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*The Health
of Luton*



1962

BOROUGH



OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF LUTON
1962

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



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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction 	6
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area 	9
Personal Health Services 	25
Mental Health Service 	47
Welfare Services 	55
Environmental Health Services 	67
School Health Service 	109
Appendix:—Staff Examinations 	140
Cremations 	140

BOROUGH OF LUTON

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(as at end of 1962)

Mayor

COUNCILLOR H. M. DRUMMOND, J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
ALDERMAN F. GOODYEAR	COUNCILLOR P. W. P. MOORE
ALDERMAN G. L. MATTHEWS	COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING
COUNCILLOR D. F. HARROWELL	COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN

SUB-COMMITTEES

Diseases of Animals Executive

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
--------------------------	-------------------------

Nurseries

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
COUNCILLOR P. W. P. MOORE	

Visiting

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS	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.

E. P. RIGBY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 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.

Abattoir Manager

G. D. OLIPHANT, M.A.P.H.I.

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 (18)

District Nurses (18)

Superintendent Health Visitor

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

Health Visitors (12)

State Registered Nurses (11)

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

Assistant Administrative Officer

W. USHER, A.C.C.S.



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, 1963

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

From an epidemiological point of view 1962 will probably be remembered for the outbreaks of smallpox that occurred in various parts of the country during the early part of the year. These outbreaks received widespread publicity in the national press, radio and television. Whilst there were no cases of smallpox in Luton itself public anxiety about the risk of infection was reflected in an unprecedented demand for vaccination. Of the 10,438 vaccinations carried out during 1962, about nine thousand were given during the first few months of the year.

The population of the town continued to increase and the Registrar-Generals' estimate of 134,820 at 30th June, 1962, represents an increase of 3,315 over the 1961 Census figure. The total births reached a new high level of 3,030, an increase of 291 over the previous year and the birth rate of 22.5 is the highest recorded since 1947. The provisional rate for England and Wales is 18.0 per 1,000 of the population.

There were 64 infant deaths and of this number 47 occurred within four weeks of birth. The infant mortality rate of 21.1 per 1,000 live births is slightly above the provisional figure of 20.7 for England and Wales.

Personal Health Services

The first Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to be built since the war was officially opened at Gooseberry Hill by His Worship the Mayor on 19th November, 1962. The building was designed to meet the needs of a newly developed area in the town and medical practitioners were invited to hold their ante-natal clinics at the centre with midwives and health visitors in attendance. Relaxation classes, mothercraft classes, and birth control sessions are also held.

The recruitment of midwives continued to prove difficult and for the greater part of the year the number of midwives was below establishment. On the other hand the number of domiciliary births increased by 117 over the previous year and I would like to pay tribute to the midwives on the staff who, by their diligence and sense of responsibility to duty, accepted the additional work placed upon them and prevented a breakdown in the service.

The health visiting staff has also, for many years, been under establishment and consequently visiting has been confined mainly to mothers and young children. In particular, visits to aged and infirm persons have had to be curtailed.

The greater part of the work of District Nurses, however, was devoted to the care of old people. Indeed, 58% of all cases receiving nursing care were persons over the age of 65 years.

In recent years there has also been a steady increase in demand from aged persons for home help assistance and this trend continued during 1962. More than 78% of the total assistance provided was given to old people who, but for this assistance, would find it difficult to look after their homes satisfactorily.

Development Plan

Ministry of Health Circular 2/62 required local authorities concerned with the administration of Health and Welfare Services to review their services and to prepare a development plan over the next ten years. The plan which was to be prepared in detail for the first five years, had to give a list of capital projects, an estimate of staff requirements and a forecast of revenue expenditure. Provision was also made for the plan to be revised annually. The Council had already to some extent anticipated the need for continued development of Health and Welfare Services in Luton and in the Annual Report for 1961 mention was made of several capital projects in the building programme for the immediate future. These included three new health centres of a type similar to that at Gooseberry Hill, a combined day nursery and clinic, an adult training centre, a home for elderly infirm and an old people's home. Following the Ministry's circular the Council reviewed the building programme and the additional capital projects required to meet the needs of developing services. No regard was had to any boundary changes or to the possibility that Luton might be granted County Borough status. The plan recommended by the Luton Borough Council for submission to the Minister by the Bedfordshire County Council included the following projects:—

Local Health Services

- Eight Health Centres
- One Midwives Hostel
- One Adult Training Centre
- One Home for Elderly and Infirm Persons
- One Combined Day Nursery and Health Centre
- One additional surgery to an existing clinic

All these schemes were to be undertaken during the first five years.

Welfare Services

- Six Old People's Homes
- One Centre for Adult Physically Handicapped
- Extension to existing Old People's Home

All but one of the above projects were included in the plan for the first five years.

The provisional total capital cost of all these schemes amounted to £890,570 of which £351,270 related to local health services and £539,300 to welfare services.

Since the plan is subject to annual review not all of these projects will necessarily be completed within the next ten years. Building sites best suited for the effective development of health and welfare services are not always readily available and for this, and other reasons, schemes included in the 1962/63 programme are already behind schedule.

Mental Health Service

Since 1962 was the first full year in which the Borough Council, as the delegated authority were responsible for the Mental Health Service, the statistics in the body of the report cannot unfortunately be used for comparison with those of the previous year. It is estimated, however, that the number of cases referred to the Mental Health Section increased by about 11%. The greatest increase was that in the number of persons over 70 years of age, of which less than a third were admitted to psychiatric hospitals. The fact that it was considered that the remaining two thirds could best be cared for within the community serves once again to emphasise the increasing need for residential

accommodation for elderly mentally infirm persons who do not require psychiatric or nursing care. A home for elderly infirm is included in the Council's capital programme.

The continuing increase in the amount of casework must eventually mean a commensurate increase in the number of trained mental welfare officers. There is at the present time a national shortage of trained and experienced officers and the recruitment of trained staff to the mental health service may present a very difficult problem when County Borough status is achieved.

Welfare Services

The year under review was also the first full year of delegation of Welfare Services and was accompanied by a steady growth in the scope and volume of work. The full integration of health and welfare services that accompanied delegation brought about a greater measure of effective co-operation between the two services.

The further development and benefits that could accrue by the use of voluntary effort to augment the statutory services was outlined in two Ministry of Health Circulars issued during the year.

In Luton there is a considerable amount of very valuable work already being undertaken by voluntary organisations, particularly those concerned with the welfare of old people and the care of the mentally and physically handicapped. The Council decided, therefore, to hold a conference of representatives of those organisations already active in the social services at which the Chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee could outline the scope of statutory services and the need for additional voluntary assistance. It was hoped that such a conference would also promote the co-ordination of voluntary help in the Borough and at the same time bring forward suggestions for recruiting more voluntary workers. At the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the Conference to be held early in 1963.

Environmental Health Service

The new Municipal Abattoir in Toddington Road, which is capable of dealing with about 250 units in a week, was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor on the 12th June.

The Second Smoke Control Area in the town was confirmed by the Minister on the 13th June, 1962. The scheme, which includes 1,893 houses, will come into operation on the 1st June, 1963. In July the Council approved a sixteen year smoke control programme for the remainder of the town.

Staff

Dr. D. G. H. Patey, who had been an Assistant Medical Officer since January, 1958, left on 2nd March following his appointment as Deputy Medical Officer to the City of Norwich. Dr. E. P. Rigby was appointed to succeed him and took up his duties on 13th August.

Mrs. F. Hinds who had been a District Midwife in Luton since 1937 retired from the service on the 31st March. Mrs. Hinds was an excellent midwife, held in the highest esteem by medical practitioners and colleagues alike and I should like to record my appreciation of her work over a period of 25 years.

Acknowledgements

During the year I have received much assistance from the other Chief Officers of the Corporation, for which I thank them. I also wish to express my appreciation of the support given by the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee and to thank the staff of the department for their loyalty and hard work.

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-1962	134,820
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1962	40,773
Rateable value (1st April, 1962)	£2,251,184
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£9,045

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

Live Births

					Males	Females	Total
Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,933	1,819	3,752
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	153	129	282
	ALL	...	...	...	2,086	1,948	4,034
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,457	1,355	2,812
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	114	104	218
	ALL	...	...	...	1,571	1,459	3,030

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 22.5

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	34	44	78
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	2	5
	ALL	...	...	...	37	46	83
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	20	29	49
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
	ALL	...	...	...	21	30	51

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 16.6

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* 3,081

Infant Deaths

*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	34	28	62
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
	ALL	...	...	...	35	29	64

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 21.1

” ” ” ” ” Legitimate births 22.0

” ” ” ” ” Illegitimate births 9.1

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births ... 15.5

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births ... 15.2

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week)
per 1,000 total live and still births 31.1

Percentage of illegitimate live births 7.2%

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)

Puerperal sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	1

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births ... 0.3

	Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths (Registered)*	650	654	1,304

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 9.6

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1962**

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

(Gummed slip to follow)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1953-1962

Year	LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS				
	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number			Rate per 1,000 total births	
														Sepsis	Other	Total		
1953	111,200	1,651	14.8	0.95		27.1	46	1,032	9.2	1.12	30	17	47	28	—	1	1	0.6
1954	112,500	1,569	13.7	0.99		24.8	40	1,033	9.1	1.13	35	14	49	31	—	—	—	—
1955	113,800	1,597	14.0	0.99		20.8	34	1,080	9.5	1.13	18	7	25	14.9	—	2	2	1.2
1956	114,500	1,776	15.5	1.00		22.0	40	1,141	9.9	1.21	34	10	44	24.7	—	1	1	0.5
1957	115,900	1,937	16.6	1.00		19.7	39	1,148	9.9	1.21	36	15	51	26.6	—	1	1	0.5
1958	118,300	2,176	18.4	1.00		20.2	45	1,077	9.1	1.21	33	6	40	18.3	—	1	1	0.4
1959	120,500	2,412	20.0	1.00		17.1	42	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		19.2	51	1,170	9.5	1.24	38	11	49	18.1	—	—	—	—
1961	132,010	2,739	20.8	0.95		19.3	54	1,202	9.0	1.28	43	15	58	21.1	—	1	1	0.4
1962	134,820	3,030	22.5	—		16.6	51	1,304	9.6	—	47	17	64	21.1	—	1	1	0.3

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1953-1962

LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	England and Wales LUTON	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962*
			15.5	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.5	18.0
STILL BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births	England and Wales LUTON	14.8	13.7	14.0	15.5	16.6	18.4	20.0	21.2	20.8	22.5
			22.5	23.5	23.2	23.0	22.5	21.6	21.0	19.8	19.1	18.1
INFANT MORTALITY	Rate per 1,000 live births	England and Wales LUTON	27.1	24.8	20.8	22.0	19.7	20.2	17.1	19.2	19.3	16.6
			26.8	25.4	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.6	20.7
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	England and Wales LUTON	28.4	31.2	14.9	24.7	26.6	18.3	22.8	18.8	21.1	21.1
			17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5	—
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	England and Wales LUTON	18.6	22.3	10.7	19.1	18.8	15.7	15.7	14.6	14.9	15.5
			37.0	38.1	37.5	36.8	36.2	35.1	34.2	32.9	32.2	—
			41.8	42.2	31.2	40.0	36.3	34.1	30.5	32.4	30.5	31.1

* 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	
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
1962	1,574	159	1,733	57.1	1,295	2	1,297	42.9	3,030

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	11	—	—	11
Foetal malformation	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	2	—	—	2
Complications of labour	1	—	2	3
Accidental haemorrhage	7	—	—	7
Rhesus incompatibility	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	3	—	—	3
Post Maturity	2	—	—	2
Placental Insufficiency	1	—	2	3
Maternal diabetes	1	—	—	1
Unknown causes	13	1	3	17
Total	43	1	7	51

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Total number of cases notified during the year Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1962

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	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm — Lung and Bronchus	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	31	19	8
12. Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	8	3	7
13. Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymph. Neoplasm	122	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	9	13	25	33	38
15. Leukaemia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
16. Diabetes	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
17. Vascular Lesions	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	36	60	124
18. Coronary Disease Angina	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	55	68	74
Carried forward ...	706	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	25	55	168	193	258

