	4	—	23	35	2	71	166
Number surviving at 4 weeks ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	23	4	—	22	35	2	71	165

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

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

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley
No. of Children on Register 1.1.61 ...	47	46	31
No. added to Register ...	98	85	94
No. removed from Register ...	99	84	88
No. remaining on Register 31.12.61	46	47	37
No. of Sessions ...	253	254	254
Attendances—0-2 years ...	2,400	1,308	2,547
2-5 years ...	7,054	8,453	4,496
Total attendances ...	9,454	9,761	7,043
Average daily attendances ... (Monday-Friday)	37.4	38.4	27.8

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1961:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.61	No. admitted during 1961	No. on Register 31.12.61
Illness of Parents ...	14	39	16
Debilitated Children ...	3	5	—
Confinement ...	4	42	3
Illegitimacy ...	27	20	24
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	4	7	8
Parents separated ...	33	75	43
Father in H.M. Forces ...	1	—	—
Adverse housing conditions ...	4	8	6
Poor financial circumstances ...	33	77	30
Other ...	1	4	—
Total ...	124	277	130

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 ...	53	2,911	55
Debilitated Children ...	8	337	42
Confinement ...	46	1,590	34
Illegitimacy ...	47	5,136	109
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	11	1,187	108
Parents separated ...	108	7,095	66
Father in H.M. Forces ...	1	49	49
Adverse housing conditions ...	12	507	42
Poor financial circumstances ...	110	7,233	66
Other ...	5	213	42
Total ...	401	26,258	65

The details of subsequent confinements in 1961 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	...	...	...	27
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	Nil
Emergency obstetrical service called	...	...	...	Nil

Of 595 blood samples taken at the Central Clinic for the *first* time during pregnancy in 1961, 583 results are available. The following tables show the distribution of haemoglobin levels. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 393 or 67.4% fell below this level.

Haemoglobin level	Number of cases
50-54%	1
55-59%	6
60-64%	48
65-69%	69
70-74%	133
75-79%	136
80-84%	87
85-89%	54
90-94%	36
95-99%	8
Over 99%	5
All Groups	583

Mean Haemoglobin levels related to period of gestation

Period of gestation at first visit weeks(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 ...	23	82.0	8.7	—
13-24 ...	358	77.7	15.3	0.3
25-36 ...	184	73.7	31.5	2.7
Over 36 ...	15	70.0	46.6	6.6
Not stated	3	65.3	66.6	—

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

At the beginning of the year the staff establishment provided for thirteen domiciliary midwives. The rapid rise in the number of home confinements in the early part of the year, together with a marked increase in the number of cases booked for home confinement later in the year, necessitated an increase in the establishment to 17 domiciliary midwives as from 1st July 1961. As a temporary expedient during the summer months, it was possible to retain the services of two pupil midwives on completion of their training and at the end of the year there were on the staff 14 full-time and 3 part-time midwives, giving an equivalent of 16.5 full-time midwives.

Nine of the staff are approved by the Central Midwives Board for the teaching of pupil midwives, and during the year 32 pupil midwives from the Luton Maternity Hospital undertook their domiciliary training in Luton.

The work of the domiciliary midwives in Luton has continued to increase year by year. The total of 1,182 live domiciliary births in 1961 represents an increase of 164 over the 1960 figure, and is twice the number in 1955. In 1955 the number of domiciliary confinements was 36.6 per cent of all births. In 1961 it had risen to more than 43 per cent of all births.

In addition to the confinements attended, domiciliary midwives also attended 246 mothers discharged early from hospital.

As was only to be expected, there was an increase of 2,616 in the number of visits paid as compared with the previous year.

Of the patients confined at home, 1,029 (86.2%) received some form of analgesia. Analgesia was not given in 152 cases for the following reasons:—

Precipitate labour	...	...	147
Unbooked emergency	...	...	4
Refused	...	...	1

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1961

	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Number of deliveries attended	747	433	1,180
Administration of Analgesia:			
Gas and Air only	100	53	153
Pethidine only	63	41	104
Pethidine and Trilene	189	122	311
Gas and Air and Pethidine	147	119	266
General anaesthetic	—	20	20
Trilene only	126	48	174
No analgesia	122	30	152
Total	747	433	1,180

Visits

Visits	DISTRICT												All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	*12	
Pre-natal ...	1,152	577	769	867	1,194	1,208	736	598	912	916	635	171	9,735
Labour ...	208	151	236	261	393	450	174	149	364	118	220	35	2,759
Lying-in Period ...	2,121	1,416	1,242	2,089	2,266	2,443	1,600	1,670	2,367	1,468	2,140	244	21,066
Totals ...	3,481	2,144	2,247	3,217	3,853	4,101	2,510	2,417	3,643	2,502	2,995	450	33,560

* Commenced October 1961

Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	...	3
Consultant Clinics:						
Number held	...	...	...	...	...	50
Attendances made by Patients:	(a) Ante-natal				...	682
	(b) Post-natal				...	—
					—	682
Midwives Clinics:						
Number held	...	...	...	...	...	269
Attendances made by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	6,667
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought	...	...	...	...	...	152

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1961

	Nursing Homes	Domiciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Independent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	8	23	33	1	65
(b) Intention to cease practice ...	4	5	—	—	9
(c) Change of address	—	3	—	—	3
(d) Change of name ...	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Sending for medical help ...	—	152	—	—	152
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	1	6	—	—	7
(g) Deaths occurring in practice—					
(i) Mothers ...	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ...	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	—	3	—	—	3

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1961.

(a) In Private Nursing Homes	...	...	...	4
(b) Domiciliary Midwives—				
Whole-time	...	...	...	14
Part-time	...	...	...	3
(c) Maternity Hospital and Ext.	...	...	...	29
(d) Private Practice (Independent)	...	...	...	1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of Health Visitors was increased by one during the year and at the close of the year the staff consisted of fourteen Health Visitors (two part-time) and eight State Registered Nurses (two part-time) against an establishment of nineteen.

The Phenistix test for phenylketonuria is usually carried out by the Health Visitor at the home and during the year 2,769 such tests were performed, there being a carry-over of a few cases from 1960.

The Health Visitors also made 1,020 attendances at the Child Welfare Centres.

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			
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
1961	2,866	8,720	483	11,058	157	75	597	—	*23,956

* In addition, 1,278 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. One hundred and seventy-four visits were paid.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment of district nurses was increased from fourteen to sixteen nurses as from 1st April 1961. The number of districts was increased to fourteen, each female nurse being responsible for a district; there are, in addition, two male nurses.

Of the 1,431 patients attended, more than 53% (769) were over the age of 65 years.

One hundred and sixty-four patients were prepared before attending hospital for X-ray and 11,075 visits were made to give injections prescribed by medical practitioners.

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED

Type of Case	District														All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Acute Medical	31	36	46	22	36	22	29	32	25	36	29	26	14	3	387
Chronic Medical	48	69	55	51	59	73	37	55	72	59	56	70	40	16	760
Surgical ...	22	18	13	22	26	14	30	19	29	17	15	17	6	3	251
Tuberculosis ...	1	2	1	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	18
Infectious disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Other ...	1	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	11
Totals ...	104	127	116	95	126	112	99	107	129	112	104	115	63	22	1,431

NUMBER OF VISITS

Type of Case	District														All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Acute Medical	163	164	89	331	172	138	251	307	259	324	225	105	16	13	2,557
Chronic Medical	2,093	2,003	2,103	1,943	2,046	2,626	1,394	1,303	3,041	3,574	3,186	2,403	617	208	28,540
Surgical ...	478	294	349	1,119	667	196	1,075	430	783	432	352	495	121	18	6,809
Tuberculosis ...	3	25	4	—	140	—	70	—	21	—	77	16	—	—	356
Infectious disease	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	5	—	18
Other ...	2	8	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	16	—	56	—	90
Totals ...	2,745	2,494	2,546	3,393	3,026	2,966	2,790	2,048	4,104	4,330	3,856	3,024	815	239	38,376

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 ...	—	—	—	4	6	37	—	—	—	4	25	52	128
Genito-urinary Condition	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	8	10	3	36
Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	3	15	27
Respiratory T.B. ...	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	14
Surgical T.B. ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
Other Respiratory Infections	—	—	—	1	4	28	—	—	—	1	2	14	26
Other Infections ...	—	—	4	4	7	3	1	—	—	6	4	4	6
Gastro-intestinal Disorders	1	3	1	2	3	14	—	3	3	13	29	29	101
Preparation for X-ray	—	1	1	16	37	14	—	—	3	3	24	40	164
Post Operative Treatment	1	6	1	14	21	28	—	2	5	31	23	29	161
Rheumatism and Arthritis	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	12	29	47
Blood Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	2	1	6	5	1	1	3	7	11	22	60
Accident and injuries	—	—	1	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	2	4	23
Senility	—	—	1	2	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	10	18
Skin Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Gynaecology	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	1	1	2	3	6	23
Hemiplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ear, Nose and Throat	—	—	—	1	6	31	—	—	—	—	—	14	52
Varicose Ulcers	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	11
Disorders of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	13
Other Conditions	—	—	—	6	9	2	—	—	—	—	2	8	3
Total	2	—	2	1	6	1	2	—	1	7	7	13	42

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 ...	261	54	21	4	4	344
Chronic Medical ...	148	143	92	58	70	511
Surgical ...	54	70	52	13	16	205
Tuberculosis ...	2	11	2	—	—	15
Infectious Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Abortion ...	2	1	—	—	—	3
Other ...	6	2	—	—	—	8
Total ...	474	281	167	75	90	1,087

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

(a) *Smallpox*

The increase in the number of primary vaccinations, first evident in 1959, was maintained and the total of 1,906 in 1961 is the highest number recorded since 1948. The figure of 1,394 vaccinations of children under the age of one year represents 50% of the total births for 1961 and compares very favourably with the national average.

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination	1,394	98	65	141	208	1,906
Re-vaccination ...	—	1	8	46	348	403
Totals ...	1,394	99	73	187	556	2,309

(b) *Poliomyelitis*

Injections giving protection against poliomyelitis to persons within the priority groups totalled 25,361. Of the 5,988 persons who received the initial two doses, 2,495 persons were aged 25 years or over; 1,970 were under the age of 4 years.

In April the Ministry of Health advised that a reinforcing fourth dose should be offered to children when they enter school and also to children of five and over already at school who had not reached the age of twelve. In the event, 6,693 children received a fourth injection.

It is now estimated that 62.8% of all children under the age of 15 years and 59.3% of all persons between the ages of 15 and 25 years, have received two or more injections.

Age at 31.12.61	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-25 years	26-40 years	TOTAL
No. of persons who have received two or more injections	116	1,471	1,238	1,318	1,558	7,291	7,648	10,302	4,516	35,458
Estimated population	12,465					9,314	11,086	17,384	25,740	75,989
Percentage ...	45.7%					78.3%	69.0%	59.3%	17.5%	46.6%

Immunisation

As from 1st July all primary courses of immunisation have been carried out with the Triple Antigen (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus). This provides that all children born after 1st February 1961 will, in addition to being immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough, be protected against tetanus.

Reinforcing courses were also re-introduced, after a lapse of several years, for children when they reach their tenth birthday.

It was to be expected, therefore, that the number of both primary and reinforcing courses show an increase over the previous year.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics	...	...	...	434
No. of children immunised at clinics				
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	258
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	868
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	6
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	411
				— 1,543
No. of children immunised by general practitioners				
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	19
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1,136
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	4
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	392
				— 1,551
Total number of children protected against Diphtheria	...	...	...	3,084
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2,817
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools	...	...	...	47
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	...	...	...	442
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	...	...	...	1,792
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	...	678
Total number of re-inforcing courses	...	...	...	2,912

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1961

Children born in years ...	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	631	1,538	310	146	94	188	177	3,084
Reinforcing Courses	—	—	—	1	11	1,485	1,415	2,912

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1961.

Age group	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total under 15
Estimated percentage immunised ...	23.6%	80.0%	73.3%	69.3%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.61 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1961	1-4 1957-1960	5-9 1952-1956	10-14 1947-1951	Total Under 15
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1957-1961 ...	631	7,833	7,179	1,592	17,235
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1956 or earlier ...	—	—	1,169	4,392	5,561
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	2,668	9,797	20,400		32,902
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	23.6%	80.0%	43.0%		52.4%

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(a) Sick-Room Appliances

Nursing requisites and sick room appliances are available through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society and during the year 630 articles of equipment were issued.

A small deposit is usually required for each appliance on loan but the amount is refunded on return. The local health authority makes a grant to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society for the replenishment and maintenance of the equipment.

(b) Tuberculosis After Care

Under the Scheme of Delegation the Borough Council became responsible for the after-care of the tuberculosis patients. Since the 1st April 1961, two health visitors have been seconded for this work. They work under the direction of the Physician-in-Charge of the Luton Chest Clinic and their duties include visiting patients at their own homes, preventing the spread of infection, making arrangements for examination of contacts and reporting on the environmental and economic conditions.

The local health authority's scheme provides for extra nourishment (two pints of milk per day, and three eggs per week) to be given to patients in necessitous circumstances. Since April, twenty-one patients have received milk and eggs.

(c) B.C.G. Vaccination

Since 1957, facilities have been afforded to children as they attained their thirteenth birthday to be vaccinated against tuberculosis. During 1961, 1,171 children were protected, and 104 positive reactors referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Further details are contained in the School Health Section of the Report on page 119.

(d) Chiropody Service

The service in Luton is provided by the Luton Old People's Welfare Committee who are reimbursed in full, by the local authority, all expenditure incurred.

The scheme which had been in operation since 1958 was assimilated into the local health authority's scheme in April 1960. The scheme provides for any aged person to receive chiropody treatment, as considered necessary, from a Chiropodist of the patient's own choice. No limit is put on the number of treatments, this being left to the discretion of the Chiropodist and where patients are housebound the scheme provides for treatment to be given in their own home.