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1962 (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 ...	706	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	25	55	168	193	258
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	33	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	5	12	12
20. Other Heart Diseases ...	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	7	16	60
21. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	19	34
22. Influenza ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23. Pneumonia ...	78	1	8	9	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	8	18	36
24. Bronchitis ...	28	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	16
25. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	53	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	21	15
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duo- denum ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5
27. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	6	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
30. Pregnancy — Birth and Abortion ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ...	11	6	2	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
32. All other Diseases ...	144	40	4	44	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	8	19	62
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	2	1	2	1	2
34. All other Accidents ...	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	3	7
35. Suicide ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	9	2	1
36. Homicide and Operation of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,304	47	17	64	6	2	3	15	12	36	90	237	322	517



The Health of Luton 1963

please attach to page 17

17
TABLE 1
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL
DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN THE YEAR 1963
(England and Wales)
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	LUTON	ENGLAND AND WALES
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population	
Live Births:	23·1	18·2
Deaths:		
All causes	12·7	12·2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·00	0·00
Diphtheria	—	0·00
Tuberculosis	0·05	0·06
Influenza	0·04	0·07
Smallpox	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ...	—	0·00
Pneumonia	0·63	0·77
Notifications:		
Typhoid Fever	0·01	0·00
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0·00
Meningococcal Infection	0·02	0·01
Scarlet Fever	0·08	0·37
Whooping Cough	0·34	0·74
Diphtheria	—	0·00
Erysipelas	0·01	0·04
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	7·08	12·78
Pneumonia	0·01	0·30
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	0·00
Acute Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	0·01	0·00
Food Poisoning	0·02	0·12
Dysentery	0·33	0·61
	Rates per 1,000 live births	
Deaths under 1 year of age	16·7	20·9
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	0·3	0·5
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)	
(a) Still Births	15·2	17·3
(b) Notifications		
Puerperal Pyrexia	8·50	7·26
(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	—	} 0·07
Other Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	0·29	

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

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1962

Cause of Death	under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths	3 m'ths	4 m'ths	5 m'ths	6 m'ths	7 m'ths	8 m'ths	9 m'ths	10 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	9
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other respiratory diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malforma- tions ...	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Prematurity ...	18	8	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Birth Trauma ...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other diseases ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Total ...	27	10	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	4	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	64

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1952-1962
FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS OR BRONCHUS

AGE GROUPS																	
Year	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	
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1953	...	24	2	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	13	—	5	—	—	—	
1954	...	42	8	—	1	—	2	—	10	1	14	5	12	1	3	1	
1955	...	42	3	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	21	1	11	1	3	1	
1956	...	38	4	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	13	2	6	2	5	—	
1957	...	52	2	—	—	—	2	1	16	1	15	—	17	—	1	—	
1958	...	47	6	—	1	—	3	—	7	2	16	1	14	2	6	1	
1959	...	43	3	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	18	2	11	—	3	1	
1960	...	48	10	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	25	3	10	2	4	2	
1961	...	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	1	15	3	8	—	
1962	...	60	13	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	26	6	15	4	6	2	
TOTAL	...	475	60	—	2	1	19	5	91	8	193	22	127	16	42	8	
		535		1	3	24		99		215		143		50			

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	Over 65	TOTAL
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	10
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Food Poisoning	3	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	11
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Malaria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	50	154	173	205	242	675	17	9	—	1	—	—	—	1,526
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	5
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	3	—	—	17
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	1	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
ALL	57	156	175	208	248	684	21	15	6	11	8	4	1	1,594

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified for the first time during the year was 69—an increase of 11 over the previous year. Nevertheless, this number compares very favourably with the mean of 80 for the past five years. Whilst the notification rate was .51 per thousand of the population, the tuberculosis register with 806 persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in Luton shows an incidence of .59 per thousand of the population.

There were two deaths attributable to tuberculosis—one a female of 39 years and one male 66 years—a mortality rate of .01 per thousand of population.

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1962

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 " ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 " ...	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
20 " ...	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
25 " ...	9	5	1	3	—	—	—	—
35 " ...	7	5	1	1	—	1	—	—
45 " ...	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
55 " ...	8	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
65+ ...	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	48	21	8	10	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
1958 ...	102	10	6	1
1959 ...	72	7	2	1
1960 ...	98	14	5	—
1961 ...	58	16	3	1
1962 ...	69	18	2	—

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1962, 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	498	310	22	59
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	48	21	8	10
No. of cases transferred from other districts	15	13	—	1
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	—	—	—	—
	561	344	30	70
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	29	24	2	4
(b) removed from the district	18	8	1	4
(c) died from Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—
(d) died from other causes	13	1	—	—
(e) diagnosis not established	—	—	—	—
(f) lost sight of	4	—	—	1
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	496	310	27	61

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	11
Outbreaks due to identified agents:—	—
(1) No. of Outbreaks	2
No. of Cases	2
„ „ „	2
„ „ „	—
„ „ „	—
(2) No. of Single Cases	7
Total Cases	11

(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 1962 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 158 Luton women were delivered in the Chase Nursing Home.

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

Section 47

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

It was necessary on three occasions during the year to invoke the powers of the National Assistance Acts.

Case 1 concerned a male aged 66 years suffering from carcinoma of the oesophagus, who lived in lodgings where the only other occupant of the house was a man more elderly than the patient.

The patient was found lying in bed, covered by dirty blankets, unwashed and unshaven and fully clothed. He was unable to swallow any solid food and too weak to get downstairs. The elderly landlord was quite unable to give the patient any proper care and attention.

The patient's doctor had arranged removal to hospital, but the patient refused to be admitted and there was no alternative but to remove him to hospital compulsorily.

The patient died three weeks after admission.

Case 2 concerned an old lady of 97 years living alone who had constantly refused to open the door to callers.

The premises were dirty, untidy and obviously had not been cared for for some time. There was no food in the house and it was evident that none had been cooked for some days. The patient was very frail, suffering from malnutrition, was quite unable to look after herself and refused all offers of assistance from the district nurse, home help and welfare officer.

Case 3 concerned an old lady of 86 years where police had forced an entry into her premises because neighbours had not seen her about for several days. The patient was found downstairs lying on a bed covered in rags; both mattress and rags were soaking wet.

The premises were smelly, untidy and insanitary; the floors wet and sticky. There was no fire or means of making one and no light.

There was no food in the house.

The patient was quite unable to look after herself but firmly refused to consider admission to hospital. She was removed, however, on a Magistrate's Order made under the 1951 Act, but no application was made for an extension of the Order.

Section 50.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

Arrangements were made for the burial of six persons in accordance with the powers conferred under this Section.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year some 91 lectures were arranged for 39 different social, religious and cultural groups, with a total attendance of about 1,800 persons.

Subjects of the lectures were as follows:—

Mothercraft	...	...	...	...	...	11
Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	14
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	16
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dental Health	...	...	...	...	...	7
Health Services	...	...	...	...	...	13
Others	...	...	...	...	...	14

A course of lectures on various aspects of public health was given to girls at two secondary modern schools, while a special course on Food Hygiene was presented at a third.

All the lectures on Food Hygiene to schools and social groups were given by the Specialist Food Inspector and were in addition to lectures given to canteen and catering staffs.

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

To coincide with the official opening of the Gooseberry Hill Health Centre an exhibition on "Home Confinement" was held and was continued for a period of three months.

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

Special courses of lectures on "Mothercraft" were commenced towards the end of the year at the Stopsley Clinic and Gooseberry Hill Health Centre and it is hoped to extend this very important aspect of health education in the new year.

Much of the Home and Water Safety publicity is carried out by the Luton Home Safety Committee who receive an annual financial grant from the Council, and with whom a close liaison is maintained. Among the members of the Home Safety Committee are representatives of the department, including the Health Education Officer, who is the Committee's Honorary Secretary.

**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

During 1962 two new Health Centres were opened at Gooseberry Hill South and Legrave High Street, the latter replacing a Child Welfare clinic formerly held in a Church Hall. These were the first of a number of similar centres that are to be built during the next ten years as part of the expansion and improvement of local health services in the Borough.

The Centres which serve areas of recent residential development, are intended to provide facilities for most of the services under Sections 22 and 23 concerned with the proper care of the expectant mother and the subsequent supervision of mother and child.

Accommodation available comprises a large hall, health visitors' room, two consulting rooms, midwives room, sterilizer room, dressing cubicles and kitchen. A plan showing the general lay-out of the building, together with photographs, appear on the following pages.

Child welfare sessions are held at each Centre on one full day each week. Ante-natal clinics and relaxation classes are also held weekly and mothers clubs have been formed and hold regular meetings. A Birth control clinic is provided at the Gooseberry Hill Health Centre one day each month.

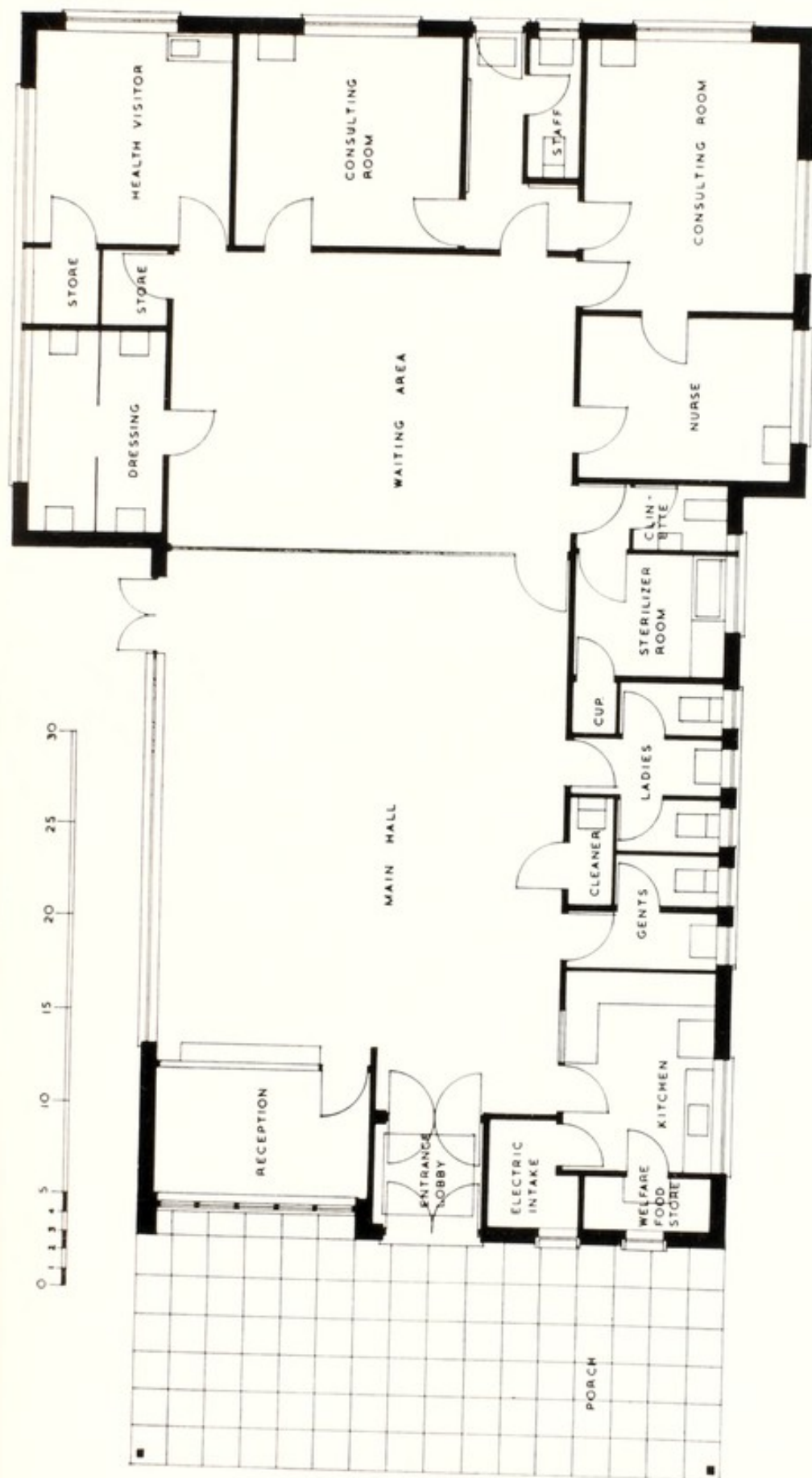
The Centres have clearly fulfilled a need in the development areas in which they are sited, attendances at the child welfare sessions being considerably above average. By the end of the year they had become focal points in the neighbourhood for services providing for the care of mothers and young children.

It was, however, in relation to ante-natal care that the Centres attracted most attention. This was due to the extension of a pilot scheme of general practitioner/midwife/health visitor co-operation which had been introduced at one of the existing ante-natal clinics in 1961.

The scheme provides consulting rooms for general medical practitioners for the ante-natal examination of their patients living in the area, with the appropriate midwife and health visitor in attendance. By this form of team work a more effective maternity service is established.

When the new health centres were completed, group medical practices with a large number of maternity patients in the areas to be served, were invited to use the Centres. The response was most encouraging and whereas only two group practices had been participating in the pilot scheme, six more groups decided to use the new centres at Gooseberry Hill and Legrave High Street. The success of the scheme is shown by the figures given in the tables on page 34, but the extent of what has been achieved cannot be measured by statistics alone. The scheme has worked extremely well in both the new Centres and, by establishing a closer liaison amongst those responsible for maternity care has provided a better service for the expectant mother. Health Visitors and Midwives approached the task of organising the clinics with great enthusiasm and they were aided at all times by the goodwill and co-operation of the medical practitioners concerned.

The scheme was further extended to Beechwood Health Centre later in the year.



1. General Plan—Gooseberry Hill and Leagrave High Street Health Centres.



2. Entrance to Gooseberry Hill Centre



3. View of Main Hall from entrance



4. Interior view of Consulting Room



5. Main Hall looking towards entrance

(a) **Child Welfare Centres**

Over recent years there has been a steady increase in attendances at the Child Welfare Centres as the following table shows:—

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No. of sessions ...	693	712	710	728	756	848
Total attendances ...	29,092	34,096	36,987	38,639	40,304	42,608
Average attendances	42	47	52	53	53	50

The popularity of the Child Welfare Centres is demonstrated by the fact that more than 81% of all children born during 1962 were brought to centres by their parents.

There are now thirteen centres in the town providing nineteen sessions weekly, and immunisation sessions are carried out at each of them.

**NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1962**

Centre	Number of Sessions	Attendances				Medical Officer's Consultations	
		0-1 year		1-5 years		Under 1 year	1-5 years
		1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.		
Beechwood ...	101	363	3,726	39	959	399	226
Castle Street ...	51	151	2,205	22	467	342	108
Dallow Road ...	75	394	2,982	44	566	625	192
Farley Hill ...	51	129	1,871	14	427	138	104
*Gooseberry Hill	54	205	1,935	39	248	103	29
Leagrave High St.	69	282	3,259	68	605	267	146
„ Marsh Rd.	51	208	3,449	20	638	410	173
Limbury ...	92	252	2,981	27	586	397	208
Park Street ...	51	117	1,805	5	251	94	41
Round Green ...	51	138	1,978	15	418	133	72
St. Anne's ...	49	82	1,153	9	291	120	63
Stopsley ...	102	304	4,236	26	951	341	246
Vauxhall Park ...	51	97	1,370	14	187	127	66
Total ...	848	2,722	32,950	342	6,594	3,496	1,674

* Opened June 1962

(b) **Toddlers' Clinic**

Parents are specially invited to bring their children to the Toddlers' Clinic about the time the third birthday is attained. The purpose is to enable a medical officer to see the child before he reaches school age in order that arrangements can be made for any defects found to be referred for treatment.

Forty-five per cent of the children to whom invitations were sent attended clinics during the year.

The result of the medical examination of the children is summarised; the figures for 1961 are shown for comparative purposes.

	1962	1961
No. of invitations to attend	2,198	2,136
No. of attendances	991 (45%)	1,086 (50.8%)
Type of defect:—		
Orthopaedic	76	122
Ear, Nose and Throat	15	15
Skin	4	7
Vision	6	29
*Other	23	64
Multiple	17	39
	<u>141</u>	<u>276</u>

* Includes 20 phimosis. There were also 46 children with enuresis not included in the above table.

(c) Contraceptive Clinic

Attendance at the Contraceptive Clinic is by appointment and only patients referred by medical practitioners attend.

During the year, an additional monthly session was commenced at the new Gooseberry Hill Health Centre and sessions are now held in the town as follows:—

Beechwood Health Centre	Weekly
Stopsley Clinic	Fortnightly
Gooseberry Hill Health Centre	Monthly

The following summary shows the details of attendances:—

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Patients	Subsequent Attendances		Total Attendances
			Patients		
			New	Old	
Beechwood Health Centre ...	48	227	565	100	892
Stopsley Clinic	23	68	243	53	364
Gooseberry Hill Health Centre (commenced 8.10.63)	4	17	7	19	43
Totals ...	75	312	815	172	1,299

(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	10	43	53
No. of subsequent attendances ...	4	67	71
Total attendances	14	110	124

*Classification**No. of Cases Attendances*

Bow Legs	3	5
Congenital Deformities	8	11
Hernia	9	14
Intoing	7	10
Knock Knees	39	47
Metatarsus Varus	1	2
Over Riding Toe	2	5
Other	23	30
	92	124

Disposal

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	...	...	7
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	...	...	14
No. of cases discharged	...	...	13

(ii) Ophthalmic Clinic

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of first attendances	37	99	136
No. of subsequent attendances ...	34	465	499
Total attendances	71	564	635

	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of first attendances	125	11	32
No. of subsequent attendances ...	493	6	48

Twenty 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 137 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	12	11	9	3	8	25	3	4	—
Children under five ...	125	99	91	—	35	216	99	—	—

(f) Audiology Clinic

	Under 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
No. of first attendances ...	—	12	12
No. of subsequent attendances ...	—	10	10
Total ...	—	22	22

Three children were recommended to have hearing aids.

(g) 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	150
(b) Other	1
Born at home	60
Total	211

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS*
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	2 lb. 3 oz. or less			Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.			Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.			Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.			Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.			All			Total
	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	
Number	1	—	6	1	—	11	4	—	27	13	—	40	41	1	66	60	1	150	211
Number surviving after 24 hours	—	—	—	1	—	7	4	—	25	13	—	39	41	1	65	59	1	136	196
Number surviving after 8 days ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	21	13	—	39	41	1	64	58	1	128	187
Number surviving at 4 weeks ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	21	13	—	39	40	1	63	57	1	127	185

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

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

(h) Day Nurseries

The day nursery service in Luton provides accommodation for 140 children of parents who for various reasons are unable to arrange for the proper care and supervision of their children during working hours. There are three day nurseries, Alder Crescent (50 places), Manor Road (50 places) and Stopsley (40 places), and they are open Monday to Friday inclusive from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

All admissions are approved by a special sub-committee who consider each case individually, due regard being given to the observations of the health visitor or other appropriate officer who reports on the application. During 1962 the sub-committee considered 259 applications, of which 65 were refused. The admission of 243 children was approved.

The reasons for admission of children fall into nine main categories and an analysis of cases is given in the Table on page 33. The numbers show no appreciable difference from the previous year, except that fewer children in most categories were admitted but more particularly in that of parents in poor financial circumstances. The daily average attendance was also lower in 1962, being 85 or 60% of total child places compared with 74% in 1961. The average length of stay of a child in the nurseries was approximately 12 weeks.

Fees for attendance vary between a minimum of 1/6d. per day per child to a maximum of 17/6d. per day. The charge is based on assessable income remaining after deductions have been made from the gross weekly income of the parents in respect of rent, rates, mortgage repayments, national insurance and fixed personal allowances. Details of the fees charged during 1962 appear on page 33.

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley
No. of Children on Register 1.1.62 ...	46	47	37
No. added to Register ...	84	97	62
No. removed from Register ...	90	96	71
No. remaining on Register 31.12.62	40	48	28
No. of Sessions ...	252	253	253
Attendances—0-2 years ...	2,175	1,139	1,848
2-5 years ...	5,778	6,954	3,570
Total attendances ...	7,953	8,093	5,418
Average daily attendances ... (Monday-Friday)	31.5	32	21.4

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

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.62	No. admitted during 1962	No. on Register 31.12.62
Illness of Parents	16	37	15
Debilitated Children	—	4	2
Confinement	3	35	3
Illegitimacy	24	19	15
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	8	3	4
Parents separated	43	84	47
Father in H.M. Forces	—	1	2
Adverse housing conditions	6	5	2
Poor financial circumstances	30	44	20
Other	—	11	6
Total	130	243	116

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	2,504	47
Debilitated Children	4	181	45
Confinement	38	941	25
Illegitimacy	43	3,799	88
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	11	866	79
Parents separated	127	7,785	61
Father in H.M. Forces	1	264	264
Adverse housing conditions	11	372	34
Poor financial circumstances	74	4,064	53
Other	11	704	64
Total	373	21,480	58

The following table shows the fees charged during 1962.

Assessable Income	Charge per day	Alder Crescent		Manor Road		Stopsley		TOTAL	
		Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children
to £2	1/6d.	44	71	51	78	36	48	131	197
£3	1/9d.-2/0d.	8	8	9	9	10	10	27	27
£8	2/6d.-7/0d.	20	29	33	46	25	36	78	111
£10 15s. 0d. ...	7/6d.-12/6d.	10	19	6	8	2	4	18	31
15s. 0d.-13 5s. 0d. ...	13/0d.-17/6d.	1	3	2	3	1	1	4	7
TOTALS	...	83	130	101	144	74	99	258	373

(i) **Nurseries and Child Minder Regulations Act, 1948**

During the year nine new child minders were registered and six registrations were cancelled.

At the end of the year there remained on the register 18 child minders registered to receive a total of not more than 80 children, and one private day nursery registered to receive not more than 25 children.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY(a) **Ante-Natal Clinics**(i) *Attendances—1962*

Clinic	No. of Clinics	Midwives' Sessions		G.P.'s Consultations		Totals	
		First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits
Dallow Road	123	572	1,962	—	—	572	1,962
Farley Hill	26	104	454	—	—	104	454
Stopsley	50	288	1,398	176	1,280	464	2,678
Gooseberry Hill from 20.6.62	27	90	354	95	541	185	895
Leagrave High Street from 24.8.62	18	89	349	45	240	134	589
Beechwood	59	302	891	13 (from 23.10.62)	54	315	945
Totals ...	303	1,445	5,408	329	2,115	1,774	7,523

(ii) *Blood Samples and Haemoglobin Levels (All Clinics)*

Number of blood samples taken for the <i>first time</i> during the pregnancy	820
Total number of blood samples taken	929
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected ...	3
„ „ rhesus positive cases	706
„ „ rhesus negative cases	114
„ „ patients rhesus factor not available	Nil
„ „ W.R. and Kahn positive cases	Nil

The following tables show the distribution of haemoglobin levels in blood samples taken for the first time in pregnancies occurring in 1962. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 468 or 57% fell below this level.

Haemoglobin level	Number of cases
Under 50%	2
50-54%	4
55-59%	1
60-64%	43
65-69%	73
70-74%	140
75-79%	205
80-84%	158
85-89%	120
90-94%	58
95-99%	11
Over 99%	5
All Groups	820

Mean Haemoglobin levels related to period of gestation

Period of gestation at first visit week(s)	No. of patients	Mean Hb. level (per cent)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 10.15 g. per 100 m.l. (70%)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 8.7 g. per 100 m.l. (60%)
0-12 ...	49	82.3	2.2	—
13-24 ...	455	81.5	12.0	0.9
25-36 ...	262	71.8	22.1	0.8
Over 36 ...	41	73.3	35.7	2.3
Not stated	13	78.2	15.4	—

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

Although the staff establishment of domiciliary midwives was increased from 17 to 19 on the 1st April 1962, at no time during the year was it possible to recruit a full establishment. For the greater part of the year, the service operated with an average of 15 full time midwives assisted by 3 part-time midwives. At the end of the year, there were 14 full-time and 4 part-time midwives on the staff.

Nine of the full-time staff are approved by the Central Midwives Board for the teaching of pupil midwives, and during the year 36 pupil midwives from the Luton Maternity Hospital undertook their domiciliary training in Luton.

Domiciliary midwives in Luton were called upon to attend the highest ever number of confinements in one year, the total of 1297 showing an increase of 115 over the previous year, and represents 42.9 per cent of the total confinements (hospital and home).

It is also interesting to note that the figures show an increase of over 100% compared with those of ten years ago.

In addition to the confinements attended, domiciliary midwives also attended 301 mothers discharged early from hospital.