(e) Recuperative Holidays

The local health authority scheme provides convalescent facilities for mothers and young children whose convalescence lie outside the scope of the hospital services of the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year arrangements were made for two mothers of young children to receive convalescent holidays for a period of two weeks at the St. Michael's Convalescent Home, Westgate.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The steady demand for home help assistance which has taken place during recent years was maintained. The total number of 1,039 families assisted in 1961 is greater than in any previous year.

The greatest demand was, as hitherto, from aged persons, and 550 cases—80 more than in the previous year—received 77,527 hours assistance (71% of the whole). It is interesting to note that in 335 cases, home help assistance had been provided for a period longer than 12 months. It is considered that but for this timely help, many aged persons would need to have been admitted to hospital.

Despite an increased number of domiciliary births, there was a decrease in the number of maternity cases assisted.

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
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
1961	228	10,351	2	401	63	11,394	65	4,149	131	5,337	550	77,527	1,039	109,159

* C = Cases

* H = Hours

Cases being served at beginning of 1961	...	437
Cases commenced during year	...	602
Cases discontinued during year	...	533
Cases being served at end of 1961	...	506

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	21	19	104	15	69	228	21.9
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2	2	0.2
Chronic Illness	56	6	1	—	—	63	6.1
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	53	7	4	1	—	65	6.3
Emergency, or other Illness	88	24	18	1	—	131	12.6
Aged Persons	526	17	7	—	—	550	52.9
Total	744	73	134	17	71	1,039	—
Percentage of whole ...	71.6	7.0	13.0	1.6	6.8	—	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	218	8	2	—	—	228
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2	2
Chronic Illness	5	5	9	5	39	63
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	27	22	11	4	1	65
Emergency, or Other Illness	68	46	11	3	3	131
Aged Persons	43	47	53	72	335	550
Total	361	128	86	84	380	1,039
Percentage of whole ...	34.8	12.3	8.2	8.1	36.6	100

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PER CASE

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Total No. of Weeks Assistance	Average Duration of Assistance	Total No. of Hours Assistance	Average Weekly Assistance
Pregnancy and Confinement	228	537	2.4 weeks	10,351	19.3 hours
Tuberculous ...	2	61	30.5 weeks	401	6.6 hours
Chronic Illness	63	2,123	6.6 weeks	11,394	5.4 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	65	739	11.4 weeks	4,149	5.6 hours
Emergency or other Illness	131	830	6.3 weeks	5,337	6.4 hours
Aged Persons	550	16,670	30.3 weeks	77,527	4.7 hours
Total ...	1,039	20,960	20.2 weeks	109,159	5.2 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.	355	12	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
Others under £5 ...	—	101	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
£5-£6 ...	1	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
£6-£7 ...	—	22	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
£7-£9 ...	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
£9-£10 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	7
£10 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Income not disclosed	—	—	213	—	—	42	—	—	121	—	—	12	—	—	45	433
Total ...	356	218	213	15	7	42	1	3	121	—	1	12	—	5	45	1,039

Number of cases in which full fee was not charged:

(a) Maternity cases 33

(b) Tuberculous cases 1

(c) Other cases 572

— Total ... 606

Cost to local authority of assessed cases £13,597

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time 25

Part-time 82 Total ... 107

Night Sitters-up attended 10 cases on 29 occasions during the year.

**MENTAL HEALTH
SERVICE**

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Under the Local Government Act 1958 the Borough Council, as the delegated authority, became responsible for the Mental Health Service in Luton on the 1st April 1961. Consequently statistics in this part of the report relate only to the last nine months of the year.

The Mental Health Act 1959

This Act, which came fully into operation on the 1st November, 1960, repeals all previous Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts. Much of the terminology used in those old Acts is now obsolete and is replaced by many new terms. For instance, "Mental Deficiency" and "Mental Defective" are no longer used; also the names of the four classes of defectives "Idiot, Imbecile, Feeble-minded and Moral Defective" are abolished and the rigid distinctions previously drawn between "Mental Illness" on the one hand and "Mental Deficiency" on the other are removed. The term "Mental Disorder" comprises all forms of Mental Ill-health of which there are four main types, viz:— Mental Illness, Severe Subnormality, Subnormality and Psychopathic Disorder.

"Mental and Mental Deficiency Hospitals" are now referred to as "Psychiatric Hospitals". Patients admitted to hospital are no longer "Certified". Compulsory admissions to hospitals are referred to as "Admission for Observation" or "Admission for Treatment". "Voluntary Admission" is now referred to as "Informal Admission".

The Act also replaces the term "Duly Authorised Officer" with the new designation of "Mental Welfare Officer".

Duties and Functions

Section 6 of the Mental Health Act defines the duties of the Local Health Authority under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act in relation to "persons who are or who have been suffering from mental disorder". These duties relate to the following services:—

(a) The Provision of Residential Accommodation

Included in the category of persons likely to be in need of such provision are elderly mentally-infirm persons who do not need the services and resources of a hospital.

(b) Provision of Centres and Other Facilities for Training

This includes *inter-alia* the provision of Adult Training Centres.

(c) Appointment of Mental Welfare Officers

The Mental Welfare Officer has statutory duties under the Act. In certain circumstances it is his duty to make application for the admission of the patients to hospital or guardianship if he is satisfied that such application should be made by him having regard to the wishes expressed by relatives.

(d) Exercise of Functions in Connection with Persons Placed Under Guardianship

The Local Health Authority can itself act as guardian.

(d) Provision of any Ancillary Services

These services include Day Centres, Holiday Homes, Social Clubs, etc.

From the above it will be seen that the Local Health Authority has extremely wide powers, both mandatory and permissive, to provide for the needs and requirements (other than those provided in hospital) of the Mentally Disordered.

Staff

The Mental Health Section is accommodated at 36 Waller Street and consists of a Senior Mental Welfare Officer, two Mental Welfare Officers, a Trainee Mental Welfare Officer and two Clerk/Typists. The Senior Mental Welfare Officer and one Clerk/Typist are on the staff of the Luton Borough Council and are responsible to the Medical Officer of Health, the other Mental Welfare Officers being employed by the County Council. All the members of this section will continue to undertake duties in South Bedfordshire as well as in Luton until full County Borough status is achieved.

The Mental Welfare Officers provide a full 24 hour service. One Mental Welfare Officer is always on call, available to deal with cases in emergency, and to give information, advice, support and re-assurance to patients and relatives.

Each Mental Welfare Officer is also responsible for providing community care. This aspect of his work might call for practical help such as assistance with the finding of accommodation or employment or with the provision of a reliable agency to which the patient, his relatives or others can turn for support, practical help or discussion of their problems. On the other hand case-work is frequently time consuming and demands knowledge and skill of the highest levels on the part of the Mental Welfare Officer. This is especially the case where personal relationships are concerned and where help is required to modify attitudes of mind which may militate against stability.

Mental Illness

Patients are referred to the Local Authority by General Practitioners, relatives, Police, Hospitals (Psychiatric Hospitals and General Hospitals), patients themselves and other agencies concerned with the social services.

Most patients are now admitted to Psychiatric Hospitals with no more formality than would be the case in an admission to a General Hospital. Nevertheless there is a relatively small number of cases where Informal Admission is not possible because of the nature of the breakdown and the patient's unwillingness to be helped or his inability to realise that he requires help. When compulsory measures have to be taken the patient can be admitted

for "Observation" for a limited period or, much more rarely "Admitted for Treatment" but such compulsory measures are only used for ensuring the care and safety of the patient or the safety of others, and only when all alternative ways have been tried or are considered to be inappropriate.

At the Luton and Dunstable Hospital two Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic Sessions are held weekly whilst for more urgent cases Clinics are held at Fairfield Hospital at Arlesey. Full use is made of both these Clinics.

The Elderly Mentally Infirm

Elderly people who become mentally infirm present their own peculiar problems and sometimes, because of their unpredictable and irresponsible behaviour, cause danger to themselves and others and may have to be admitted to a Psychiatric Hospital.

In normal circumstances old people who are unable to care for themselves and whose relatives are unable to assist, are admitted to an Old People's Home by the Welfare Department. It is only in extreme cases and where no other method of helping them is available that such persons are admitted to a Psychiatric Hospital. Some mentally infirm old people, although they do not require active Psychiatric treatment or nursing care, are yet unsuitable for admission to an Old People's Home because of their difficult personality or because they need constant supervision.

A Residential Hostel providing accommodation for 35 elderly mentally infirm persons is included in the immediate future building programme of the Council.

Mental Subnormality

Most patients within this category are referred by the School Medical Officer as being unsuitable for education at ordinary or special schools. The Medical Officer of Health, after considering the medical report and the report and observations of the Mental Welfare Officer, decides upon the best method of helping the child. This might be by admission to a Training Centre and/or by community care or possibly by admission to a hospital, such as the Bromham Hospital, near Bedford, specialising in the care and treatment of subnormal and severely subnormal patients.

Training Centres

A purpose built Training Centre at Dunstable provides 45 places for children under sixteen years of age of both sexes and fifteen places for adult females of sixteen years and over. In addition there is also an Adult Training Centre situated in the southern part of the County for males of sixteen years and over.

Both Centres are administered by the County Council and provide places for mentally subnormal persons from Luton as well as from the south of the County. At the end of the year there were waiting lists for admission to both centres and the table which follows gives the position at the 31st December.

	Under 16			16 years and Over			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Attending Ridgeway Avenue	14	10	24	—	14	14	14	24	38
„ Kirby Road	2	—	2	10	—	10	12	—	12
Total Attending	16	10	26	10	14	24	26	24	50
Waiting Ridgeway Avenue	3	1	4	—	11	11	3	12	15
„ Kirby Road	—	—	—	12	—	12	12	—	12
Total Waiting	3	1	4	12	11	23	15	12	27
Total Need	19	11	30	22	25	47	41	36	77

The above figures do not include a small number of subnormal and severely subnormal cases who are unsuitable for admission to a Training Centre.

A purpose built Adult Centre to provide 120 places is included in the Council's building programme and is expected to be ready for occupation during the year 1963/64. The Centre is being built to accommodate mentally subnormal adults of both sexes from the whole of the South Bedfordshire area including Luton. By a reciprocal arrangement the County Council's Junior Centre will provide for all children under the age of sixteen including those from Luton.

Voluntary Societies

It is appropriate to mention in this report the work of the Luton Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, a voluntary society affiliated to the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, organised by parents and friends of handicapped persons. This Society arranges, for the children of its members, an annual seaside holiday and also a Christmas party. The meetings of the Luton Society enable parents and others to discuss common problems and anxieties and by doing so obtain help and support which sometimes can only be given by people who have experienced similar difficulties. It has produced a film of some of its activities and its officers give talks to interested groups on the problems of mental disorder.

MENTAL HEALTH—STATISTICAL TABLES

1st APRIL 1961 to 31st DECEMBER 1961

Table I

MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL SUBNORMALITY—SOURCE OF CASES

Referred by	Mental Illness	Mental Sub-normality
Medical Practitioners	122	1
Relatives	38	6
Hospitals	34	6
Police	23	3
Patients	19	—
Local Authority Departments	10	10
Probation Officer	4	1
National Assistance Board	2	1
Other Sources	9	2
TOTAL	261	30

Table II

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—MENTAL ILLNESS

	Age							Total
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 and Over	
Males	11	19	37	29	19	7	10	132
Females	3	11	36	22	23	16	18	129
TOTALS	14	30	73	51	42	23	28	261

Table III

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL

	Age			Total
	Under 7 years	7-15 years	16 years upwards	
Males	4	3	11	18
Females	4	—	8	12
TOTALS	8	3	19	30

**WELFARE
SERVICES**

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is provided by Local Authorities under Section 21(1)(a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 "for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them."

At the 31st December, 1961, 181 Luton people were resident in such accommodation as under:

Residential Accommodation	Male	Female	Total
The Mount, Luton	7	12	19
Rookwood, Luton	8	18	26
Caddington Hall	—	33	33
Parkside, Kempston	1	5	6
The Cedars, Ampthill	6	8	14
Waverley House, Bedford	—	4	4
Russell House, Bedford	—	3	3
The Limes, Biggleswade	7	19	26
Pirton Hall, Shillington	2	5	7
St. Margaret's, Streatley	30	0	30
Other Local Authority Homes	7	6	13
	68	113	181

At the end of the year 22 people were on the waiting list for admission.

Of these, 9 were living alone, 11 with relatives, one in Hospital and one in a private home for old people.

The average age of the women on the waiting list is 80.45 years, and of the men 77.25 years.

In addition to this number, routine visits were paid to 33 people who may eventually be placed on the waiting list. The following table shows their circumstances.

Age Group	Alone and Crippled or Bedridden	Alone and Blind	Alone and Active	Lodgings	With Relatives	Blind with Relatives	Total
65-70	1				1		2
70-75	2		2	1			5
75-80	2		3			1	6
80-85	5	1	3		1		10
85-90	2		5	1			8
90-95	1				1		2
	13	1	13	2	3	1	33

Many months may elapse before applicants on the waiting list can be considered for admission because vacancies seldom arise from causes other than death or permanent transference to hospital. During 1961 there were twelve new admissions to Rookwood and six to the Mount.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

In accordance with the scheme of delegated functions, the Council have a duty under Section 21(1)(b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 to provide temporary accommodation for persons who are in urgent need in sudden or unforeseen circumstances.

At the present time there is no temporary accommodation in the Borough. When evicted and homeless families apply for temporary accommodation their admission to the Reception Centre at St. Margaret's, Streatley, is arranged, when vacancies exist. There are three centres in the County providing 11 units (prefabricated homes) which are occupied by homeless families.