Of the patients confined at home, 1,141 (87.7%) received some form of analgesia. Analgesia was not given in 160 cases for the following reasons:—

Precipitate labour	...	...	159
Unbooked emergency	...	...	1

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1962

	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Administration of Analgesia:			
Gas and Air only	19	16	35
Pethidine only	54	39	93
Pethidine and Trilene ...	305	273	578
Gas and Air and Pethidine	17	29	46
General anaesthetic ...	—	19	19
Trilene only	242	128	370
No analgesia	128	32	160
Total number of deliveries attended	765	536	1,301

Visits

Visits	DISTRICT												All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Pre-natal ...	1,135	618	845	959	825	552	920	1,024	383	698	1,047	567	9,472
Labour ...	220	379	294	276	291	143	341	262	193	163	129	230	2,721
Lying-in Period ...	2,475	1,743	1,887	2,525	1,887	1,714	2,584	2,237	1,816	1,824	1,860	1,871	20,299
Totals ...	3,830	2,740	3,026	3,760	3,003	2,419	3,845	3,523	2,392	2,685	3,036	2,668	32,492

Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Consultant Clinics:							
Number held	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Attendances made by Patients: (a) Ante-natal	...	...	...	...	...	777	
(b) Post-natal	...	...	...	...	...	—	
						—	777
Midwives Clinics:							
Number held	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Attendances made by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,746
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought	...	...	...	...	...	...	202

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1962

	Nursing Homes	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	6	24	39	1	70
(b) Intention to cease practice ...	4	5	—	—	9
(c) Change of address	—	3	—	—	3
(d) Change of name ...	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Sending for medical help ...	—	202	—	—	202
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	1	8	—	—	9
(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, 1962.

(a) In Private Nursing Homes ...	2
(b) Domiciliary Midwives—	
Whole-time ...	14
Part-time ...	4
(c) Maternity Hospital and Ext. ...	28
(d) Private Practice (Independent) ...	1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The recruitment of Health Visitors continued to be difficult and despite the Health Visitors Training Scheme no suitable applicants were forthcoming. The establishment was increased to 22 as from 1st April 1962, and at the end of the year actual staff comprised ten Health Visitors (one part-time) and eleven State Registered Nurses (two part-time).

Phenistix tests for phenylketonuria are carried out by the Health Visitors during routine home visiting. During the year 2,725 such tests were carried out, the tests being applied when infants are three months old.

Health Visitors also made 1,151 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			
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
1962	3,313	8,979	837	12,654	241	115	548	8	*26,695

* In addition, 1,691 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 25 cases at the request of the Department. One hundred and thirty-three visits were paid.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

Requests for the services of a district nurse are usually made by General Medical Practitioners or hospital almoners, the nurse working under the general supervision of the family doctor.

During the year 41,811 visits were made to 1,469 patients—an average of 28 visits per patient.

As in previous years, the majority of patients nursed at home were over the age of 65 years and accounted for 58% of the total.

The establishment of district nurses was increased from 16 to 18 nurses on the 1st April 1962, and at the end of the year the staff comprised 15 female and three male nurses.

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED

Type of Case	District													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Acute Medical	29	23	24	16	21	19	22	36	18	23	17	22	32	39
Chronic Medical	54	71	50	60	59	84	30	64	62	85	64	78	90	26
Surgical	12	16	12	18	14	12	7	21	25	18	20	15	24	11
Tuberculosis	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	3	—	2	2
Infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	97	112	89	97	95	116	61	123	106	126	104	115	149	79

NUMBER OF VISITS

Type of Case	District														All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Acute Medical	97	166	117	110	156	91	77	273	56	66	50	338	140	75	1,812
Chronic Medical	1,774	2,404	2,401	2,208	1,458	2,479	668	1,509	2,768	3,822	2,692	2,974	2,534	1,125	31,816
Surgical	86	672	288	628	491	293	783	386	929	394	675	481	677	486	7,269
Tuberculosis	66	113	132	67	28	57	59	43	14	—	101	—	145	68	893
Infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	19
Totals	2,023	3,355	2,939	3,025	2,133	2,920	1,587	2,211	3,767	4,282	4,518	3,793	3,502	1,756	41,811

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 ...	—	—	—	—	21	49	—	—	—	2	9	57	138 39 73 16 6 90 40 92 169 152 54 81 38 33 166 11 53 124 7 28 35 24
Genito-urinary Condition ...	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	2	9	7	8	
Neoplasm ...	—	—	—	—	15	24	—	—	—	2	13	18	
Respiratory T.B. ...	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	
Surgical T.B. ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Other Respiratory Infections ...	1	—	—	—	15	21	—	—	—	3	5	13	
Other Infections ...	—	1	2	1	9	6	1	—	5	4	6	5	
Gastro-intestinal Disorders ...	5	5	1	9	4	11	3	—	—	11	11	32	
Preparation for X-ray ...	—	—	3	13	26	14	—	1	7	29	41	35	
Post Operative Treatment ...	3	1	4	14	32	28	—	2	—	17	27	24	
Rheumatism and Arthritis ...	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	5	1	12	31	
Blood Diseases ...	—	—	1	—	9	12	1	1	4	5	21	27	
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	2	—	—	6	22	
Accident and injuries ...	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	9	13	
Senility ...	—	—	—	—	1	41	—	—	—	—	1	123	
Skin Diseases ...	—	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	
Gynaecology ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	16	6	27	
Hemiplegia ...	—	—	—	—	5	39	—	—	—	—	13	67	
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Varicose Ulcers ...	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Disorders of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	2	4	8	—	—	—	—	4	16	
Other Conditions ...	—	1	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	5	1	10	
Total ...	13	12	16	49	159	285	7	6	34	120	210	558	1,469

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	34	15	5	—	315
Chronic Medical	158	166	134	36	101	595
Surgical	34	61	56	21	11	183
Tuberculosis	1	4	12	3	1	21
Infectious Disease	1	—	—	—	—	1
Abortion	2	1	—	—	—	3
Total	457	266	217	65	113	1,118

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In 1962 the Standing Medical Advisory Committee to the Minister of Health reviewed the present policy on routine vaccination against smallpox. The suggestion had been made that routine infant vaccination should cease and that reliance should be placed upon outbreak control measures to prevent the spread of infection from an importation of smallpox.

The Committee, after due consideration, concluded that there was no evidence to justify the suggestion that outbreak control alone would necessarily prove effective in an unvaccinated population, and accordingly advised the Minister that routine smallpox vaccination should be offered to children during their first two years of life, but preferably, in the light of present information, during the second year.

The adoption of this recommendation necessitated an amendment in the schedules of immunisation, and as a result the following programme of vaccination and immunisation was introduced in November 1962.

- 4-7 months—Three injections of Triple Vaccine (each four weeks apart)
- 8-11 months—Three doses of Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine (each four weeks apart)
- 1-2 years—Smallpox vaccination
- On School Entry (i) Reinforcing injection of Diphtheria or Diphtheria/Tetanus antigen
at 5 years—(ii) Fourth dose of Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine
- 10 years—Reinforcing injection of Diphtheria or Diphtheria/Tetanus antigen
- 13 years—B.C.G. Vaccination in Mantoux negatives

Vaccination

(a) *Smallpox*

The outbreaks of smallpox in various parts of the country at the beginning of the year created an unprecedented demand for vaccination. Medical practitioners were inundated with demands from their patients for protection for themselves and their children.

In the event, the total of 7,120 primary vaccinations represents an increase of 400-500% over recent years. The 1,727 vaccinations of children under the age of one year may be regarded as satisfactory.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1962

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination	1,727	413	755	1,957	2,268	7,120
Re-vaccination ...	—	6	134	771	2,407	3,318
Totals ...	1,727	419	889	2,728	4,675	10,438

The following table shows the vaccination state of children under 5 years in Luton.

Year of Birth	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
No. vaccinated ...	723	1,770	1,663	1,453	1,460
% of child population	23%	64%	63%	60%	67%

(b) *Poliomyelitis*

Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine was introduced for the first time during the year and 3,190 persons received 7,588 doses of vaccine. During the year, a total of 7,408 persons were additionally protected, i.e. received two or more doses of vaccine. Of this number 2,911 were children under the age of 4 years and 2,722 were adults aged 25 years or over.

It is estimated that 68.4% of all children under the age of 15 years and 65.4% of all persons between the age of 15 and 25 years, have received two or more doses of vaccine.

Age at 31.12.62	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	76	1,112	2,698	1,667	1,501	7,902	8,019	11,623	7,767	42,365
Estimated population	12,322					9,804	11,462	17,746	26,102	77,436
Percentage ...	57.2%					80.6%	69.9%	65.4%	29.6%	54.7%

Immunisation

For the first time for many years there was a decrease in the number of children immunised against Diphtheria as compared with the previous year. Despite the increase in the number of births during recent years, the total of 1,118 immunisations is the lowest number of children protected since 1959.

One child in every four is still unprotected at the age of school entry.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics ... 367

No. of children immunised at clinics

Diphtheria only ... 106

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough ... 49

Whooping Cough only ... 3

Triple Antigen ... 960

— 1,118

No. of children immunised by general practitioners

Diphtheria only ... 8

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough ... 128

Whooping Cough only ... 5

Triple Antigen ... 1,320

— 1,461

Total number of children protected against Diphtheria ...	...	2,571
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough ...	...	2,465
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools	...	13
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	...	617
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	...	487
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	247
Total number of re-inforcing courses	...	1,351

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1962

Children born in years ...	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-57	1948-52	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	920	1,204	150	80	43	136	38	2,571
Reinforcing Courses	—	—	—	1	4	1,293	53	1,351

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1962.

Age group	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total under 15
Estimated percentage immunised ...	30.9%	76.1%	74.1%	71.4%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.62 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1962	1-4 1958-1961	5-9 1953-1957	10-14 1948-1952	Total Under 15
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1958-1962 ...	920	8,267	7,446	2,509	19,142
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1957 or earlier ...	—	—	1,310	4,611	5,921
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	2,978	10,865	21,266		35,109
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	30.9%	76.1%	46.8%		54.5%

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 679 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. Seventeen 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 1962, 1,444 children were protected, and 110 positive reactors referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Further details are contained in the School Health Section of the Report on page 127.

(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.

During the year, 438 old persons received 2,238 treatments under the Scheme.

(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 five mothers of young children and one child to receive convalescent holidays for a period of two weeks in each case.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demand for home help assistance continued to be heavy throughout the year and in the event 1,021 households received 109,664 hours assistance as compared with 1,039 households and 109,159 hours during 1961.

The demand was greatest from aged persons who received 78% of the total hours assistance provided (71% in 1961). Of the 587 aged persons who received assistance, 404 had been doing so for longer than twelve months.

Of the 1,021 cases receiving assistance, 418 paid the full cost for the service provided; 191 were assessed cases and the remaining 412 received the service free.

The following table shows the 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
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
1962	231	10,256	1	30	49	7,490	56	2,381	97	3,881	587	85,626	1,021	109,664

* C = Cases

* H = Hours

Cases being served at beginning of 1962	...	506
Cases commenced during year	...	515
Cases discontinued during year	...	526
Cases being served at end of 1962	...	495

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	29	20	114	22	46	231	22.6
Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
Chronic Illness ...	35	5	9	—	—	49	4.8
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	43	8	4	1	—	56	5.5
Emergency, or other Illness	65	20	9	3	—	97	9.5
Aged Persons ...	557	25	4	1	—	587	57.5
Total ...	730	78	140	27	46	1,021	—
Percentage of whole ...	71.5	7.6	13.7	2.7	4.5	—	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	221	6	1	—	3	231
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chronic Illness ...	—	17	2	3	27	49
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	32	13	5	—	6	56
Emergency, or Other Illness	48	30	14	2	3	97
Aged Persons ...	34	40	37	72	404	587
Total ...	335	106	59	78	443	1,021
Percentage of whole ...	32.9	10.4	5.7	7.6	43.4	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	231	603	2.6 weeks	10,256	17.0 hours
Tuberculous ...	1	6	6.0 weeks	30	5.0 hours
Chronic Illness	49	1,357	27.7 weeks	7,490	5.5 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	56	416	7.4 weeks	2,381	5.7 hours
Emergency or other Illness	97	631	6.5 weeks	3,881	6.1 hours
Aged Persons	587	18,351	31.3 weeks	85,626	4.7 hours
Total ...	1,021	21,364	20.9 weeks	109,664	5.1 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.	395	2	—	12	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	415
Others under £5 ...	—	22	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
£5-£6 ...	—	90	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
£6-£7 ...	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	48
£7-£9 ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
£9-£10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
£10 and over	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Income not disclosed	—	—	172	—	—	60	—	—	131	—	—	25	—	13	30	418
Total ...	395	163	172	12	6	60	2	7	131	1	1	25	2	14	30	1,021

Number of cases in which full fee was not charged:

- (a) Maternity cases ... 24
 (b) Tuberculous cases ... 1
 (c) Other cases ... 578

— Total ... 603

Cost to local authority of assessed cases ... £15,103

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time ... 23

Part-time ... 80

Total ... 103

Night Sitters-up attended 10 cases on 45 occasions during the year.