During the year under review there were eighty-two applications for temporary accommodation. Six families were admitted to County units for varying periods. At the end of the year only one remained to be added to the two Luton families who have occupied such temporary accommodation since 1954 and 1957, respectively.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(a) General Classes

NEW REGISTRATIONS 1961—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Muscular Hernia	1	—	1
Left Hemiplegia	2	—	2
Asthma, Bronchitis	4	—	4
Brain Tumour	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Injuries to Back	1	—	1
Parkinsons Disease	1	—	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	1	3	4
Amputation	3	1	4
Poliomyelitis	2	—	2
Osteo-Arthritis	2	—	2
Spastic	2	—	2
Lateral Sclerosis	1	—	1
Extadural Cyst Lumbar	1	—	1
Epilepsy	—	1	1
Ankylosing Spondylitis	1	—	1
	23	6	29

The Ministry of Labour groups persons registered under the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944 into various categories—for convenience Local Authorities were recommended to use the code for their registrations under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The following table is an analysis of the 149 persons registered under that Section in Luton at 31st December, 1961.

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	7	1	8
F	Arthritis and rheumatism	11	12 (1 U/W 1V)	23
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	6 (1V)	7	13
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genitourinary, heart, circulatory and respiratory systems	12	—	12
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine ...	7	3	10
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, disseminated sclerosis ...	36 (1 A/E)	27 (1 F-1 H/L)	63
U/W	Neuroses Phychoses other than in V above	1	1	2
X or Z	Tuberculosis respiratory and non-respiratory	9	2	11
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified ...	4	3	7
				149

Figures in brackets denote multiple disabilities as stated.

AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
16-25	7	3	10
25-35	9	8	17
35-45	11	6	17
45-55	22	13	35
55-65	24	13	37
65+	20	13	33
	93	56	149

LIVING CONDITIONS

Living Conditions	Total
Living with family	117
Living alone	13
In lodgings	7
Hospital/Residential care	12
	149

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Employment Conditions	Total
Working or looking for Work ...	33
Working at LUDUN ...	21
Capable of Home Work or Occupational Therapy ...	25
Attending Day Centre ...	2
Not capable of any form of Employment ...	68
	149

During the year all handicapped persons were visited at their homes, and all new registrations were fully investigated.

Arising from the visits, the needs of the severely disabled were assessed, practical help afforded and holidays arranged.

(b) Deaf and Dumb

Services for this class of the handicapped are carried out on an agency basis by the St. Albans Diocesan Association to the Deaf and Dumb. Registered deaf in the Borough of Luton at 31st December, 1961 numbered 61 adults and 24 children.

Of the adults, there are:

5 Pensioners	5 Housewives	49 Gainfully employed
1 Seeking employment	1 Awaiting training	

The special needs of the Deaf can be met only by those with the ability to communicate in sign language; although many of the younger Deaf have learnt the art of lip reading, and some speak. Welfare Officers, fully trained and qualified for their work amongst the deaf act as interpreters as occasion demands.

(c) Blind and Partially Sighted.

The South Bedfordshire Society for the Welfare of the Blind, acting as agents for the County Council and Borough Council, provided Welfare Services. The local authority is responsible for the salaries of two Home Teachers and part of the salary of the Secretary/Blind Welfare Officer.

Detailed statistical tables are appended, showing numbers of blind in various categories. It will be seen that 129 people are over 60 years of age, where the main causes of blindness are:—

- (a) Cataract (especially over the age of 70)
- (b) Senile macular lesions among 80 and over
- (c) Glaucoma among 70 and over.

The Blind Workshop in Leicester Road provides sheltered employment in brush and soap manufacture. All employed there receive a guaranteed wage of £9 9s. 0d. per week, partially subsidised by the Local Authority and the Blind Association.

The Blind Social Club meeting weekly on Wednesdays provides for such activities as dominoes, darts, dancing and concerts. The Club is run by the Blind and consists of members of all age groups.

The Society also organises holidays, guide dogs, wireless sets, travelling companions, and the use of braille literature.

Table A

CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
0- 4	...	...	...	.....	3	—	
5-15	...	...	...	...	2	—	
16-21	...	...	...	...	4	—	
22-30	...	...	...	...	2	1	
31-39	...	...	...	...	11	6	
40-49	...	...	...	...	8	9	
50-59	...	...	...	...	12	5	
60-69	...	...	...	...	21	17	
70-79	...	...	...	...	11	31	
80-89	...	...	...	...	16	23	
90 and over	...	...	...	...	1	9	
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>91</u>	<u>101</u>	192

Table B

DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL BLIND PERSONS

1. Children

<i>Under 5 years</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
At Home	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Home for Blind	...	...	...	...	2	—	
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	3

2. Age 6-15 years

<i>Educable</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Attending School	...	...	...	...	2	—	
Not at School	...	...	...	...	—	—
<i>Ineducable</i>							
Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	—	—
Mental Defective Institution	...	...	...	...	1	—	
At Home	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	3

3. Education, Training and Employment, etc.*(a) Employed in Workshops for the Blind*

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
16-20	...	...	...	...	1	—	
21-29	...	...	...	...	—	—
30-39	...	...	...	...	—	3	
40-49	...	...	...	...	2	1	
50-59	...	...	...	...	2	1	
60-65	...	...	...	...	—	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	1	—	
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	11

(b) *As Approved Home Workers*

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
16-20	...	...	...	...	—	—
21-29	...	...	...	...	—	—
30-39	...	...	...	...	1	—	
40-49	...	...	...	...	—	—
50-59	...	...	...	...	1	—	
60-64	...	...	...	...	—	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	2

(c) *Other Employment*

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
16-20	...	...	...	...	—	—
21-29	...	...	...	...	—	—
30-39	...	...	...	...	8	1	
40-49	...	...	...	...	5	1	
50-59	...	...	...	...	6	—	
60-64	...	...	...	...	2	—	
65 and over	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>21</u>	<u>2</u>	23

(d) *Undergoing Training*

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
16-20	...	...	...	...	—	—
21-29	...	...	...	...	1	—	
30-39	...	...	...	...	—	—
40-49	...	...	...	...	1	—	
50-59	...	...	...	...	—	—
60-64	...	...	...	...	—	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	2

(e) *Not Employed—(but of Employable Age)*

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
16-20	...	...	...	...	3	—	
21-29	...	...	...	...	—	1	
30-39	...	...	...	...	3	2	
40-49	...	...	...	...	1	6	
50-59	...	...	...	...	2	4	
60-64	...	...	...	...	5	—	
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	27

Table C

OVER 16 YEARS AND LIVING AWAY FROM HOME

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
1.	Residential accommodation provided under Part III of 1948 Act, Section 21.							
	(a) Homes for Blind	...	...	...	...	—	3	
	(b) Other Homes	...	...	...	...	4	4	
2.	Other Residential Homes	...	...	...	...	2	2	
3.	Mental Hospitals	...	...	...	...	2	1	
4.	Mental Deficiency Institutions	...	...	...	...	2	—	
5.	Other Hospitals	...	...	...	...	1	4	
6.	Other Accommodation	...	...	...	...	2	1	
	Total	...	...	...	...	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	28

Table D

BLIND PERSONS WITH OTHER DISABILITIES

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
	Mentally Handicapped	...	...	...	...	6	1	
	Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Deaf or Hard of Hearing	...	...	...	...	2	2	
	Mentally and Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	—	1	
	Deaf and Dumb	...	...	...	...	—	1	
	Mentally Handicapped and Deaf	...	...	...	...	—	1	
	Total	...	...	...	...	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	17

PARTIALLY SIGHTED

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
	0- 4	...	...	...	...	1	—	
	5-15	...	...	...	...	3	3	
	16-21	...	...	...	...	2	—	
	22-29	...	...	...	...	—	—
	30-39	...	...	...	...	4	1	
	40-49	...	...	...	...	2	1	
	50-59	...	...	...	...	—	2	
	60-69	...	...	...	...	7	4	
	70-79	...	...	...	...	4	9	
	80-89	...	...	...	...	2	9	
	90 and over	...	...	...	...	2	3	
	Unknown	...	...	...	...	—	3	
	Total	...	...	...	...	<u>27</u>	<u>35</u>	62

**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the borough is 8,773 acres and the present estimated population is 132,010. 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.—1,139·8 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 28th June, 1961, when 14·9 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 23·09 inches, the wettest day being 12th June, 1961, when 1·07 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 89 °F., recorded on 1st July, 1961, and the minimum temperature was 18 °F., recorded on 29th December, 1961.

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.

	1960 <i>million gallons</i>	1961 <i>million gallons</i>
(1) Estimated total consumption for Borough ...	2,523	2,575
(2) Estimated unmetered consumption for Borough	1,492	1,586
(3) Estimated metered consumption for Borough	1,031	989
(4) Average Chlorination Rate	0·25 p.p.m.	0·25 p.p.m.

“Based upon the Registrar-General’s population for the Borough of Luton of 132,010 at mid-1961, the above figures represent an average daily consumption per capita as under (corresponding figures for 1960 in parentheses):—

	<i>gallons per head per day</i>
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes	32·9 (33·4)
Metered trade purposes	20·5 (23·0)
Total	53·4 (56·4)

“The Statutory area of the Company extends to the Boroughs of Luton and Dunstable and parts of the Luton Rural District. The total population supplied as at mid-1961 was estimated at 174,511.

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

	<i>Average daily quantity gallons</i>	
	1960	1961
Luton R.D.C. (Barton and Streatley)	30,000	41,000
Lee Valley Water Co. (Putteridgebury)	3,900	4,800

“For all purposes the daily output of the Company averaged 9·56 million gallons per day.

Resources and Future Development

“A new source of supply at Bow Bridge—between Redbourn and St. Albans—is expected to be ready to be brought into service in March 1962. The nett yield of this source is estimated at 1½ million gallons per day.

“A trial bore into the Lower Greensand formation has been sunk at Leagrave Common, Luton. Test pumping results confirm the estimate that it should be possible to obtain 1 million gallons per day, subject to the authorization of the Minister of Housing and Local Government for the development of the site.

“One of the most important developments of the year from the point of view of the water supply, was the passing into law of the Great Ouse Water Act, 1961. The Bill was promoted jointly by six Water authorities, the Luton Water Company being a participant to the extent of approximately 30 per cent. of the whole. Under the provisions of this Act the Luton Water Company can call upon additional quantities of water of up to 7½ million gallons of water a day in the first phase, and upon 12 million gallons per day in the second phase. It is hoped that the first phase will come into operation in 1966, and it is thought that the second phase may be required about 1980. It is estimated that the Ouse Scheme will meet all the foreseeable demands which may be made upon it, for the next forty years or so.

“The Ouse Scheme will have the effect of practically doubling the Luton Company’s resources and should remove, for very many years, any question of the development and expansion of south Bedfordshire being curtailed by lack of water supplies for domestic or industrial purposes. In the short term the Company’s present resources may be heavily taxed until the Ouse Scheme becomes operative.

Distribution

“During 1961 some 5½ miles of distribution mains have been laid within the Borough, at the following sites:—

Lewsey Farm Estate	Moat Lane	Arundel Road
Bramingham Road	Farley Hill	Limbury Mead Estate
High Street, Leagrave	Riddy Lane Estate	Old Bedford Road
Felstead Way	Toddington Road	Stopsley Way
Hitchin Road	Oakdean Drive	Fairoak Drive
Vincent Road	Heywood Drive	Bridge Street
Icknield Way	Memorial Road	Saywell Road
Riverside Road	Icknield Nursery Estate	Warden Hill Road
Sandgate	Austin 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 12th December, 1961:—

- No. 1/211 Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Unchlorinated.
- No. 2/211 Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Chlorinated.
- No. 3/211 Runley Wood, Chalk, Chlorinated.
- No. 4/211 Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 1.
- No. 5/211 Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 2.
- No. 6/211 Friars Wash, Chalk, Chlorinated.
- No. 7/211 Friars Wash, Chalk, Unchlorinated.

Chemical Analysis

	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>			
	<i>No. 1</i>	<i>No. 3</i>	<i>No. 4</i>	<i>No. 7</i>
Free Ammonia	0.0230	0.0450	0.0012	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0044	0.0036	0.0020	0.0016
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	0.004	0.008	0.006	0.002
Nitrites (p.p.m.)	0.006	trace	nil	nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.132	0.360	0.020	0.463
Chlorine	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.2
Hardness, Total	34.4	47.0	21.4	29.6
Hardness, Permanent	9.0	16.8	3.8	3.5
Total Solids	47.3	62.3	28.8	32.9
pH Value	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.2
Sulphate as SO ₄	5.5	19.6	4.3	1.0
Iron as Fe (p.p.m.)	0.02	0.60	nil	0.01

All samples were clear and free from smell except No. 3 which was faintly yellow in appearance but free from smell.

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

Bacteriological Examination	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Bacillus Coli per 100 mls. ...	absent	absent	absent	absent
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37°C	nil	nil	nil	nil
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22°C	29	0	0	0
	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	
Bacillus Coli per 100 mls. ...	absent	absent	absent	
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37°C	nil	nil	nil	
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22°C	0	0	0	

Opinion

These results represent waters in a satisfactory condition and 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 ...	145
Number of samples of water obtained from:—	
Crescent Road Pumping Station	58
Runley Wood Pumping Station	53
Friars Wash Supply	33
Other Sources	1
Untreated Private Well Water	1
	145

Classified results of the above samples:—

	Mains Water	Well Water
Class 1—Highly satisfactory	145	1
Class 2—Satisfactory	—	—
Class 3—Suspicious	—	—
Class 4—Unsatisfactory	—	—

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. In addition four samples of water which were obtained following complaints of discolouration in the supply were submitted to the Borough Chemist for examination. In each instance, although the iron content was rather high, the water was in a satisfactory condition.

During the year the one remaining premises supplied with water from a private well was demolished as a result of redevelopment in the area. All premises within the Borough now have a piped supply from the Luton Water Company's mains.