**MENTAL HEALTH
SERVICE**

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

This is the first full year in which the Borough Council, as the delegated authority have been responsible for the Mental Health Service in Luton. Figures given in statistical tables are, therefore, for the whole year in contrast to those contained in the report for 1961 when they referred to nine months only.

The Mental Health Act of 1959 rendered obsolete much of the terminology used in the old Acts. The term "Mental Disorder" includes all forms of Mental Ill-health of which there are four main types, viz: Mental Illness, Severe Subnormality, Subnormality, and Psychopathic Disorder. The old terms—"Mental Deficiency", "Idiot", "Imbecile", "Feeble-minded" and "Moral Defective" are no longer used. Hospitals specialising in the treatment of mental illness and mental subnormality are known as "Psychiatric Hospitals" and no longer as "Mental and Mental Deficiency Hospitals". Patients entering hospital compulsorily are not now "certified" but are admitted "for observation" or "for treatment". Voluntary Admission is now referred to as "Informal Admission".

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 the provision of Junior Training Centres, Adult Training Workshops and Special Care Units for the Mentally Handicapped.

(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 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**

Mentally Disordered patients who, though not requiring in-patient treatment do need some form of control may be placed under Guardianship. The Local Health Authority may, in such cases itself undertake the duties of guardian or arrange for another person to do so.

(e) **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, one Mental Welfare Officer, two Trainee Mental Welfare Officers 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. A copy of the Mental Welfare Officer's duty rota is lodged with the Ambulance Station Officer who can supply the name and telephone number of the officer "on call" after office hours.

In addition to statutory duties the Mental Welfare Officers provide community care for mentally disordered persons and their families. This aspect of their 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 casework 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

The total number of cases referred increased by approximately 13 per cent (Table I). The number of males referred was almost the same as in 1961 (after making allowance for the fact that the figures for last year covered a period of nine months only). The comparative figure for females on the other hand shows an increase of 27 per cent. (Table II). The increase in number is particularly marked in females over 70 years of age and serves once again to draw attention to the provision that will have to be made for the elderly mentally infirm.

An important feature of the Mental Health Act is that a person seeking treatment in hospital may enter and leave hospital with as little formality as would be the case if he were entering a General Hospital. Approximately 50 per cent of all admissions were on an informal basis (Table IV). Of the 77 compulsory admissions only 9 were "Admissions for Treatment" (long term) the remaining 66 being "For Observation" (short and medium term).

At the Luton and Dunstable Hospital two Psychiatric Out-Patient Sessions per week are held, whilst for more urgent cases, clinics are held at Fairfield Hospital at Arlesey. Full use is made of both these clinics as is revealed by the fact that of the 225 patients dealt with under "Other Action" (Table IV) 85 were referred to Out-Patients 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 at the present time 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. The Home for elderly mentally infirm providing accommodation for 35 persons included in the immediate future building programme of the Council, will undoubtedly be a great help in placing such patients and will leave the hospital beds free for those requiring treatment or nursing.

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 number of subnormal and a few severely subnormal persons are capable of remunerative employment. Table V gives details of numbers employed in the Borough area.

Recent experience in this and other countries in the training and occupation of the mentally subnormal and severely subnormal indicates that both these groups are, under suitable supervision and guidance, capable of achieving very much more than was believed to be the case only a few years ago.

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 ...	16	9	25	—	15	15	16	24	40
„ Kirby Road ...	1	—	1	13	—	13	14	—	14
Total Attending ...	17	9	26	13	15	28	30	24	54
Waiting Ridgeway Avenue ...	1	6	7	—	12	12	1	18	19
„ Kirby Road ...	—	—	—	14	—	14	14	—	14
Total Waiting ...	1	6	7	14	12	26	15	18	33
Total Need ...	18	15	33	27	27	54	45	52	87

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 Training Workshop to provide initially 120 places, but which can be extended to provide 180 places is included in the Council's capital projects and is expected to be ready for occupation in the year 1964. This Centre will accommodate mentally subnormal adults of both sexes from the whole of the South Bedfordshire area including Luton, and by a reciprocal arrangement the County Council's Junior Centre will provide for all children under the age of sixteen including those from Luton.

There are, as yet, comparatively few purpose built Adult Occupation Centres in the country but, in order to benefit from the experience of other authorities the Medical Officer of Health, the Architect and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer have visited, during the year, adult training centres and workshops in other areas.

Until the Council's Adult Centre is built the waiting lists for places at both junior and adult centres will grow, for the intake of children at the former is regulated almost entirely by the transference of junior trainees to an adult centre when they attain the age of sixteen.

Voluntary Societies

The year 1961 saw the beginning of far reaching co-operation and co-ordination between the social workers of Local Authorities and those of voluntary social services. The response of voluntary organisations to Ministry of Health circular 7/62 has been most encouraging.

The Luton Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continues to provide extremely valuable help to the mentally handicapped and their families in the town. It arranges for the children of its members an annual

seaside holiday, a Christmas party and, from time to time, visits to pantomimes and similar outings. Its meetings provide a forum where parents and others can discuss common problems, relieve anxieties and give and obtain the kind of support which is only possible from people who have had similar difficulties. Some of its activities are recorded on film and its officers give talks to interested groups on some aspects of mental subnormality.

The '61 Club provides a club for handicapped persons including the mentally handicapped who enjoy, and benefit from, their weekly club night.

Table I

MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL SUBNORMALITY—SOURCE OF CASES

Referred by	Mental Illness	Mental Sub-normality	Total
Medical Practitioner	198	3	201
Relatives	49	5	54
Hospitals	37	4	41
Police	46	2	48
Patients	26	—	26
Local Authority Departments ...	11	18	29
Probation Officers	5	1	6
Other Sources	21	4	25
TOTALS	393	37	430

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	4	28	47	41	28	16	10	174
Females	5	31	44	42	25	25	47	219
TOTALS	9	59	91	83	53	41	57	393

Table III

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL

	Age			Total
	Under 7 years	7-15 years	16 years and upwards	
Males	10	1	10	21
Females	9	—	7	16
TOTALS	19	1	17	37

Table IV

MENTAL DISORDER—SUMMARY OF CASES

	Cases Referred During Period				Action Taken												Under Community Care At End of Period											
	Old	New	Total		Compulsorily				Without Compulsion								Under Guardianship	On Leave from Hospital	Under Other Community Care	Total								
					Admitted to Hospital				Placed Under Care				Other Action															
					For Observation (S 29)		For Observation (S 25)		For Observation (S 26 and 60)		Informally		Placed Under Care		Other Action													
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F						
Mental Illness ...	93	103	167	224	—	—	22	30	5	11	4	3	36	38	36	56	92	133	195	271	—	—	25	25	25	25		
Psychopathy ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Subnormality ...	7	—	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	10	12	—	—	17	15	1	—	1	—	—	—		
Severe Subnormality	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		
	103	103	88	136	—	—	22	30	5	11	8	3	39	38	47	68	93	136	214	286	4	—	1	—	106	110	110	110
TOTALS ...	206	224	430	—	52	16	11	77	115	229	500	4	1	216	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

TABLE V

SUBNORMALS AND SEVERELY SUBNORMALS AGED 16 +
EMPLOYED AT 31.12.61

Males			Females			Total		
Under C.C	Work-ing	% Work-ing	Under C.C	Work-ing.	% Work-ing	Under C.C	Work-ing	% Work-ing
58	19	32.75	62	23	37.09	120	42	35

TABLE VI

SUBNORMALS AND SEVERELY SUBNORMALS ON WAITING LIST FOR
HOSPITAL CARE AT 31.12.62

	1-7		8-15		16+		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M F
LUTON	4	—	—	—	1	—	5 —

**WELFARE
SERVICES**

WELFARE SERVICES

The Welfare Services Section is accommodated at 36 Waller Street and the staff at the 31st December 1962 consisted of a Borough Welfare Officer, three Social Welfare Officers, a Welfare Assistant, two Home Teachers for the Blind and one Clerk/Typist. One Social Welfare Officer was attending a full-time course of training in Social work during the whole of the year.

The year 1962 was the first full year in which the Borough was responsible for the welfare services that were delegated by the County Council in April 1961. The new demands on the service during the year resulted in an increase in the case load of individual officers.

The report that follows represents a survey of the work in relation to the various aspects of welfare services in Luton during the year.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is provided by Local Authorities under Section 21 (1) (a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and by Voluntary Organisations under Section 26 of the same Act "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."

There are two Old People's Homes situated in the Borough—"Rookwood", New Bedford Road (39 beds) and "The Mount", London Road (25 beds).

Staff changes have occurred at both homes during the year with the appointment of a new Warden and Matron at "The Mount", and the appointment of an Assistant Warden and Assistant Matron at "Rookwood". The establishment at "The Mount" was also reviewed and provision made for the appointment of an Assistant Matron.

An Open-Day and Fête was held at "Rookwood" Old People's Home in aid of the Comforts Fund for the residents, and this was most successful. In addition to providing an opportunity for the general public to see the home, the function was of considerable interest to the residents, many of whom participated in making articles for sale.

At the 31st December 1962 191 Luton people were in the following residential accommodation.

Homes	Male	Female	Total
The Mount, Luton	10	13	23
Rookwood, Luton	12	21	33
The Chilterns, Dunstable	6	14	20
Caddington Hall	—	30	30
Parkside, Kempston	—	3	3
The Cedars, Ampthill	—	11	11
Waverley House, Bedford	—	4	4
Russell House, Bedford	—	—	—
The Limes, Biggleswade	7	13	20
Pirton Hall, Shillington	1	3	4
St. Margaret's, Streatley	27	—	27
Other Homes	8	8	16
Totals	71	120	191

During the year 68 people were admitted to residential accommodation. The following table shows age groups and living conditions, prior to admission:

Age Group	Living Alone		With Relatives		In Hospital		In Lodgings		Blind/Living Alone		Blind/With Relatives		Transfers		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
-64	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
65-69	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
70-74	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
75-79	6	2	4	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	19
80-84	2	3	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
85-89	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
90-94	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
95+	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals	9	10	9	7	3	8	7	7	—	1	—	1	1	5	68

At the end of the year 38 people remained on the Waiting List for admission to a suitable home, in circumstances and age groups as follows:

Age Group	Living Alone		With Relatives		In Hospital		In Lodgings		In Private Homes		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
-64	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
65-69	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
70-74	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
75-79	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	7
80-84	2	—	1	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	12
85-89	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
90-94	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6
95+	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	4	6	4	7	2	9	3	1	—	2	38

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 due to unforeseen circumstances.

No temporary accommodation of the type envisaged under this Section of the Act is provided within the Borough. Homeless families who apply for such accommodation are admitted to the Reception Centre at Streatley by arrangement with the County Welfare Officer.

During the year 160 enquiries were made about temporary accommodation. In the event only two families were admitted to the Reception Centre and in each case for only a short period. In addition three Luton families continued throughout the year to occupy temporary accommodation in prefabricated units provided by the County Council.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(a) General Classes

At the 31st December 1962 there were 191 handicapped persons registered in Luton under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act compared with 149 at the end of 1961. The following table gives an analysis of the disabilities of these persons in accordance with the code adopted by the Ministry of Labour. Most registrations come within the categories F and V, and an analysis of new registrations in 1962 illustrates the same tendency, with Arthritis being the biggest single handicap.

Code		Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	15	1	16
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	13	25 (2V-1H/L)	38
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	7 (1V)	9	16
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary, heart, circulatory and respiratory systems	11	—	11
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine ...	9	8 (2V)	17
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, disseminated sclerosis ...	37 (1H/L-1A/E)	36 (1F-1H/L)	73
U/W	Neuroses Psychoses other than V above	2	1	3
X	Tuberculosis respiratory	8	—	8
Y	Non-respiratory	—	2	2
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified ...	4	3	7
		106	85	191

(Figures in brackets denote multiple disabilities as stated)

Registration with a Local Authority is voluntary and usually occurs when the person is in need of assistance outside the sphere of family and friends or when his disability is of such severity as to restrict his living a normal life.