Number of dwellings supplied from piped water mains direct to the houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,629
Number of houses sharing piped water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

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

Four cesspools were abolished and none constructed during the year. At the 31st December, 1961, there were 108 in use in the Borough.

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

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

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

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

“The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year 1961 the weight of all refuse dealt with at the tip was 81,806 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 230.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA
NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,096*
Primary Inspections:—									<i>No. of visits</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT									
Dwelling houses on complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Own observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Notifiable infectious disease disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vermin, insects and other pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401
Noise abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
HOUSING ACTS									
Reconditioning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Housing application visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
FOOD PREMISES									
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Canteens and mobile canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Food storage premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,487
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Visits to obtain water samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Visits to obtain utensil swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION									
Contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Visits to above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Boiler-house inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501

* This figure does not include 804 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

							<i>No. of visits</i>
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION (<i>contd.</i>)							
Smoke control surveys—Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
" " " —Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,999
" " " —Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Special Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
FACTORIES							
Mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Non-mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
MISCELLANEOUS							
Caravans, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Caravan sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Cowsheds, piggeries and stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pet animals premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pleasure fairs and circuses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premises licensed for public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Prevention of damage by pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rag flock premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Lectures	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Interviews and appointments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,305
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106
Visits with no access	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181
Revisits to premises which are the subject of Public Health Act Notices							2,697
" " " under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	555
" " various food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	752
" " premises under Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
" " " " Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
" " miscellaneous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
TOTAL							<u>18,736</u>

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

DRAINAGE

Reconstructed	14
Tested	52
Exposed	17
Repaired	43
Inspection chambers inserted	9
" " repaired	23
New inspection chamber covers provided	21
Gullies renewed	5
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	7
W.Cs. repaired	41
New W.C. pans provided	27
Private drains unstopped	144
Combined drains unstopped	333
Cisterns repaired or renewed	16
Guttering repaired or renewed	98
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	24
Rain water pipes and sink waste pipes disconnected	2
Sinks renewed	7
Sink waste pipes repaired, renewed or trapped	20
Cesspools replaced by main drainage	4
Pail closet removed	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Accumulation of refuse	40
Animals kept prejudicial to health	3
Brickwork or pointings	33
Ceilings repaired	30
Chimney stacks repaired	10
" pots renewed	5
Dampness remedied	126
Disinfections carried out	6
Disinfestations carried out	94
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	37
Filthy premises cleansed	2
Fireplaces and stoves repaired or renewed	13
Flashing and filleting	1
Flooring	53
Passages paved	7
Rendering repaired or renewed	3
Roofs made watertight	141
Sash cords renewed	46
Skirting boards repaired	4
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	2
Wall plaster renewed	55
Water supply reinstated or made sufficient	8
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	77
Miscellaneous	87

HOUSING ACT

Rent books made to comply with Housing Acts	3
Overcrowding abated	4
Houses let in lodgings	17

TOTAL 1,815

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

		<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1960 ...	8	8	8
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 24 ...	31	31	31
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39 ...	24	20	20
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45 ...	6	5	5
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93 ...	28	26	26
Public Health Act, 1961. Section 17 ...	1	1	1
	—	—	—
	98	91	91
	—	—	—
No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1961	7		

Work carried out by the Corporation

In five cases it was necessary for the Corporation to carry out work in default of, or on behalf of, the owner or occupier as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Section 39 Two houses, at a cost of ...	...	67	4	0
Section 45 One house, at a cost of ...	...	8	14	7
Section 47 One house, at a cost of ...	...	87	5	8
Section 93 Two houses, at a cost of ...	...	173	0	3
		—	—	—
Total ...	...	£336	4	6

The maintenance of sewers vested in the Corporation (formerly combined drains) caused less work than the previous year. Repairs to drainage systems of this type serving 19 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.

No legal proceedings under the Public Health Acts were instituted during the year.

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 ...	37
Borough Engineer's Department ...	8
Cleansing Department ...	17
Luton Water Company ...	5
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 eighty-two such references were made during the year.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT,
1960

During the year those sites which did not have the benefit of planning consent were kept under observation in conjunction with the Planning Officers of the Borough Engineer's Department. Discontinuance Notices have been served in certain instances and these are due to expire at the end of 1963. Difficulty was experienced in respect of those cases where it had been decided to take enforcement action because of the inability of caravan dwellers to find alternative accommodation. It had been hoped that this difficulty would be met by the provision of a Municipal Site but unfortunately the Council was unable to proceed with this project. It would appear most unlikely that the problem of the unsatisfactory sites with neither planning consents nor licences is capable of solution without the provision of alternative accommodation either by the Corporation or some other body.

Fourteen licences were granted with conditions attached, based on the model standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. One site has been made to comply with the standards and three owners decided not to proceed with the work and it was agreed that the sites should be run down and eventually discontinued. In four cases the time allowed for the completion of the work proved inadequate and the Department granted an extension of time. The time allowed to execute works on the remaining sites had not expired at the end of the year.

A total of 321 visits and 137 revisits were paid to caravans and caravan sites during the year.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	42
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	53
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	18
Articles disinfected by steam	...	...	...	...	...	233
Articles disinfected by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	347
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	29
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	63

Eight hundred and seventy-five library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	219
Articles disinfested by steam	...	...	...	...	...	72
Articles disinfested by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	18
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	94

The treatment of premises infested by bugs and other insect pests was conducted at approximately the same level as the previous year. Although few instances of severe infestations are found nowadays, the service meets a

genuine Public Health need, and for that reason is most valuable. The number of wasps nests treated fell by some 50% but the demand was still fairly high.

On one occasion 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 seven 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.

Thirty-one infestations by bed bugs were found during the year, compared with 28 in 1960. In all instances disinfection was carried out by the use of liquid vermicide. The following table shows the number of premises and rooms dealt with during 1961:—

	Number of Premises		Number of Rooms	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Number of Council Houses ...	5	5	8	8
Number of other Houses ...	26	26	53	53
Number of cases where disinfection has been carried out prior to removal from Clearance Areas, etc., into new Council Houses ...	—	—	—	—
Number of cases where disinfection has been carried out by Corporation Disinfesting Officer ...	31	31	61	61
Number of cases where disinfection has been carried out by Occupants or Contractors	—	—	—	—
Number of complaints of infestation received ...	28	28	54	54
Number of cases found by Public Health Inspectors ...	3	3	7	7

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The baiting and poisoning treatment of sewers for rat infestation which was commenced in December, 1960, was completed in April. Warfarin baits in stockinette packages were again used following the highly successful treatment carried out the previous year. One thousand, five hundred and eighty-three manholes were treated. There were 269 complete and 356 partial takes.

The complaints of rodent infestation rose from 602 in 1960 to 804 in the current year, an increase of one-third. Sickness of staff added to the difficulties in meeting the demand for this service and at the end of the year delays in treatment were inevitable. It would appear likely that if no reduction is experienced in the coming year consideration will have to be given to the appointment of an additional operative. There are few sites in the Borough which are subject to frequent rat infestation but despite the difficulties mentioned above it has been possible to give sufficient attention to those sites requiring it to prevent them getting out of hand. All cases of rat and mice infestations were again treated by anti-blood coagulent rodenticide and again gave highly satisfactory results.

An analysis of the work is detailed below:—

		Com-plaints received		No. of premises involved		Treatment com-pleted		Treatment in progress	
Private Dwellings	{ Rats	495		629		587		54	
	{ Mice		124		119		120		8
Business Premises	{ Rats	93		84		81		5	
	{ Mice		92		98		98		2
Totals	{ Rats	588		713		668		59	
	{ Mice		216		217		218		10

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 5,642 visits. Forty-seven 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 1961, the following numbers attended:—

						<i>Waller Street Baths</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Swimmers ...	...	...	...	...	...	69,783	68,404
Spectators ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,460	5,650
Clubs ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,177	—
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	24,339	22,938
Total Swimmers and Spectators	...	...	...	...	...	109,759	96,992
Slipper Baths ...	...	...	...	...	...	47,246	—
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	157,005	—

Chloroscope examinations of the water are carried out by the attendants twice daily.

There are three swimming pools in the Borough and during the year the one at the Luton High School was converted into an indoor pool. There are now therefore one open air and two indoor pools. 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. The 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.

Seventy-five samples of baths water were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Borough Chemist for examination, and all were satisfactory. This regular sampling is a most desirable safeguard and enables action to be taken to remedy minor discrepancies where the Chemist's reports show that either the free chlorine or the residual alkalinity was low.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Inspection of sanitary accommodation in the three cinemas 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 ten 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. Inspections of the food stalls were made on each occasion.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In November, 1960, a Working Party of the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research recommended the establishment of a National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution in order to judge the success of any Smoke Control schemes, and to give a statistically valid picture of the pollution in different types of areas. In addition a quantitative picture of the pattern of air pollution was required for medical investigations into the connection between air pollution and disease.

Luton was selected to co-operate in this survey and during the year four additional sets of instruments were installed at sites in the town to record smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations. The results obtained are forwarded for collation to the Warren Spring Laboratory.

The five existing Atmospheric Pollution Recording stations maintained by the Department continued to operate throughout the year, the results obtained being incorporated in the National Survey.

During the year, advice to Industrialists has continued and close collaboration has been maintained with H.M. Alkali Inspector over matters falling within his province. One Certificate of Exemption under Section 2

of the Clean Air Act was extended for a further 12 months in respect of one boilerhouse where it is not practicable to comply with the Act. Proposals are in hand for a new boilerhouse. Further dieselisation on the railways has contributed to a marked reduction of pollution from that source.

During the year, a survey of the Luton No. 2 Smoke Control Area covering 152.9 acres and involving 1,893 houses was nearly completed. This will extend the present No. 1 Area in a south westerly direction against the prevailing wind to gain the maximum benefit. It is apparent that there is an appreciable body of goodwill to the extension of smoke control amongst householders in this area.

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

Number of contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	82
Number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	125
Number of visits to boilerhouses	...	...	...	...	43
Number of smoke observations made and recorded	...	...	...	...	7
Number of visits to premises in the Luton Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	2,337
Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	...	...	...	...	13
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	33
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations	...	...	...	...	501
Number of lectures given	...	...	...	...	9
Special Surveys	...	...	...	...	59

Twelve notifications of intention to instal new furnaces were received during the year.

One hundred and twenty-seven claims were made for fireplace alterations in the Luton No. 1 Smoke Control Area during the year and in one case work was carried out by the Corporation in default. Two notices for the adaptation of firegrates were served and complied with by the owners.

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 13 cases and notices were served or arrangements made. Thirty-three infringements were found constituting smoke nuisances under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act. Appropriate action resulted in the abatement of these nuisances.

Results of recordings for the relevant period and for the previous year are shown on pages 76 to 80. The graph on page 80 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

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

1960-1961

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
Summer Average April-Sept. 1960 ...	15.93	17.15	16.26
Winter Average Oct. 1960-Mar. 1961	17.37	19.38	15.07
Year's Average ...	16.65	18.27	15.67

SULPHUR COMPOUNDS BY LEAD
PEROXIDE METHOD EXPRESSED
AS MILLIGRAMS SO₂/DAY/100 CM²
LEAD PEROXIDE

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

1960-1961

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Con-naught Road
Summer Average April-Sept. '60	0.93	0.56	0.57	1.48
Winter Average Oct. '60-Mar. '61	2.57	1.26	1.53	3.22
Year's Average	1.75	0.91	1.05	2.35

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

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

1960-1961

	Suspended Matter	Sulphur Dioxide
Summer Average April-Sept. 1960 ...	3.2	2.1
Winter Average Oct. 1960-Mar. 1961	9.3	5.9
Year's Average ...	6.3	4.0

Deposited Matter (tons per sq. mile per month)
Jan.—Dec., 1961

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
January	20.80	20.95	16.04
February	10.66	21.67	13.60
March	6.01	10.40	9.37
April	20.40	29.75	20.08
May	14.51	10.54	6.89
June	16.10	45.90	16.90
July	15.25	36.55	18.47
August	19.42	38.62	14.89
September	16.20	20.18	10.78
October	18.45	15.80	17.36
November	15.20	8.00	12.48
December	—*	—*	13.64

* Deposit gauge bottles broken by frost—no result.

Sulphur Compounds by Lead Peroxide Method
(milligrams SO₃/day/100 cm²)
Jan.—Dec., 1961

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
January	2.17	1.30	1.65	2.21
February	2.26	1.45	1.54	3.66
March	2.51	1.57	1.28	2.30
April	1.31	0.67	0.86	1.96
May	1.19	0.58	0.50	1.04
June	0.69	0.55	0.54	2.25
July	0.68	0.40	0.41	1.13
August	0.61	0.73	0.47	1.88
September	0.81	0.36	0.49	3.07
October	1.85	0.49	2.85	1.00
November	2.02	0.71	1.15	2.17
December	0.92	2.52	1.59	2.44

Summer Averages 1961.

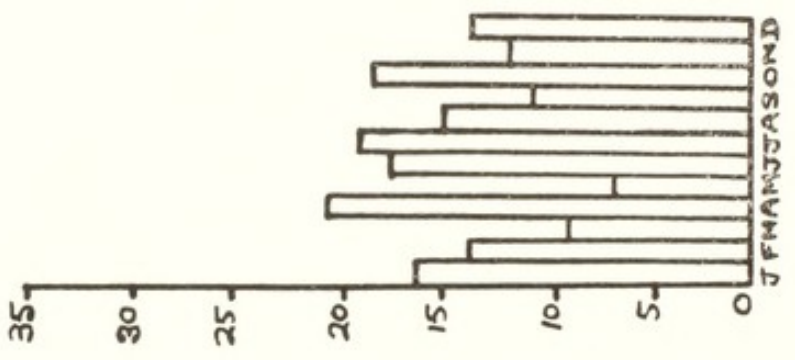
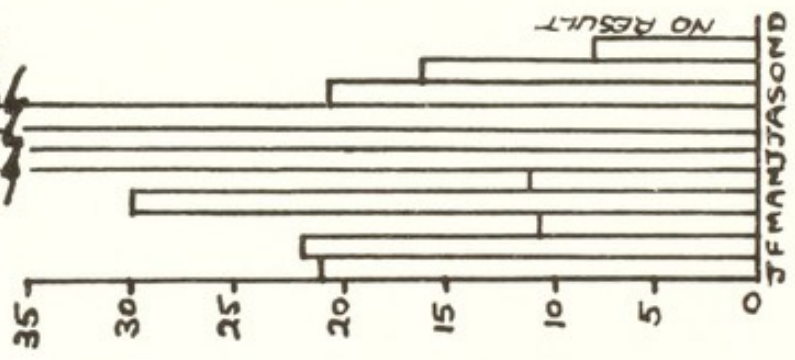
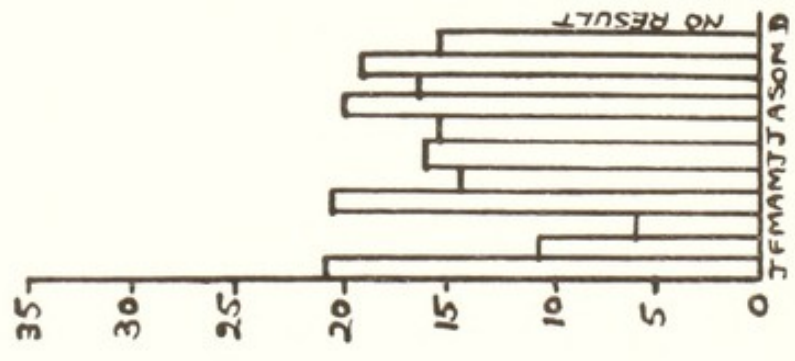
	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
Deposited Matter (tons/sq. mile/month)	16.98	30.26	14.67	—
Sulphur Compounds (milligrams SO ₃ /day/100 cm ² .)	0.88	0.55	0.55	1.89

1961
MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

TOWN HALL

BEECH HILL

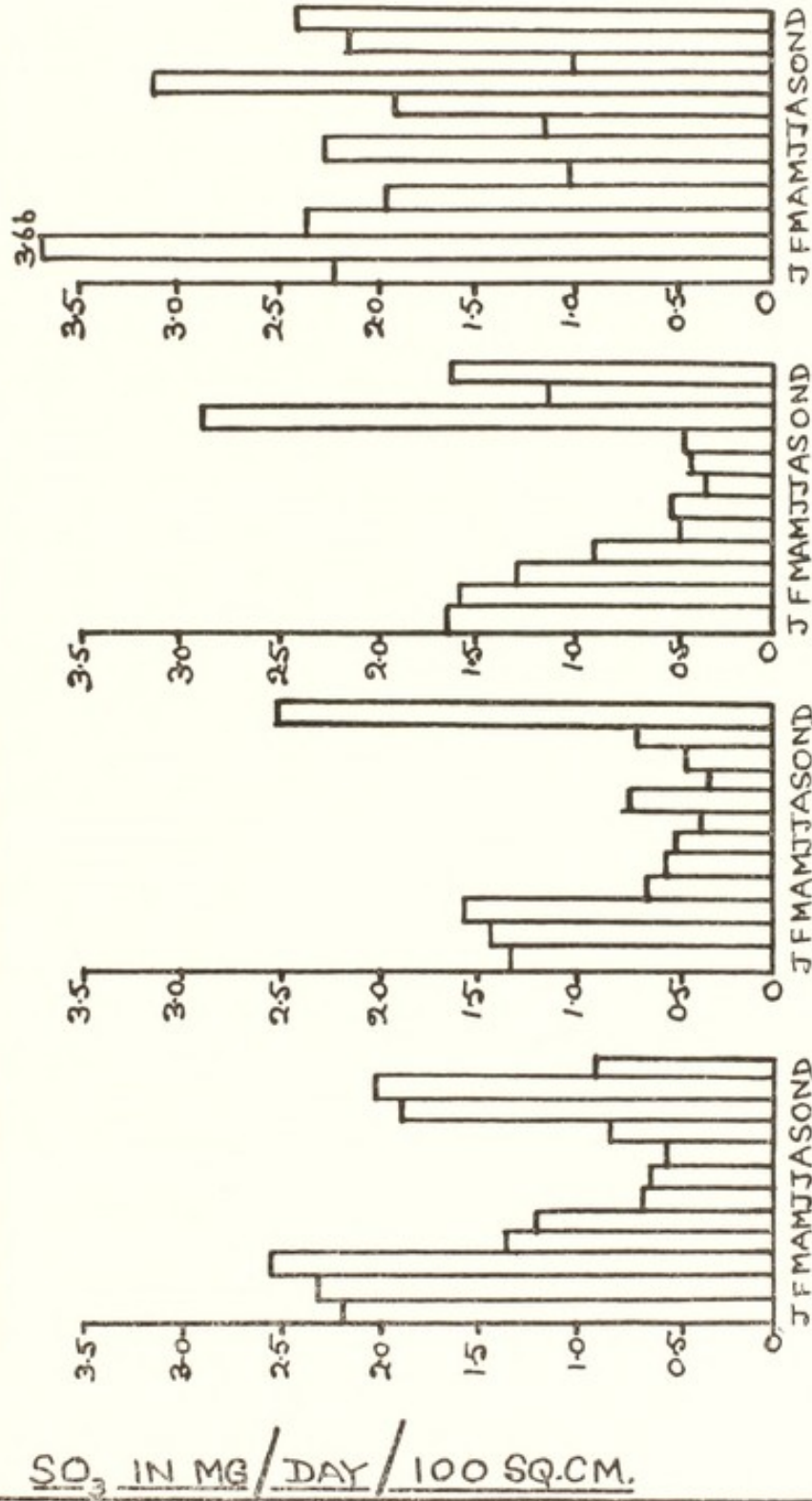
HIGH SCHOOL



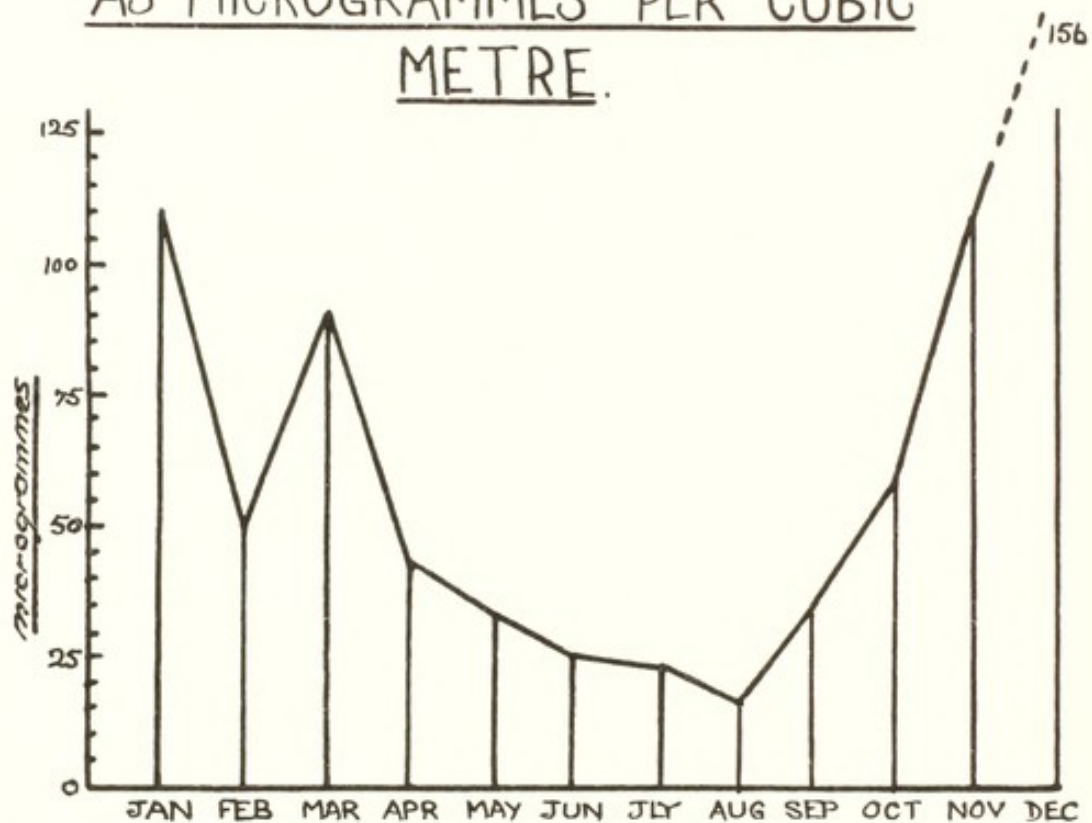
TONS/SQ.MILE/MONTH

1961 SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

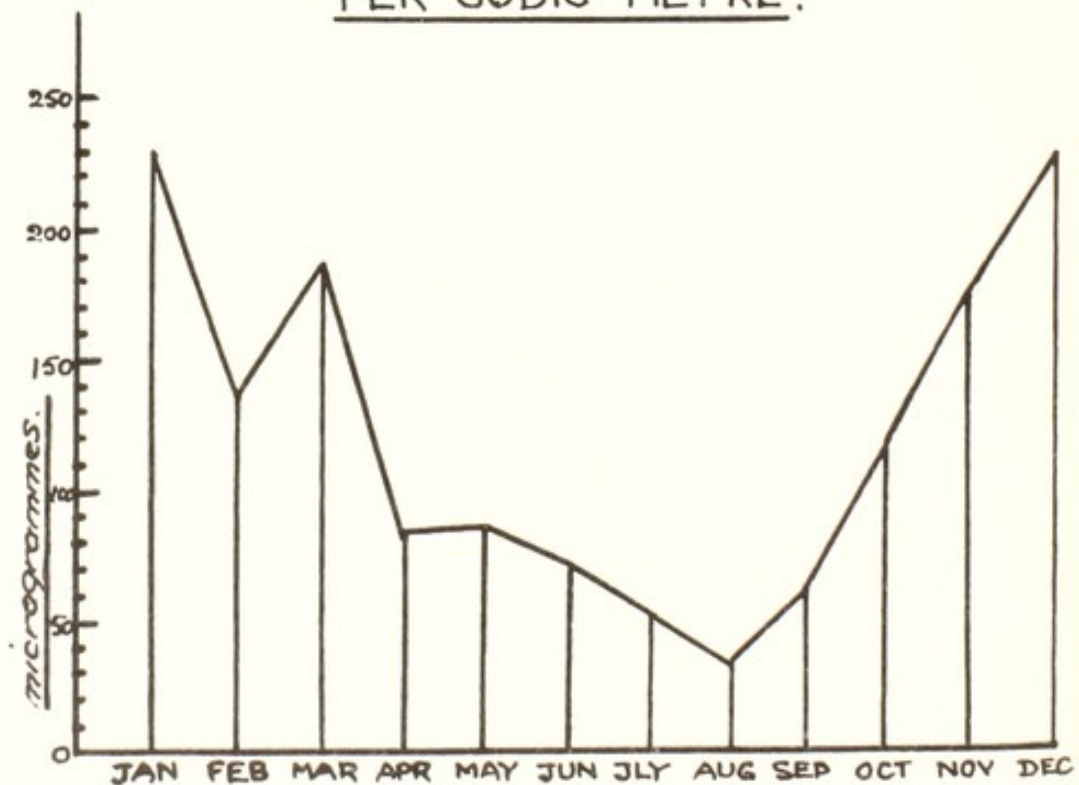
TOWN HALL BEECH HILL HIGH SCHOOL CONNAUGHT ROAD



SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED
AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC
METRE.



SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY THE VOLUMETRIC
METHOD EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES
PER CUBIC METRE.



NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This Act which came into force at the end of 1960 conferred new powers upon Local Authorities to deal with noise and vibration. Since the passing of the Act numerous complaints have been lodged with the Department and have necessitated a considerable amount of investigation. Complaints are frequently in respect of noise nuisance which occurs at night and this has led on several occasions to observations being carried out and noise levels being recorded at all sorts of unusual hours.

A total of 78 visits were paid in respect of 31 complaints of noise and vibration. Ten of the complaints were found not to be sufficiently serious to warrant action by the Department, in 17 instances the nuisance was abated or reduced to satisfactory levels and the remaining cases were being investigated or were under observation at the end of the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

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

Twenty-eight visits were paid to shop premises during 1961, investigating the sanitation and environmental conditions. One notice was served and complied with during the year.

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.

There would appear to be a tendency towards the gradual reduction in the number of these premises. Compared with the seven shops licensed when the Act was introduced in 1951 only four were in operation at the beginning of the year. Fourteen visits were paid to these premises to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

An additional premises was registered during the year, increasing the total to three. Seven visits were paid to these premises for inspection and for the purpose of taking samples under the Act.

Five samples were procured and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst. All were found to be 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, the object being to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease

by means of unboiled swill. During the year under review one of the three existing premises ceased to operate and one new one was licensed, the total of three remaining unchanged at the year end.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

In recent years many complaints have been made about the gut scraping business resulting from the encroachment of residential development adjacent to the Works. Following negotiations it was agreed by the occupier of the factory that his business should be removed to the new abattoir site in Toddington Road and terms were agreed for the lease of a site for this purpose.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

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	23	18	3	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	690	152	31	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	43	36	6	Nil
Total	756	206	40	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)	2	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	5	5	—	5	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	19	10	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	7	10	—	2	—
Total	36	28	—	16	—

At the 31st December, 1961, there were 690 factories (mechanical power) and 23 factories (non-mechanical power) on the Register. These figures include 154 hat manufacturers and 51 allied trades. It is noteworthy that in 1947 there were 255 hat manufacturers in the Borough.