NEW REGISTRATIONS 1962—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Amputation	6	1	7
Arthritis	5	15	20
Bilateral Talipes Equinus	1	—	1
Emphysema	1	—	1
Epilepsy	1	2	3
Hemiplegia	1	4	5
Infantile Paralysis	3	—	3
Injuries resulting from accidents	1	2	3
Meningocele	—	1	1
Muscular Dystrophy	—	1	1
Multiple Sclerosis	4	3	7
Paralysis (Cause not stated)	1	—	1
Parkinsons Disease	1	—	1
Spastic Quadriplegia	—	1	1
Spina Bifida	—	1	1
T.B. Spine	—	1	1
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	—	1
	26	32	58

As the handicapped person grows older his need for help tends to increase. Adaptations to the home is more often required as well as the provision of aids, and help with occupation and social activities. In 1962 help in the form of handrails, seat-aids and bath seats, adaptations to bathrooms and kitchens, and the construction of garage bases was provided in 18 cases.

AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
16-25	9	5	14
25-35	7	9	16
35-45	16	9	25
45-55	24	19	43
55-65	34	15	49
65 and over	18	26	44
	108	83	191

LIVING CONDITIONS

Living Conditions	Total
Living with family	151
Living alone	19
In lodgings	8
Hospital/Residential care	13
	191

Aids and adaptations can be the means whereby a handicapped person retains his independence within his home but a more vital issue to many handicapped persons is that of employment. The following table shows that only 25% of those registered with the local authority are capable of employment in open industry. During 1962, in the absence of an Occupational Therapist, the Home Teachers for the Blind gave handicraft lessons to 3 handicapped persons and occupational therapy materials were supplied to a further 9.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Employment Conditions	Total
Working or looking for Work ...	48
Working at LUDUN ...	18
Capable of Home Work or Occupational Therapy ...	52
Not capable or available for any form of Employment ...	73
	191

(b) Deaf and Dumb

The St. Albans Diocesan Association for the Deaf, as agents for the County Council, continued to provide services for this class of handicapped person. In July 1962 the Alban Neve Centre for the Deaf was opened in Old Bedford Road. This provides social and recreational facilities for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and also contains a Chapel in which regular weekly services are held for the Deaf.

The numbers on the register show no significant changes during the year and are as follows:

		under 16	16-64	65 and over	Total
Deaf with speech	M	3	9	1	13
	F	1	12	4	17
Deaf without speech	M	1	19	2	22
	F	1	14	1	16
Hard of Hearing	M	8	6	6	20
	F	5	2	2	9
		19	62	16	97

(c) Blind and Partially Sighted

On the 1st April 1962, there was a complete change in the administration of Blind Welfare. With the retirement of the Secretary of the South Beds. Society for the Blind, the former agency arrangements ceased. The County Council decided that statutory functions should be the responsibility of the Local Authority and that the South Beds. Society for the Blind should deal solely with voluntary functions.

Statutory functions are as follows:—

1. Registration of blind and partially sighted persons and payment of ophthalmologists fees.

2. Appointment of Home Teachers whose duties shall be in accordance with paragraph 5 (b) of the Scheme made by the Bedfordshire County Council and approved by the Minister of Health on 11th March, 1949, viz:—

- (i) Discovery of blind persons and ascertainment of their needs.
- (ii) The visitation of blind persons in their homes or elsewhere within the area of the Council.
- (iii) Teaching, wherever practicable, the reading of embossed literature.
- (iv) Instruction in simple pastime occupations in the home or elsewhere and in methods of overcoming the effects of disabilities.
- (v) Generally assisting in promoting blind welfare.
- (vi) Advising blind persons of all available social services.
- (vii) Paying particular attention to those blind persons who are also suffering from some other form of handicap.
- (viii) Organising social centres and classes.

3. Arrangement and provision of workshop and home employment for blind persons and the marketing of products.

4. Provision of hostels for blind persons engaged in workshops.

5. Placement of blind persons in open industry.

6. Training and rehabilitation.

7. Holidays.

8. Handicrafts.

9. Hire or provision of premises for social and handicraft centres.

The South Beds. Society deals with voluntary services including:—

- (a) Provision of literature—braille and moon.
- (b) Outings.
- (c) Entertainments.
- (d) Concerts.
- (e) Wireless, braille watches and repairs.
- (f) Assistance in cash or kind to necessitous cases, Guide Dogs for the Blind.
- (g) Gifts for Christmas and birthdays.

In exercising statutory functions, Home Teachers visit the Blind and Partially Sighted at frequent intervals, arrange ophthalmic consultations, teach the reading and writing of braille and moon systems, instruct in handicrafts such as basketry, stool seating, weaving dog leads, knitting, chair caning, and generally act as Welfare Officers amongst the aged blind.

Of the 186 registered blind persons, 124 (67%) were over the age of 60 years. Of the remaining 62 there were, at the 31st December, 1962, 40 (61%) in employment (Table I). The County Council have an arrangement with the Blind Placement Service of the Royal National Institute for the Blind to secure employment for blind persons in Luton.

The Workshops for the Blind in Leicester Road, leased by the County Council to the General Workshops for the Blind only manufacture soap and brushes. The weekly wage paid to blind persons in the workshops is subsidised by the Local Authority, and the Ministry of Labour.

The Bluestones Social Club for blind persons of all age groups meets weekly at the Alban Neve Centre for the Deaf. The activities include darts, dominoes, dancing and other social amenities.

**TABLE II ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONS OF BLIND PERSONS
EMPLOYED IN NORMAL CONDITIONS**

Occupation	Number
Professional, Technical and Managerial	3
Clerical and Telephonists	3
Machine Tool Operators	4
Fitters and Assemblers	6
Viewers, Inspectors	5
Packers, Storekeepers	2
Labourers	1
Canteen Workers	2
Miscellaneous unclassified	2
Total	28

TABLE III

	Male	Female	Total
Blind Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944	18	6	24

TABLE IV BLIND PERSONS WITH OTHER DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Mentally Subnormal	1	2	3
Physically Handicapped	1	—	1
Deaf without Speech	—	1	1
Deaf with Speech	2	2	4
Hard of Hearing	9	4	13
Mentally Ill and Deaf with Speech	1	—	1
Mentally Ill and Hard of Hearing	—	1	1
Mentally Subnormal and Physically Handicapped	1	—	1
Physically Handicapped and Hard of Hearing	1	1	2
Totals	16	11	27

**TABLE V BLIND PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS IN RESIDENTIAL
CARE**

Type of Accommodation	Male	Female	Total
Residential Accommodation provided under Section 21, National Assistance Act 1948			
(a) Homes for the Blind	2	6	8
(b) Other Homes	2	6	8
Other Residential Homes	1	—	1
Hospitals for Mentally Ill	2	1	3
Hospitals for Mentally Subnormal	2	—	2
Other Hospitals	2	3	5
Totals	11	16	27

TABLE VI PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1	—	1
5-15	2	2	4
16-20	1	—	1
21-49	9	3	12
50-64	3	2	5
65 and over	12	26	38
Totals	28	33	61

Registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944—3 Males

SOCIAL WELFARE FOR FAMILIES WITH PROBLEMS

During 1962 there was a steady growth in the number of families in difficulties where social case work has been a vital factor in maintaining the family as a unit. Pre-eminent amongst the many problems encountered were financial difficulties. Unpaid rent, threatened eviction, unpaid County Court Orders, threatened imprisonment, unpaid electricity and gas accounts, and threatened discontinuation of supply have all been factors which have caused friction in the homes of these families, resulting in strained matrimonial relationships.

During the year under review 97 families have been referred, 81% of whom have been tenants of Corporation owned houses. Intensive efforts have been made with 37 of these families with varying degrees of success. It may indicate some measure of success, however, that only one family was evicted from Council property. Mention must be made of the high degree of co-operation achieved between the Welfare Officers, and the N.S.P.C.C., Probation Officers, Borough Treasurer's Department, County Court Office and Gas and Electricity Board officials, which has helped considerably in the endeavours to rehabilitate these families.

VISITING

(i) Elderly and Infirm

There is an increasing number of elderly people reaching the stage where admission to a home may become necessary, as evidenced by the fact that during the year there were 494 enquiries. At the end of the year the routine visiting list showed that 59 elderly people had been visited at intervals, in circumstances as follows:—

Age Group	Alone and Crippled or Bedridden	Alone and Active	Lodgings	With Relatives	Blind with Relatives	Home Lodgers	Total
65-70	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
70-75	3	4	—	5	—	1	13
75-80	3	12	—	5	1	1	22
80-85	1	5	—	3	—	1	10
85-90	3	3	1	2	—	1	10
90-95	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	12	25	1	16	1	4	59

(ii) All Welfare Services

The following visits were undertaken in connection with the various welfare services:

					<i>Visits</i>
Elderly and Infirm	...	...	...	...	1,618
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	883
Families with Problems	...	...	...	...	998
Blind and Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	1,380
Observation	...	...	...	...	102
Tuition to Blind and Handicapped	...	...	...	...	184

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

The voluntary agencies have provided a wide variety of services for the elderly, the handicapped and the blind and their co-operation has been one of the features of the year's work. In this respect special mention must be made of the Luton Old People's Welfare Committee and its sub-committees for their continued provision of Clubs and a visitation service for the Elderly; the W.V.S. for Meals on Wheels and clothing service; Vesper for services for the Elderly and Handicapped, particularly their Club and Holiday facilities; the Dunstable, Luton and District Polio Fellowship for the excellent facilities provided for their members; the Luton Horder Group for their care of the Arthritics; the newly formed branch of the Multiple Sclerosis Society for their pioneering efforts in this field and the South Beds. Society for the Blind of whom mention has already been made in the appropriate section.



**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the borough is 8,773 acres and the present estimated population is 134,820. 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 principle industries are the manufacture of private and commercial motor vehicles and associated trades, ball bearings, chemicals, 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.—1,421·3 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest days being 7th and 8th June, 1962, when 15·1 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 23·89 inches, the wettest day being 26th July 1962, when 1·15 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 76 °F., recorded on 9th June and 8th July, 1962, and the minimum temperature was 16 °F., recorded on 2nd January, 1962.

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.

	1961	1962
	million gallons	million gallons
(1) Estimated total consumption for Borough ...	2,575	2,593
(2) Estimated unmetered consumption for Borough	1,586	1,682
(3) Estimated metered consumption for Borough	989	911
(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 134,820 at mid-1962, the above figures represent an average daily consumption per capita as under (corresponding figures for 1961 in parentheses):—

	gallons per head per day
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes	34·18 (32·95)
Metered trade purposes	18·50 (20·52)
Total	52·68 (53·47)

The Statutory Area of the Luton Water Company was extended by Statutory Instrument on 1st April, 1962, to include the southern part of the Luton Rural District and the northern part of the Hemel Hempstead Rural District. These additions, together with the Boroughs of Luton and Dunstable and part of the Luton Rural District previously supplied, brings the Statutory Area of Supply to some 73 square miles, with an estimated population of 193,800 as at mid 1962.

Additionally two small bulk supplies are afforded by the Company—Mid-Beds Water Board (Streatley and Barton) 42,600 gallons per day, and Lee Valley Water Company (Putteridgebury) 4,800 gallons per day.

For all purposes in the whole of its Statutory Area the Company's average output was 10.35 million gallons per day.

Resources and Future Development

The new Bow Bridge source has been completed during the year. From it a net quantity of $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per day should be available when required.

Constructional work has commenced on the River Great Ouse Scheme, in which the Luton Water Company is a participant. It is expected that this scheme should start producing water in 1966.

With the absorption of the Water Undertaking of the Luton R.D.C., the Kensworth Lynch Pumping source can be integrated with the other source works of the Company.

Distribution

During 1962 some $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of distribution mains have been laid within the Borough as follows:—

Limbury Mead Estate	New Bedford Road	Bridge Street (new road)
Lewsey Farm Estate	Moreton Road	Vincent Road
Culverhouse Road	Leagrave High Street	Eaton Green Road
Icknield Way	Birchen Grove	Valley Estate
Macaulay Road	Whipperley Ring	Osborne Road
Bishopscote Road	Pembroke Avenue	Connaught 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 18th December, 1962:—

No. 1/223	Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Unchlorinated.
No. 2/223	Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Chlorinated.
No. 3/223	Runley Wood, Chalk, Chlorinated.
No. 4/223	Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 1.
No. 5/223	Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 2.
No. 6/223	Friars Wash, Chalk, Chlorinated.
No. 7/223	Friars Wash, Chalk, Unchlorinated.