During the year the one remaining Underground Bakehouse, which had been allowed to remain open in consideration of the particular personal hardship involved, closed down when the occupier died.

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 unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
FEBRUARY RETURNS	Making, etc., of wear- ing apparel ...	1,331	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	36	—	—	—	—	—
	Carding etc., of but- tons, etc. ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	14	—	—	—	—	—
	Sack making ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	186	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,572	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wear- ing apparel ...	1,367	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	18	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	11	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work ...	174	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,570	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 107

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,639

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

February Returns: 27 lists were forwarded to 17 other Local Authorities in respect of 273 workers.

8 lists were received from 8 other Local Authorities in respect of 28 workers and 1 contractor.

August Returns: 22 lists were forwarded to 15 other Local Authorities in respect of 280 workers.

6 lists were received from 6 other Local Authorities in respect of 22 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	323
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation ...	Nil
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	164
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
	557
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	12
Total	545

During 1961, 27 dwellings and 6 parts of buildings were represented to the Health and Welfare Committee as individually unfit. Thirty-three Demolition or Closing Orders were made and two houses were subject to Time and Place Notices at the end of the year. Four Closing Orders were rescinded upon completion in each case of a Schedule of required Works to render the house fit. One Closing Order was varied to allow the upper rooms to be used as a flat, the downstairs rooms still subject to the Order, being converted to business user. Undertakings to carry out works were accepted in respect of two further houses but at the end of the year the work had not been completed. In one case an Undertaking to carry out works to render a house fit was accepted by the Health and Welfare Committee; the owner however failed to complete the works agreed and a notice to recondition the premises was served under Section 9, following which, repairs were almost completed at the end of the year.

Inspections were completed in respect of 37 houses in Clearance Areas but these were not represented to the Committee until after the end of the year. Two Public Inquiries were held into Compulsory Purchase Orders made by the Council at St. Ann's Road and Lea Road. In the first case the Minister confirmed that part of the Order relating to the unfit houses, but refused to confirm the part affecting the "grey" properties. The Lea Road Area was confirmed by the Minister without modification.

It is worthy of note that interest by local property owners in rendering fit houses which are subject to Closing Orders is increasing. Eighty-four visits were paid to such properties with various interested parties during the year. Ninety-six inspections were also made in connection with applications for Improvement Grants. A considerable amount of time was also devoted to inspections of pre-fabricated houses at Leagrave. These houses have now been occupied for considerably more than their proposed "life" of ten years and complaints regarding dampness are numerous and persistent. A phased

programme for the gradual replacement of these dwellings has been agreed and it is intended to utilise the cleared sites for building permanent houses as these become available.

Fifty-six houses were demolished during the year, 20 in Clearance Areas, 14 as a result of formal or informal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and 22 subject to Certificates of Unfitness. In addition 8 houses were closed as well as 4 parts of buildings. A total of 64 families comprising 219 persons were displaced during the year.

One thousand, nine hundred and eighty houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts during the year, for which purpose 4,774 inspections were made.

One thousand and fifty-three houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Acts; informal action resulting in 1,043 houses being rendered fit or in nuisances being abated.

It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in respect of 74 houses. Forty-seven were repaired by the respective owners and a further 32 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. Five hundred and eighteen enquiries were made.

Houses Let in Lodgings

The Housing Act, 1961, came into force on 26th November. Amongst its provisions are powers to improve the control of local authorities over houses let in multiple occupation. The Minister is empowered to make Regulations governing the facilities which must be provided in these premises and these will supersede the Council's own standards for houses-let-in-lodgings. At the end of the year, however, the Minister had not made use of this power. In three years' time local authorities will also be able to make a scheme enabling them to compile and maintain a register of lodging houses, thus restoring a power which existed under the Housing Act, 1936, the lack of which has been sorely felt during the recent mushroom growth of this type of premises.

Meanwhile supervision of the premises known to the Department has continued and inspections of new houses are made as soon as they are found. A total of 101 visits was paid during the year and four notices were served. Seventeen outstanding notices were complied with by the end of the year.

RENT ACT, 1957

No appreciable change in the use made of the Act occurred during the year as compared with 1960. It would appear that after the spate of applications for Certificates of Disrepair received by the Department in the first six months of the Act's existence the use made of its provisions has subsided to a steady but small demand.

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	...	...	...	...	18
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates:—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	13
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	5
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	12
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	6

PART II**APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES**

					1954 <i>Act</i>	1957 <i>Act</i>
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	1	5
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil	4
(9) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	...	...	Nil	1
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	1	6

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	277
No. of premises registered as Dairies	4

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
No. of Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	2
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	147
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	251
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	74

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.

Virtually the whole of the milk supply for the town is processed and bottled in two dairy plants. One of these continues to expand and is now handling more than 30,000 gallons per day. Apart from supplying Luton, milk is distributed from this centre throughout Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. There are in addition nine depots situated in the Borough from which milk is distributed by roundsmen.

The retail sale of milk from automatic vending machines continued to be popular and problems were again experienced by the failure of raw milk from these sources to satisfy the prescribed test. Because of continued inability to meet this statutory requirement a dairy farmer from outside the Borough found an alternative outlet for the disposal of his raw milk and obtained supplies of Pasteurised milk for his vending machines. It is hoped that the examination of samples taken next year will show an improvement after the rather disappointing results expressed in the table on page 89.

Four hundred and six samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and 30 of these failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. All but four of these failures were samples procured from vending machines.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES AND CHURNS

Twenty-five batches consisting of 267 washed milk bottles and eight batches totalling 46 churn rinsings were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year. All of the milk bottles examined

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Per-centage Satisfactory	Phosphatase Test		Per-centage Satisfactory	Turbidity Test		Per-centage Satisfactory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised ...	162	158	4	—	97.53	162	0	100.00	8	0	100.00
Sterilised ...	8			—							
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	144	136	8	—	94.44	144	0	100.00			
Tuberculin Tested ...	92	74	18	—	80.43						

satisfied the tests, although one batch only achieved a grading of fairly satisfactory. One batch of churn rinsings was reported as unsatisfactory. The churns concerned were from a dairy outside the Borough and as a result arrangements have been made that all churns from this origin are now put through the Luton cleaning plant before use.

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

	Premises on Register 31st Dec., 1960	Condi-tional Approvals outstanding 31st Dec., 1960	No. of Applica-tions received during 1961	No. of Certifi-cates issued	No. of Condi-tional Approvals outstanding 31st Dec., 1961	No. of Applica-tions with-drawn during 1961	No. of Premises re-moved during 1961	Total on Register at 31st Dec., 1961
Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	428	3	36	35	3	1	36	427
Manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Manufacture of Pre-served Food ...	71	—	2	2	—	—	—	73
Fish Frying and Curing ...	29	—	3	3	—	—	4	28

A total of 5,045 visits was paid to food premises for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 461 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	229
Manufacture of Preserved Food ...	174
Fish Frying and Curing ...	58

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 204 notices were served for various defects and 195 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 ...	20
Butchers ...	73
Total ...	809

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 19 new premises were established and 24 closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks was 419, comprised as follows:—

Restaurants	84
Snack Bars	33
School Canteens	38
School Kitchens only	13
Factory Canteens	59
Canteens serving Snacks only	30
Commercial Hotels and Boarding Houses ...	4
Social Clubs	13
Occasional Catering	34
Public Houses including those serving Snacks ...	111

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

Number of visits and re-visits made	1,710
Number of interviews held	182
Number of letters sent or arrangements made ...	120
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	112
Number of lectures given	15
Number of persons attending lectures	227

Work carried out:—

Premises completely redecorated	20
Premises partly redecorated	45
Water heaters installed	3
Walls and ceilings cleansed	24
Dustbins provided	2
Miscellaneous work	22
	<hr/>
	116
	<hr/>

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

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 22 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Plates	116
Soup Plates	11
Cups	83
Beakers	24
Tumblers	4
Miscellaneous utensils	2
	<hr/>
Total	240
	<hr/> <hr/>

Out of the 240 swabs taken, 201 returned a total bacteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 39, 11 returned a count of between 100–200 colonies, 6 between 200–300, 5 between 300–500, 5 between 500–1,000 and 12 over 1,000. In 1 case 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

Two hundred and twenty-nine visits to Ice Cream premises were paid and six samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. All were reported upon as satisfactory. Five samples were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were placed in the Grade 1 category.

The number of premises retailing ice cream decreased by one during the year and the number of premises manufacturing ice cream also fell by one. At the end of the year five premises were registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Towards the end of the year construction of a new Public Abattoir was commenced. An excellent site off Toddington Road has been procured and the new building is intended to replace the existing Municipal Slaughterhouse at Windmill Road, which site has been sold by the Corporation, and also to provide slaughtering facilities for a butcher whose present slaughterhouse is to be demolished in the first phase of the Central Area Redevelopment Scheme. It is hoped that operations will commence at the new premises during the second quarter of 1962 and the whole of the slaughtering then carried out in the Borough, with the exception of the Co-operative Society's operations at High Town Road, will be concentrated in the new premises.

The new establishment will make provision for animals to be slaughtered without ill treatment, with a minimum of handling and under the most hygienic conditions it has been found possible to devise. The total site covers an area of five acres and provision has been made for allied trades, viz: the hide and skin merchants and gut scrapers as well as a meat preparation factory. The new premises will also make easier the supervision of slaughtering and the maintenance of ante-and post-mortem inspections of animals and carcasses.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

One hundred per cent inspection was maintained and 1,487 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 26,006 compared with 24,243 in 1960.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	6,138	551	676	11,954	6,687	26,006
Number inspected	6,138	551	676	11,954	6687	26,006
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	3	1	3	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,776	205	1	239	411	2,632
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	28·93%	37·39%	0·59%	2·01%	6·19%	10·15%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	3	—	—	122	133
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0·13%	0·54%	—	—	1·82%	0·51%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	—	7
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	20	1	—	—	—	21
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The incidence of Tuberculosis found during meat inspection has been much as was expected following the success of the Government policy for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. For the twelfth successive year the

incidence of the disease fell, a mere 11 cases being found in bovines during the whole of the year. In each case details of the affected animals' origin were forwarded to the appropriate Ministry Divisional Veterinary Officer for the purpose of investigation.

Tuberculosis in pigs fell to the lowest percentage ever recorded, but experience of recent years has shown this figure to be liable to small fluctuations and there is no reason to suppose that this level will be maintained.

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
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
1961	0.13	0.54	—	1.82

Twenty-one cases of bovine cysticercosis were found, representing a percentage of 0.31 compared with 0.32% in 1960. This is the lowest incidence recorded since 1954.

TRANSPORT OF MEAT

Virtually the whole of the meat slaughtered in the town is now transported in hanging-type insulated vehicles. A certain amount of frozen meat continues to be transported in metal lined vans where the meat, protected by stockinette wrappers, is laid on the floor. Although this is not ideal, it can safely be said that the standard of meat transport in the town is not only higher than that demanded by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, but is also better than that proposed in the Code of Practice No. 2 "The hygienic transport and handling of Meat".

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1960	...	24
Applications for Licences considered during 1961	... ..	23
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1961	...	23

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.

Fifty-seven 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 on 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>
1,858	Beef	25,232
	Pork	3,663
	Mutton	712
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses ...	3,660
	Meat—Canned	4,424
	Sausages and Meat Products	203
	Bacon and Ham	354
	Chicken and Turkeys—Fresh and Canned ...	118
	Rabbits	60
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	1,207
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit Juices	3,591
	Preserves	197
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups ...	2,094
	Milk—Canned, Evaporated and Dried ...	326
	Cream—Fresh and Synthetic	18
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	64
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mix- tures, Biscuits	733
	Cereals	6
	Ice Cream	18
	Trifles and Mousse	54
Sauces and Pickles	7	
Salted Peanuts	156	
Miscellaneous	3	
	20 tons 18 cwts 3 qrs 0 lb.	46,900

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcasses and organs of 1 cow, 3 calves, 1 sheep and lambs and 3 pigs. The meat condemned compares with 35 tons rejected in 1959 and 25 tons in 1960, and reflects the reduction in bovine tuberculosis referred to previously.

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 Corporations' Airport Tip.

Five 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.

SAMPLING OF FOODS AND DRUGS

On 1st June, Mr. C. Harcourt Wordsworth, who had been Public Analyst to the Borough for some 20 years, was involved in a motor accident which resulted in his death. Mr. Wordsworth was a keen and able colleague, progressive in outlook, whose advice on matters relating to Foods and Drugs work will be sadly missed. The Council appointed as his successor, Mr. J. H. E. Marshall, M.A. (Cantab)., F.R.I.C., his former Deputy.

During the year under review a total of 383 samples was submitted for examination under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, including 154 milks. Fifty-nine of these samples were the subject of special or adverse reports and of these, 36 were milk samples which contained less than the presumptive minimum amount of solids non fat. They were all subsequently shown not to contain added water and they must be regarded as genuine milks of poor quality. Four other samples of milk were shown to contain substantial amounts of added water.

Of the 19 other samples on which comments were made all but two were not satisfactory in every respect. Four prepared meats contained sulphite preservative contrary to the Preservatives in Food Regulations. A sample of chopped pork was contaminated with flies eggs. One sample each of squash, lemon cheese and faggots were mouldy and the fat in a Christmas pudding was rancid. Two samples contravened the Labelling of Food Order and a Vitamin preparation was out of date.

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	2
Meat and meat products	2	16
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	14
Fish—canned, and fish and meat pastes	—	5
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	24
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	7
Groceries—miscellaneous	1	57
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	11
Lard, cooking fat and suet	—	13
Margarine	—	4
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	13
Milk	12	142
Patent medicines and chemical substances	—	14
Sausages and sausage meat	—	9
Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines	—	19
Wines, spirits and beers	11	1
Ice-cream	—	6
Totals	26	357
	383	

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

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	2	4.05	8.71
February	7	4.08	8.78
March	14	3.49	8.38
Quarter ended 31.3.61 ...	23	3.70	8.52
April	13	3.30	8.36
May	13	3.58	8.73
June	6	3.35	8.72
Quarter ended 30.6.61 ...	32	3.35	8.71
July	6	3.40	8.60
August	7	3.53	8.60
September	14	3.68	8.52
Quarter ended 30.9.61 ...	27	3.59	8.56
October	16	3.68	8.63
November	13	3.37	8.71
December	17	3.80	8.53
Quarter ended 31.12.61 ...	46	3.65	8.61
Year ended 31.12.61 ...	128	3.38	8.70

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	7	5.21	9.42
February	4	4.86	9.21
March	—	—	—
Quarter ended 31.3.61 ...	11	5.06	9.33
April	—	—	—
May	—	—	—
June	—	—	—
Quarter ended 30.6.61 ...	—	—	—
July	9	4.49	9.24
August	5	4.69	8.86
September	—	—	—
Quarter ended 30.9.61 ...	14	4.57	9.10
October	—	—	—
November	1	4.90	9.13
December	—	—	—
Quarter ended 31.12.61 ...	1	4.90	9.13
Year ended 31.12.61 ...	26	4.75	9.18

Of the samples analysed, 16 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
2728		1	Soda Water	Deficient in Sodium Bicarbonate 29%	Investigated on manufacturers' premises and steps taken to comply with standards demanded by the Soft Drinks Order, 1953.
2736	1		Chillie Pickle	Ingredients not displayed on the label in contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	Local stocks withdrawn from sale. Local Authority, in whose area commodi.y bottled, informed.
2835		1	Orange Squash	Sample contained a black mat of a mould growth of total area of approx: 1 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Investigation carried out. Source undiscovered.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
2871		1	Chopped Pork	Flies eggs were observed on sample	No evidence of contamination at time of sale. Further examination of similar products revealed no contravention.
2874		1	Faggots	Mould growths on sample suggested product about a week old when purchased	No evidence of contamination at time of sale. Further examination of similar products revealed no contravention. Proprietor warned to maintain proper stock rotation.
2879		1	Haslet	Contained sulphite Preservative to the extent of 200 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide	Formal samples of similar products obtained. See Samples Nos. 2887 and 2888 below.
2881		1	Polony	Contained sulphite Preservative to the extent of 260 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide	
2887	1		Haslet	Contained sulphite Preservative to the extent of 240 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide	
2888	1		Pork Luncheon Meat	Contained sulphite Preservative to the extent of 240 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide	Formal samples following adverse reports on informal samples (Nos. 2879 and 2881 above). Investigation revealed that seasoning containing preservatives had been used in error. Manufacturer warned.
3060		1	Suet	Sample contained only 81.4 per cent of beef fat. Shredded beef suet is required to contain a minimum of 83 per cent	Having regard to the small deficiencies involved the manufacturer was warned to provide adequate safety margins.
3062		1	Suet	Sample contained only 82.2 per cent of beef fat. Shredded beef suet is required to contain a minimum of 83 per cent	
3072		1	Christmas Pudding	Sample yielded fat on which the free fatty acid was 3.9% as oleic acid. The sample smelled and tasted slightly rancid	Discussions with manufacturers resulted in new measures to ensure satisfactory quality of suet content.
3075		1	Milk	Added Water 9%	Formal samples obtained. See Samples Nos. 3087 and 3088 below.
3077		1	Milk	Added Water 12%	
3087	1		Milk	Added Water 10%	Proceedings instituted. Fined £10 in respect of each sample and costs of £12 1s. 6d. awarded.
3088	1		Milk	Added Water 13%	

In addition, 36 samples of milk were reported upon as being abnormal. They were deficient in solids not fat but satisfied the Hortvet test.

The following samples, although genuine, were commented upon by the Public Analyst in the terms set out. Appropriate action was taken in each case.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Comments by Public Analyst
2576		1	Bubble Gum	Sample may be classed as Sugar Confectionery and as such the article is exempt from the necessity of disclosing the composition.
2739		1	Meat Pudding (Canned)	Sample was labelled "Packed under Official Supervision," but I have no direct knowledge of this claim.
2742		1	Lemon Cheese	Sample had an active growth of mould on the surface of the paper liner.
2765		1	Condensed Milk	Sample was discoloured and I would suggest that it had been in store for some considerable time and had deteriorated. The fat content was satisfactory.
2886		1	Sweets in Seashells	This sample consisted of a boiled sweet put into a cleaned sea shell before setting. As they are, they cannot be eaten easily. It was quite difficult to remove the sweet from the shell, for the latter was quite tough. Tests were made on the sweet portion and the sweets were satisfactory.
3055		1	Adexolin Capsules	Sample is marked "Use before 31.12.60". (Sample purchased on 9.10.1961)
3058		1	Butter	This is genuine butter, but it has a somewhat waxy taste.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**

LUTON COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE
(as at end of 1961)

Mayor

ALDERMAN G. L. MATTHEWS, J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR J. HILLIER

ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.	COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON
ALDERMAN L. G. BOWLES, C.C.	COUNCILLOR T. A. JONES, C.C.
ALDERMAN F. GOODYEAR	COUNCILLOR F. S. LESTER, C.C.
ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE	COUNCILLOR MRS. K. M. MILNER, J.P.
COUNCILLOR A. W. BRYANT	COUNCILLOR J. W. RUDDLESTON
COUNCILLOR G. R. D. FARR	COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN

Bedfordshire County Council Members

COUNTY ALDERMAN H. G. BRIGHTMAN, J.P. COUNTY COUNCILLOR V. JONES

Co-opted

MR. C. A. SINFIELD, J.P. MR. E. J. WALLER

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

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

ONE POST VACANT

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

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

TWO POSTS VACANT

Part Time

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

Dental Anaesthetist

M. G. L. LUCAS, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.

Orthoptist

POST VACANT

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

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

Psychiatrist

H. M. HOLDEN, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D (Obst.) R.C.O.G., D.P.M.)

Psychiatric Social Worker

POST VACANT

Social Worker

MRS. M. SABHARWAL, M.A.

Educational Psychologist

MRS. V. E. UNDERWOOD, B.A., Dip. Ed., M.Ed., P.P.

Superintendent School Nurse

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

Senior Clerk

MRS. J. R. BROWNE

BOROUGH OF LUTON

Committee for Education

63-69, Guildford Street,
LUTON.

March, 1962

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 1961.

Work on improving and extending the accommodation at the Central Clinic, Dallow Road, was begun in January, 1961, and the project completed in November, 1961. The additional floor and internal alterations provide an audiology department, a suite of rooms for the child guidance team, one additional dental surgery and more spacious accommodation for the administrative and clerical staff. The clinic premises are now believed to be sufficient to meet the needs of the School Health Services in the foreseeable future; but the problem of staffing may prove to be more difficult. Dr. H. A. Johnston, one of three school medical officers left in May to take up a post on the scientific staff of the Medical Research Council, but repeated advertisements failed to attract suitable candidates and the post was still unfilled at the end of the year. Again, there was only one full-time dental surgeon on the staff throughout the whole of the year whereas the establishment provides for three dental surgeons. The child guidance section also worked under great difficulties. A consultant psychiatrist is provided by the Regional Hospital Board, but owing to the shortage of psychiatrists only two sessions weekly could be given.

By engaging medical practitioners on a sessional basis to carry out the periodic school medical inspections, and allowing the permanent medical staff to concentrate on children with special disabilities, the school health service came through 1961 successfully. But there is little doubt that the increasing difficulty of recruiting medical staff may mean that in subsequent years health visitors and school nurses will be asked to accept new responsibilities. In this connection it is encouraging to report that the health visitors attended a course of instruction in the detection of deafness of young children given by Dr. I. G. Taylor, Lecturer in Clinical Audiology, University of Manchester. A school nurse attended a similar course at the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. and is now gaining experience in audiology.

Staff changes have included two changes in the consultant psychiatrist to the Child Guidance Clinic. A new appointment in February, 1961, was

that of Dr. M. Lucas, F.F.A., as dental anaesthetist. The death in November of Mrs. O. M. Derrick, D.B.O., is recorded with deep regret. Mrs. Derrick maintained an extremely high standard in her department during the two years she was employed as orthoptist. The Local Education Authority made available to Luton the services of the County orthoptist for two sessions each week until the end of the year.

I wish to thank Dr. G. A. Roberts for his assistance in preparing the 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 20,686 on the 31st December, 1960, to 21,091 on the 31st December, 1961. The numbers of pupils on the registers on the 31st December, 1961, were as follows:—

Primary Schools and Nursery Classes	11,328
Secondary Schools	7,073
Grammar and Technical Schools ...	2,564
Special School	126

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 10.2 per week during the school terms. At periodic Medical Inspections, 6,567 children were examined and 1,477 at Re-inspections at the schools.

Of the 6,567 children examined at Periodic Medical Inspections 1,374 (20.91 per cent) were found to have defects requiring treatment compared with 18.55 per cent in 1957, 18.82 per cent in 1958, 21.35 per cent in 1959 and 19.9 per cent in 1960.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assesses general fitness. In 1961 0.2 per cent were considered unsatisfactory—as compared with 0.1 per cent in 1960.

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	90.5%
Leavers	33.2%
Other Age Groups	77.7%

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	393
Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	610
2. Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	367
3. Number of visits to schools for:—					
(a) Head Inspections:					
First Visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	212
Re-inspections ... ..	...	...	...	...	69
(b) Other purposes ... ..	...	...	...	...	363
4. Number of visits to Nursery Schools					50
5. Number of Home Visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	51

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 46,360 inspections were made and 312 children were found to be verminous (1.5% of the school population). Verminous children were excluded from school and treated, 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 Officer's 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 until October, 1961. From November, 1961, 2 sessions weekly.
 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. until August, 1961. Tuesday, a.m. and p.m. from October, 1961.
 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 Officer's 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 1957–1961.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS

Year	Total attendances	School Population
1957	2,823	19,658
1958	3,138	20,136
1959	2,852	20,323
1960	2,635	20,686
1961	2,551	21,091

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1957	3,578	19,658
1958	3,943	20,136
1959	3,691	20,323
1960	3,214	20,686
1961	3,066	21,091

Twelve children with scabies were diagnosed and treated compared with 9 in 1959 and 15 in 1960.

Twenty-nine children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with 28 in 1958, 12 in 1959 and 13 in 1960.

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 12,895 of which 1,253 were first visits.

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 number of pre-school children referred continued to rise suggesting that children are now being referred at an earlier age.

The importance of treating children before they reach school age cannot be over emphasised. The earlier a visual defect is recognised and treatment begun, the greater the likelihood of irremediable damage being averted. The investigation of pre-school children is much more difficult than that of older and more co-operative ones, but the advantages gained make the efforts justified.

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

	<i>Examined by</i>	
	<i>School Children</i>	<i>Pre-School Children</i>
Total number of attendances	2,625	479
Number of new cases seen	462	130
Number of return cases seen	1,522	144
Number of prescriptions issued	904	79
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	31	18

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*

There were 190 new patients referred for orthoptic treatment during the whole year and of this number 66 were of pre-school age. The 190 new patients were classified as follows:—

Convergent squints	64
Divergent squints	4
Paralysed muscles	1
Eye strain	4
Poor sight one eye	12
No treatment indicated	105
Number discharged	72
Children on register at end of year	365
Total attendances for year	1,114 school age 381 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.

During the year 110 boys and 5 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 attends the clinic 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 Childrens' 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 50 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	...	...	...	168
Number of attendances at sessions held by School Medical Officers				187
Number of new cases seen during the year	...	...	...	154
Number of cases on register at 31.12.61	...	...	...	136
Number of attendances at physiotherapy sessions	...	...	...	873

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
Accidents, result of ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	2	4	—	1	—	—	2
Congenital Defects ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	1
Genu Valgum ...	21	31	—	2	1	1	8
Genu Varum ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
Hammer Toes ...	10	12	—	1	—	4	—
Metatarsus Varus ...	2	4	—	1	—	—	1
Pes Cavus ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Pes Valgus ...	7	11	1	1	—	—	3
Pes Planus ...	22	30	11	1	1	1	14
Posture (Spine) ...	69	89	31	—	4	1	33
Tight Tendons ...	4	6	—	1	—	—	2
Torticollis ...	2	2	—	—	—	1	1
Other Defects:—							
Orthopaedic ...	24	40	1	3	9	5	5
Non Orthopaedic:—							
Asthma ...	6	7	5	—	—	—	4
Adherent Foreskin ...	2	2	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchial Sinus ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cystic Swellings ...	4	6	—	—	2	2	—
Faulty Breathing Habit ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhoids ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia ...	6	8	—	—	—	4	1
Hydrocele ...	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
Hypospadias ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spasticity ...	5	6	—	—	—	—	2
Testicles, Absent ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
" High ...	7	11	—	—	—	—	6
" Retractable ...	13	17	—	—	—	—	8
" Undescended ...	31	50	—	—	—	1	24
Urinary Calculus ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Varicose Veins ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	255	355	50	11	18	25	120

An additional 103 attendances were made by 73 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.

Number of Audiometric Sessions	18
Number tested	98
Number referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation	21

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Twenty sessions were held during the year for the examination of physically defective and delicate children at which 11 new and 15 return cases were seen, making 33 attendances.

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

Home Tuition	4
Provision of Transport	30
Convalescent Home or Open Air School ...	24
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped	6

Dental Defects

During the year 1,578 teeth were extracted and 1,229 fillings completed by the School Dental Officers. Further details are given in Part IV of the statistical tables on page 129.