Chemical Analysis	Parts per 100,000			
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 4	No. 7
Free Ammonia	0.0472	0.0590	0.0004	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0020	0.0016	0.0008	0.0004
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 °F	0.012	0.010	0.012	0.006
Nitrites (p.p.m.)	0.010	0.001	nil	nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.153	0.494	0.031	0.412
Chlorine	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
Hardness, Total	34.6	46.0	23.0	30.8
Hardness, Permanent	9.2	17.4	5.3	3.5
Total Solids	43.8	66.9	26.3	36.2
pH Value	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.3
Sulphate as SO ₄	5.4	21.4	4.3	1.8
Iron as Fe (p.p.m.)	nil	0.80	nil	nil

All samples were clear and free from smell except No. 3 which was straw coloured, faintly opalescent and odourless.

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	0	0	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22°C	16	1	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	0	0	0	
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.

Fluoride in Water Supplies

Following the satisfactory conclusion of the five-year trials in certain nominated towns, the Minister of Health indicated in Circular 28/62 that he was ready to approve schemes for the addition of fluoride in public water supplies. The Council resolved to request the County Council to prepare a scheme.

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* ... 196

Number of samples of water obtained from:—

Crescent Road Pumping Station	...	...	72
Runley Wood Pumping Station	...	...	77
Friars Wash Supply	...	...	46
Other Sources	...	...	1
			—
			196

Classified results of the above samples:—

Class 1—Highly satisfactory	...	...	...	193
Class 2—Satisfactory	...	...	...	3
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. Further complaints were received during the year of discolouration in the water supply from various sections of the Borough supplied from the Runley Wood well. Following representations to the Luton Water Company, a new method of treatment was put into operation. By the end of the year complaints had died down.

Number of dwellings supplied from piped water mains direct to the
houses ... 41,777

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.

During the year work began on the construction of a new sewage works at Chalton, and of a new outfall sewer connected with it. The effluent from the new Works will enter the River Flit and ultimately the Ouse. The new establishment is supplementary to the existing Works.

CESSPOOLS

Twelve cesspools were abolished and none constructed during the year. At the 31st December, 1962, there were 96 in use in the Borough.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant as and when required. Six hundred and eleven emptyings were carried out during the twelve months.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

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

“During the year the labour position improved to such an extent that it was possible to provide a weekly refuse collection service throughout the Borough.”

“The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year 1962 the weight of all refuse dealt with at the tip was 84,967 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 180.

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

Complaints reported to Public Health Department ... 1,211*

Primary Inspections:—

*No. of
visits*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Dwelling houses on complaint	1,335
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	68
Own observation	59
Other premises	79
Infectious disease enquiries	158
Notifiable infectious disease disinfections	6
Vermin, insects and other pests	245
Drainage	534
Workplaces	2
Noise abatement	31

HOUSING ACTS

Reconditioning	1
Individual unfit houses	53
Clearance areas	101
Certificates of disrepair	9
Overcrowding	16
Housing application visits	52
Houses let in multiple occupation	170
Improvement grants	84

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	47
Canteens and mobile canteens	264
Cafes and restaurants	475
Public houses	24
Clubs and occasional catering premises	118
Old people's homes	2
Butchers	215
Fried fish shops	67
Other food shops	808
Mobile Shops	41
Market	48
Merchandise Marks Act	15
Food storage premises	220
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	348
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	1,042
Dairies	184
Milk shops	127
Ice-cream premises	232
Visits to obtain water samples	214
Visits to obtain utensil swabs	10

* This figure does not include 692 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

	No. of visits
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	
Contraventions investigated	76
Visits to above	136
Smoke observations	8
Boiler-house inspections	34
Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus	431
Smoke control surveys—Commercial	58
" " " —Domestic	700
" " " —Industrial	8
Special Surveys	28
FACTORIES	
Mechanical power	154
Non-mechanical power	8
Building sites, electrical sub-stations, etc.	61
MISCELLANEOUS	
Caravans, etc.	149
Caravan sites	202
Cowsheds, piggeries and stables	7
Exhumations	9
Farms	9
Offices	2
Offensive trades	10
Pet animals premises	8
Pleasure fairs and circuses	5
Premises licensed for public entertainment	4
Prevention of damage by pests	36
Public conveniences	31
Rag flock premises	10
Schools	231
Shops	9
Lectures	36
Interviews and appointments	1,229
Miscellaneous visits	1,488
Visits with no access	1,098
Revisits to premises which are the subject of Public Health Act Notices	3,475
" " " under Housing Acts	256
" " various food premises	1,339
" " premises under Clean Air Act	39
" " " Factories Act	203
" " miscellaneous premises	486
TOTAL	19,577

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

DRAINAGE

[illegible]

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

[illegible]

HOUSING ACT

[illegible]

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1961 ...	7	7
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 24 ...	26	26
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39 ...	13	8
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45 ...	10	10
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93 ...	29	26
Public Health Act, 1961. Section 17 ...	16	16
Public Health Act, 1961. Section 26 ...	3	3
	104	96
No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1962	8	

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.
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39 Four houses, at a cost of	212	15	4
Public Health Act, 1961. Section 17 Two houses, at a cost of	11	4	6
Total ...	£223	19	10

It was necessary to utilise the Corporation's powers on numerous occasions to carry out maintenance work on sewers vested in them (formerly combined drains). Repairs to drainage systems of this type serving 13 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, but evidence was given by a Public Health Inspector in proceedings under the Planning Acts regarding the occupancy of a house let in multiple occupation.

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 ...	28
Borough Engineer's Department ...	4
Cleansing Department ...	4
Luton Water Company ...	5
Other Departments ...	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 sixty-nine such references were made during the year.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the end of 1961, 14 site licences for 134 caravans had been issued. During the current year a further 6 licences relating to 16 vans were granted. Again conditions were attached, based on the model standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Reasonable progress was made in most cases towards compliance with the conditions and at the year end 10 sites complied in all respects, whilst the operators of 4 sites had secured the Council's consent not to carry out the necessary works on condition that the sites were run down and their use discontinued within limited periods. The use of 2 further sites was discontinued.

Of the remaining 4, the Corporation were carrying out extensive works on behalf of, and at the request of, the Owner of one site, and at the other 3 only a small amount of work was outstanding at the year end.

The Council decided during the year to provide a Municipal Site for 52 caravans and the preparation of plans is in progress. It is hoped by this means to make some provision for the accommodation of caravans which will be displaced when Discontinuance Orders, which have been served, become operative at the end of 1963, and if the whole of the standings are not required for those vans displaced, the remaining places will afford an opportunity for the Council to require the closure of certain unauthorised sites.

A total of 351 visits and 410 revisits were paid to caravans and caravan sites during the year.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	32
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Articles disinfected by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	221
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	36
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	189

One thousand and ninety-four library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	138
Articles disinfested by steam	...	...	...	...	...	51
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	23
Wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	18

The demand for the treatment of premises infested by bugs and other insect pests fell by some 30% as compared with 1961. The type of infestation covered most of the pests usually encountered including bugs, fleas, woodworm, ants and earwigs. Applications for the destruction of wasps nests were much reduced, probably a reflection of the damp, cool summer experienced.

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

Where infestation by the larvae of the common furniture beetle (wood-worm) was reported, treatment with a proprietary insecticide was carried out. In this connection three premises involving four 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.

Sixteen infestations by bed bugs were found during the year, compared with 31 in 1961. 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 1962:—

	Number of Premises		Number of Rooms	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Number of Council Houses ...	5	5	12	12
Number of other Houses ...	11	11	21	21
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 ...	16	16	33	33
Number of cases where disinfection has been carried out by Occupants or Contractors ...	—	—	—	—
Number of complaints of infestation received ...	15	15	31	31
Number of cases found by Public Health Inspectors ...	1	1	2	2

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The baiting and poisoning treatment of sewers for rat infestation commenced in January and was completed in April. Warfarin baits in stockinette packages were again used as this method is particularly suited to sewerage systems which, as in the case of Luton's, tend at times to become surcharged. This system ensures that under such conditions the baits are not washed away and are available to the rodents when the flow recedes. One thousand, six hundred and twenty-one manholes were treated. There were 278 complete and 377 partial takes.

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

There are three swimming pools in the Borough including the one at the Luton High School. Water from the town's mains supply is used in the pools, each of which has a circulation system and is equipped with rapid sand filtration. 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.

One hundred and twenty-two 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 four inspections was made.

In the period under review a disused cinema was converted into a modern ballroom. An inspection of the premises was carried out before the end of the year.

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

The four additional sets of instruments for recording smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations installed for the purposes of the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution have now been in operation for a complete year, and the results obtained are shown on the graphs on pages 83 and 84 together with those from the Town Hall instrument. From the graph depicting concentrations of suspended matter it is clear that at all times during the year the heaviest concentration of smoke was recorded at Beech Hill School which is in an area of high density residential property, compared with the other four recording stations situated in a smoke control area, an industrial area, a commercial area and a low density residential area respectively. During the heavy fog of December 4th-7th, the concentration of suspended matter at each station rose to a peak of approximately three times the average for the month, emphasizing the need for a progressive control programme.

In July the Council agreed to a comprehensive Smoke Control Area programme to cover the whole town in approximately 16 years. The Luton No. 2 Smoke Control Order covering 152.9 acres, involving 1,893 houses, was confirmed by the Minister on 13th June, 1962, to come into operation on 1st June, 1963. Conversions are now being carried out, householders being allowed a reasonable choice in the selection of appliances as advocated in Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 3/62. An interesting feature has been the number of householders who have abandoned solid fuel in favour of gas or electric appliances.

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. The only Certificate of Exemption under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act was cancelled at the end of the year following conversion of the boiler to oil firing. Industrial boiler plant was generally operated to comply with the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. In one case a warning letter after several offences has resulted in proposals for modernisation of the plant early in 1963. Contraventions were noted in 15 cases and notices were served or arrangements made. Thirty-eight infringements were found constituting smoke nuisances under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act. Appropriate action resulted in the abatement of these nuisances. The most frequent cause of complaint under this section was bonfires causing nuisance to adjoining property.

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

Number of contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	...	71
Number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	...	154
Number of visits to boiler houses	...	...	...	...	...	55
Number of boilers fully surveyed	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number of smoke observations made and recorded	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of visits to premises in Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	866
Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of contraventions of Smoke Control Orders	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations	...	...	...	...	...	418
Number of lectures given	...	...	...	...	...	8
Special Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	25

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

Three claims were made for fireplace alterations in the Luton No. 1 Smoke Control Area and 109 in respect of the Luton No. 2 Smoke Control Area.

Results of recordings by the lead peroxide instruments and deposit gauges for the year are shown on pages 85 to 87.

SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES
PER CUBIC METRE

January—December 1962

Month	Town Hall	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	99	155	109	86	139
February ...	81	109	46	51	88
March ...	95	170	69	75	132
April ...	42	93	32	46	74
May ...	31	54	24	38	47
June ...	21	28	14	21	28
July ...	24	29	16	25	29
August ...	16	20	13	21	—*
September ...	40	52	34	35	53
October ...	115	176	73	97	143
November ...	139	222	109	122	179
December ...	267	291	192	171	292

* No results due to breakdown of motor.