Backward Children

During the year 92 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. Forty-six new and 34 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 27. Thirty-six children were admitted to Richmond Hill School of whom four were transfers from other areas, and 9 resided in the County area. Fifteen children received transport to and from Richmond Hill.

Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	2
Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57 A(2) of the Education Act, 1944,	1
One child reported as needing care after leaving school.	

Child Guidance

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

Number of sessions held	17
Number of children attending	24
Total number of attendances	24

The Child Guidance team comprises a Psychiatrist, a Social Worker, and an Educational Psychologist. Children are generally referred to the Child Guidance Clinic by the School Medical Officer, or by medical practitioners, head teachers, etc. through the School Health Service. Before being seen by the Psychiatrist each child is tested by the Educational Psychologist and, at the same time, the parents are interviewed by the Social Worker with a view to obtaining a full social history. The child and parents, (usually only the mother), are given a diagnostic interview by the Psychiatrist who may recommend treatment or make special arrangements for the child at school. In some cases a residential special school or hostel may be recommended. Treatment at the Clinic is usually given by the Psychiatrist, while the Social Worker maintains contact with the parents. An emotionally disturbed child may be treated, either by talking with the child or, if a very young child, through the medium of play. Parents also, nearly always require support and advice.

In some cases special coaching may be advisable and if this cannot be provided at school it is undertaken by the Educational Psychologist.

Throughout the past year the work of the clinic has been hampered by staff shortages and changes. This has meant that the long-term planning of treatment for cases has been impossible.

The services of the Consultant Psychiatrist are available for two sessions each week but this is insufficient to cope with the number of children referred. Consequently, the waiting list steadily grows and the amount of time that can be given for treatment diminishes. Indeed, only those children who by their actions force society to take notice of them are likely to be seen at all. The shy, anxious and inhibited child who manages to "get by" and escape notice at school may require help as urgently as his more anti-social brother. Such children for the most part are not referred to the clinic, and tend to be overlooked until a psychoneurosis develops in later life.

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

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Old Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
							—
				Total	...	...	89
							—

Number of attendances during the year:—

First attendances, New Cases	...	...	...	...	62
First attendances, Old Cases	...	...	...	...	27
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	144
					—
				Total	...
					...
					233
					—

Analysis of New Cases seen:—

1. Area —Borough	...	...	...	...	60
County	...	...	...	...	2
					—
				Total	...
					...
					62
					—

2. Source—	School Medical Officers, Luton ...	27
	(including 3 seen at request of Educational Psychologist)	
	School Medical Officers, Beds. C.C. ..	1
	Consultants	6
	General Practitioners	5
	J.Ps. and Probation Officers	9
	Children's Department	8
	Other Agencies	6
		—
	Total	62
		—
3. Reasons for Referral:—		
	Behaviour problems	20
	Stealing	9
	Enuresis and/or encopresis	7
	Anxiety state	5
	Psychosomatic	4
	Adolescent and sexual difficulties	2
	Suspected psychosis	2
	Educational problems	4
	School Refusal	5
	Advice re school placement	4
		—
	Total	62
		—
4. Disposal:—		
	Consultation only	26
	Taken on for treatment	13
	Taken on for Remedial teaching	3
	Recommended for placement away from home	6
	Supervision	14
		—
	Total	62
		—
Number of cases referred during 1961:—		75
	Seen by Psychiatrist	38
	Investigated by Psychiatric Social Worker or Social Worker	10
	Withdrawn or left district	13
	On waiting list 31.12.61	14

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 (3½ 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

				<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Stammering	...	...	...	24	2
Dyslalia	...	...	...	68	18
Dyslalia and Stammering	...	...	...	6	—
Delayed development of Speech	...	...	...	2	4
Other defects	...	...	...	1	3
No defect found	...	...	...	1	3
Total	...	...	...	<u>132</u>	

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
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
1961	2	4	5	—	130	—	16	6	—	11	174	0.82

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	2
Total Number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind as at 31.12.61	2

(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	1
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 31.12.61	4
Number of partially sighted pupils attending ordinary school	2

(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 31.12.61	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 31.12.61	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	17

(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	27
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Richmond Hill School during the year	27
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools	2
Total number of children on register at Richmond Hill School at 31.12.61	118
Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools at 31.12.61	12

(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 31.12.61	Nil

(g) Maladjusted Children

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

Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	7
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools etc., for maladjusted children during the year ...	4
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc., as at 31.12.61	16

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils

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

Number of physically handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.61	6

(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 31.12.61	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	3
--	---

Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	5
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.61	...	...	...	...	11

B.C.G. VACCINATION

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

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 years against tuberculosis which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1961, 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, 1947, and 31st August, 1948), totalled 2,111 and of this 1,275 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings 1,171 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. There were 34 absentees and the remaining 104 (8.2%) gave positive reactions, indicating past or present tuberculosis infection, and were referred to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray and investigation. No case of active tuberculosis was discovered.

Of the 2,111 children in the age group it is, therefore, estimated that about 60% have some degree of protection against tuberculosis during the vital years of adolescence.

Number of children in age group	...	...	...	...	2,111
Number accepting invitation for skin test	...	...	...	...	1,309
Number who attended for skin test	...	...	1,275		
Number of absentees	...	...	...	34	
				<hr/>	1,309
Number of negative reactors	...	...	...	1,171	
Number of positive reactors	...	...	...	104	
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test				—	
				<hr/>	1,275
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.					1,171
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic					104
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	101
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>	104
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	11
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	...	...	...	...	3
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculous infection	...	...	...	...	—

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
1961	2,111	1,275 (60·4%)	104	1,171	8·2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	13	23	17	14	19
Whooping Cough	76	17	21	16	3
Measles	356	454	474	187	599
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	209	10	2	24	—
Infective Hepatitis	18	1	1	6	9
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	1	—
Other Infectious diseases ...	6	16	5	1	3

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND NURSERY CLASSES

The two Nursery Schools, Dallow Road and Hart Hill, provided 165 places for children aged 3–5 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 School Meals Service is now providing, on average, 11,000 meals daily. A new kitchen and dining room for the Stopsley Primary Schools was opened in April, 1961, bringing the total number of self-contained kitchen/dining rooms to thirty-two. These are situated 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 R.C.
Challney C.S.	Icknield C.S.	Stopsley C.S.
Crawley Green C.P.	Leagrave Infants'	Stopsley C.P.
Dallow Nursery	Leagrave Junior	Surrey Street
Dunstable Road C.P.	Maidenhall	Technical
Farley C.P.	Norton Road	Tennyson Road C.P.
Ferrars C.P.	Ramridge	Whipperley
Grammar		William Austin

Arrangements for the distribution of meals to schools without kitchens 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.

The Tennyson Road Kitchen continues to cater for the pupils attending the Christ Church Primary Schools and Queen Square Junior Boys' School, the pupils being conveyed by a special 'bus from the schools to this dining centre.

The following meals were served in the financial year 1960/61:—

(a) Meals for scholars paying	...	...	1,645,243
(b) Meals for scholars free	...	...	50,528
(c) Meals for teaching staff paying	...	...	49,614
(d) Meals for teaching staff on duty, free	...	...	58,954
(e) Meals supplied to kitchen and canteen staffs	...	...	67,013
Total meals served 1960/61	...	...	<u>1,871,352</u>

The annual return to the Ministry of Education gave the following statistics for meals and milk provided in Maintained Schools during one day in October 1960 and 1961.

	<i>Oct. 1960</i>	<i>Oct. 1961</i>
Number of children in attendance at school ...	19,306	20,048
Number of children receiving meals for payment	9,226	9,830
Number of children receiving free meals ...	230	320
Number of children receiving free milk ...	13,940	14,410
Percentage of children receiving meals ...	48.98	50.63
Percentage of children receiving milk ...	72.20	71.88

The permitted daily quantity of milk to be provided under the Milk in Schools Scheme has remained at one-third of a pint. Deliveries are made to fifty-eight school departments including the two Nursery Schools and also to 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 ...	348
Number of children re-examined by School Medical Officer and passed ...	119
Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and refused certificates ...	1
Total ...	468

Number of children licensed during 1961 was 331 and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries ...	188
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc. ...	143

One child was examined under the Children's and Young Persons' Act, 1933, in connection with employment of children in entertainment.

PART I. MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Table A

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957 and later	190	188	98.9	2	1.1
1956	147	147	100.0	—	—
1955	1,363	1,359	99.7	4	0.3
1954	240	238	99.2	2	0.8
1953	140	140	100.0	—	—
1952	116	116	100.0	—	—
1951	1,408	1,406	99.9	2	0.1
1950	333	332	99.7	1	0.3
1949	212	212	100.0	—	—
1948	139	139	100.0	—	—
1947	626	626	100.0	—	—
1946 and earlier	1,653	1,652	99.9	1	0.1
TOTAL	6,567	6,555	99.8	12	0.2

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)
1957 and later	—	4	4
1956	20	17	35
1955	115	119	207
1954	22	21	38
1953	18	9	25
1952	17	6	22
1951	199	127	298
1950	56	32	78
1949	33	19	50
1948	20	8	26
1947	97	39	129
1946 and earlier	364	114	462
TOTAL	961	515	1,374

Table C

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,504
Number of re-inspections	3,606
TOTAL	5,110

Table D

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	15,453
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	252
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ...	132
(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. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections			
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
4	Skin T	16	39	30	85
		16	21	9	46
5	Eyes—(a) Vision T	157	461	343	961
		303	135	164	602
	(b) Squint T	42	9	41	92
		2	—	4	6
	(c) Other T	5	2	14	21
		2	1	1	4
6	Ears—(a) Hearing T	11	1	5	17
		47	7	21	75
	(b) Otitis Media T	4	3	4	11
		46	13	17	76
	(c) Other T	—	—	—	—
		5	1	1	7

Defect Code No.	Defects or Disease (2)				Periodic Inspection			
					Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
7	Nose and Throat	T	O	30	5	17	52	
				157	14	43	214	
8	Speech	T	O	12	1	12	25	
				21	2	4	27	
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	T	O	2	—	—	2	
				55	3	15	73	
10	Heart	T	O	1	2	2	5	
				8	5	2	15	
11	Lungs	T	O	2	4	4	10	
				36	14	19	69	
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia	T	O	2	1	6	9	
				2	2	1	5	
	(b) Other	T	O	8	23	14	45	
				64	24	97	185	
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture	T	O	—	25	20	45	
				19	35	63	117	
	(b) Feet	T	O	9	7	16	32	
				14	6	11	31	
	(c) Other	T	O	13	27	15	55	
				25	12	12	49	
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy	T	O	2	1	4	7	
				6	6	4	16	
	(b) Other	T	O	—	—	5	5	
				4	3	4	11	
15	Psychological— (a) Development ...	T	O	2	—	2	4	
				12	1	5	18	
	(b) Stability	T	O	3	1	10	14	
				41	5	30	76	
16	Abdomen	T	O	1	2	2	5	
				10	7	13	30	
17	Other	T	O	—	2	—	2	
				2	1	—	3	

Table B

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	128	46
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	1	1
	(b) Squint ...	—	—
	(c) Other ...	31	16
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	3	3
	(b) Otitis Media	8	9
	(c) Other ...	8	3
7	Nose and Throat ...	31	7
8	Speech	11	8
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	1	1
10	Heart	—	—
11	Lungs	2	3
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ...	—	—
	(b) Other ...	1	3
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ...	7	1
	(b) Feet ...	6	6
	(c) Other ...	1	11
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ...	2	—
	(b) Other ...	3	—
15	Psychological— (a) Development	1	2
	(b) Stability ...	6	14
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	425	222

**PART III. TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
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	99
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,977
TOTAL	2,076
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	904

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	4
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	235
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	7
Received other forms of treatment	48
TOTAL	294
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1961	13
(b) in previous years	14

Table C

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	115
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	107
TOTAL	222

(11) Orthodontics:—

(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	34
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	30
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	14
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	2
(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances	...	...	...	7
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	26
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	—
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	355

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth 31

(13) Other operations:—

(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	569
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	312

Total (13) 881

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

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1961	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total Cols. 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A Number of handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	1	1	—	—	1	3	7	27	—	—	40
B (i) of the children included at A, number placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	19	—	—	27
(ii) of the children assessed prior to 1st January 1961, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	—	—	10
TOTAL (B(i) and B(ii)) ...	2	—	—	—	1	5	4	25	—	—	37
C Number of handicapped pupils from the Authority's area who, on or about 20th January, 1962,											
(i) were requiring places in special schools—											
TOTAL (a) day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
(b) boarding	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
(ii) included at (i) had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting—											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school were awaiting—											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
D (i) were on the registers of (1) maintained special schools as—											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	—	—	118
(b) boarding pupils	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	10	—	—	14
(2) non-maintained special schools as—											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils	2	3	5	—	5	9	4	—	—	—	28
TOTAL	2	4	5	—	6	11	4	128	—	—	160
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	—	11
TOTAL (D(i) and D(ii)) ...	2	4	5	—	7	11	13	129	—	—	171
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
TOTAL (D (i), (ii) and (iii))	2	4	5	—	7	11	17	129	—	—	175

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1961	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total Cols. 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
E Number of handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) who, on or about 20th January, 1962 were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944 —											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the Calendar year ended 31st December, 1961

(i) number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	2
(ii) number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	1

APPENDIX

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

The Minister 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 129 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Borough Engineer's	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Borough Treasurer's	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Parks	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sewage	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	496

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and the Assistant Medical Officers, act as Medical Referees to the Crematorium, which is situated at The Vale, Stopsley, Luton.

During the year the total number of cremations was 756 of which 453 were Luton residents. This latter figure represents 38% of the total deaths registered in the borough in 1961.