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

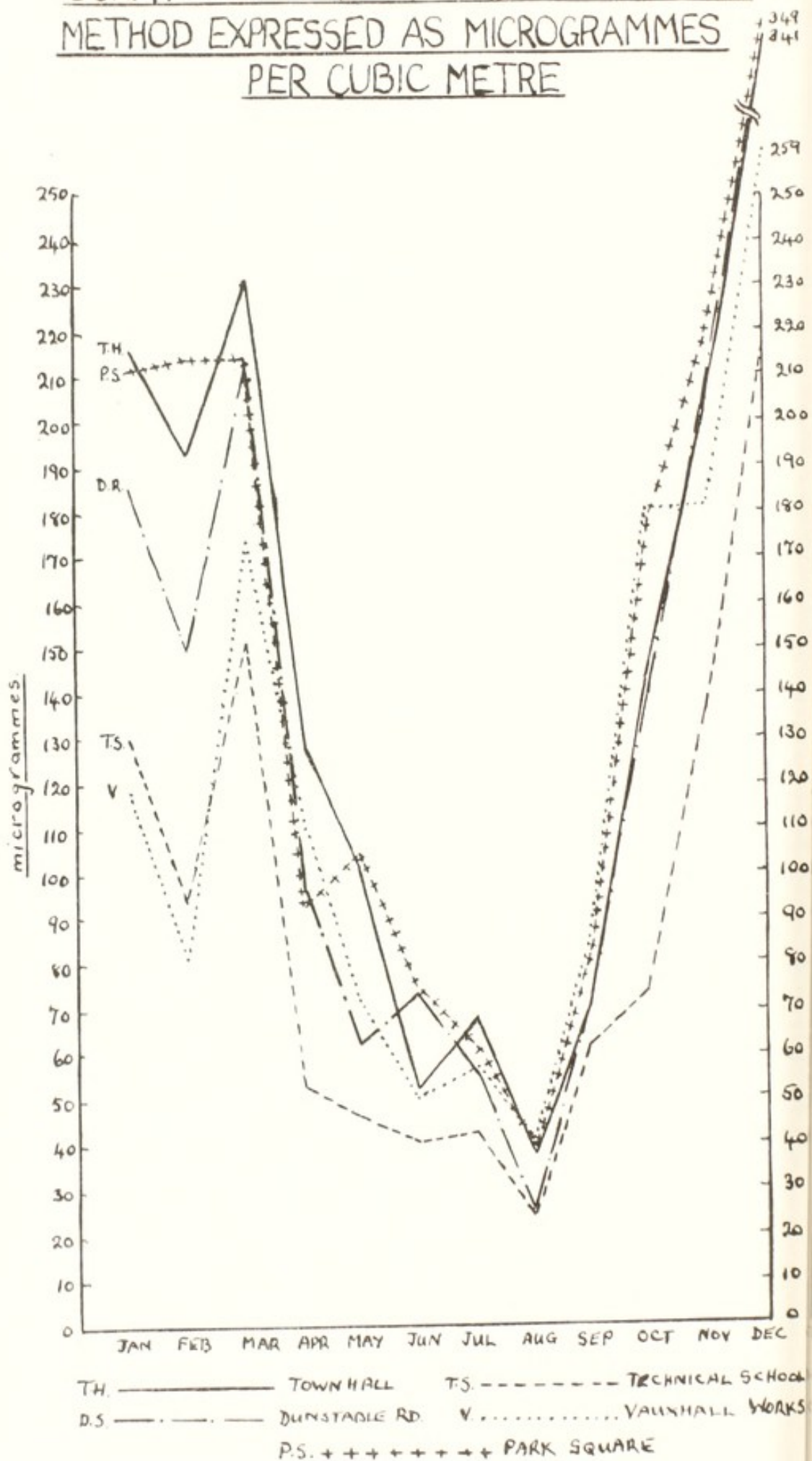
January—December 1962

Month	Town Hall	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	217	186	130	119	212
February ...	194	150	95	82	215
March ...	233	213	151	175	215
April ...	128	97	53	110	94
May ...	102	62	47	74	106
June ...	53	73	40	50	76
July ...	68	57	44	58	62
August ...	38	26	25	40	39
September ...	70	70	62	85	82
October ...	143	139	73	180	179
November ...	199	204	136	182	218
December ...	341	341	217	259	349

SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



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



DEPOSITED MATTER
(tons per square mile per month)
January—December, 1962

Month	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
January	24.10	21.18	14.50
February	7.20	12.88	9.13
March	28.55	24.94	15.17
April	20.86	15.70	10.30
May	27.47	25.99	11.21
June	9.06	16.38	6.87
July	14.83	17.50	20.23
August	22.47	24.40	13.94
September	18.75	17.58	—*
October	11.49	11.80	12.90
November	12.10	11.02	9.63
December	9.55	8.28	9.32

* No result—defect in collecting instrument.

SULPHUR COMPOUNDS BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
January—December, 1962

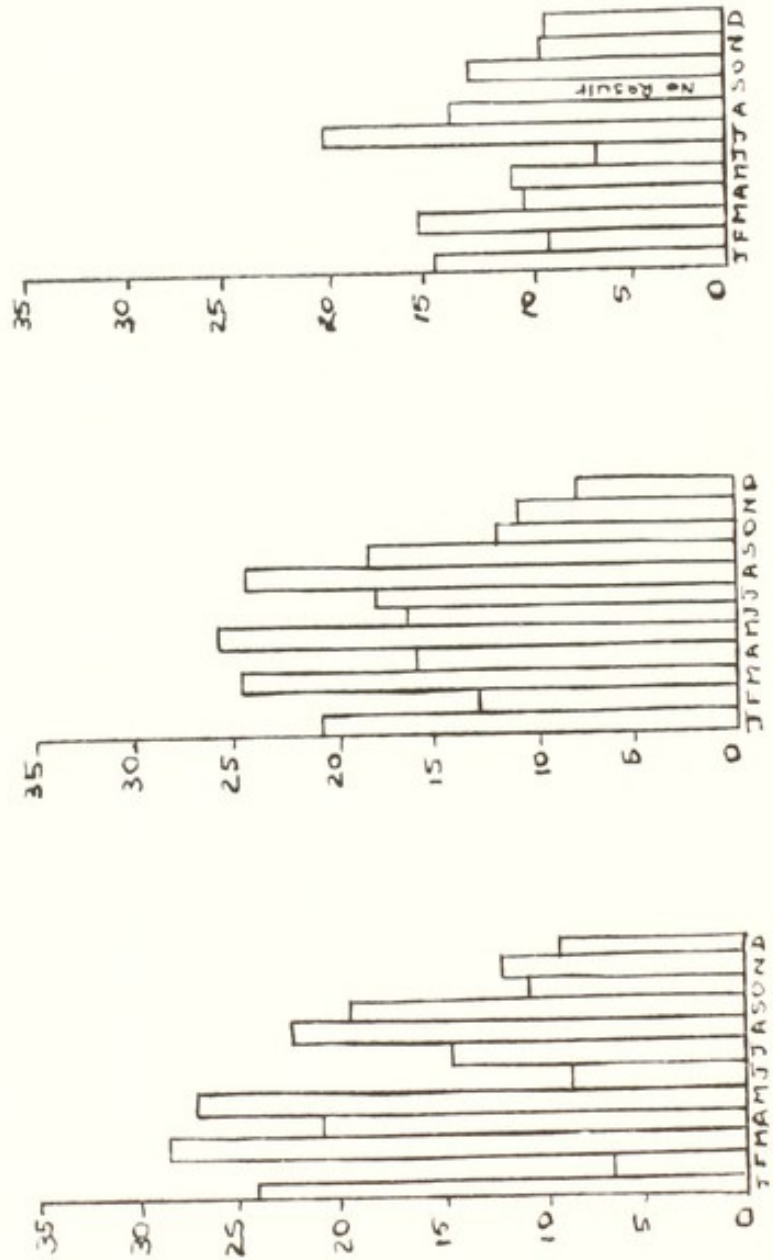
Month	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
January	3.06	1.39	1.71	4.26
February	2.62	1.16	1.26	1.57
March	3.52	1.17	1.80	2.14
April	1.70	0.64	0.87	1.57
May	1.31	0.48	0.58	1.72
June	0.65	0.44	0.45	1.31
July	0.73	0.38	0.49	1.28
August	0.44	0.33	0.46	1.03
September	0.55	0.28	0.60	0.58
October	1.49	0.95	0.69	1.30
November	3.04	1.13	2.14	2.44
December	3.35	1.24	2.36	2.70

1962 MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

TOWN HALL

BEECH HILL

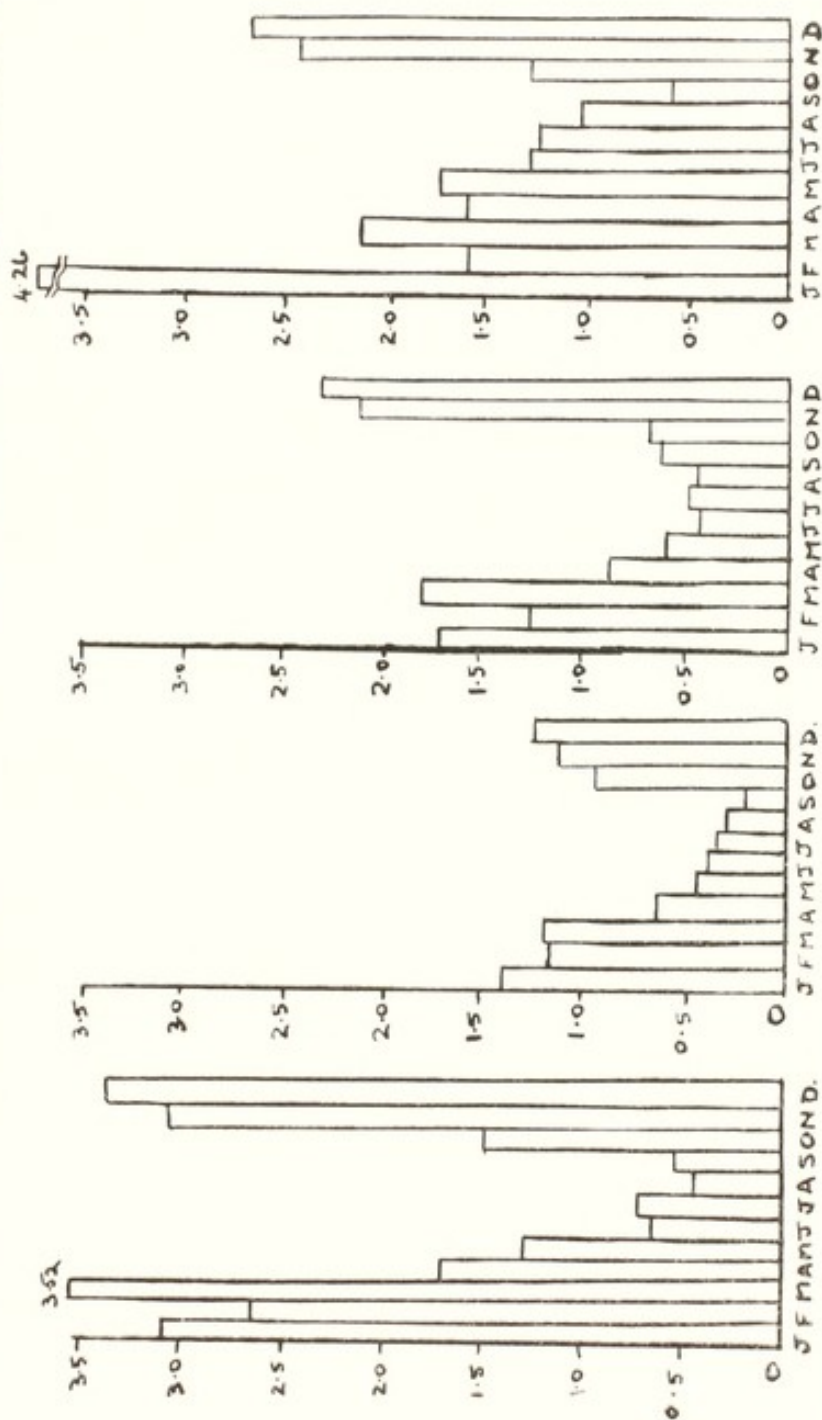
HIGH SCHOOL



1962

SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

TOWN HALL BEECHHILL HIGH SCHOOL CONNAUGHT ROAD



NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The public continued to show its awareness of the new powers conferred on Local Authorities to deal with noise and vibration. Thirty-one complaints were made on these grounds and a total of 87 visits were paid whilst carrying out investigations. As noises are frequently more conspicuous at night a number of inspections were carried out in the late evening.

A noise level indicator has been secured and this has proved most useful in assessing the reasonableness of various complaints. Where these were found to be justified, arrangements to reduce the noises were made with the proprietors of the premises from which they originated. In most cases co-operation was readily proffered and it was only necessary to serve 5 notices during the year, all of which were satisfactorily complied with.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

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

Nine visits were paid to shop premises during 1962, 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 are now 5 licensed pet shops in the Borough compared with 4 in 1961. Fifteen visits were paid to these premises to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with. One notice was served during the year and resulted in an improvement in conditions at that premises.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that rag flock and other filling materials used in the manufacture of furniture, bedding, soft toys, etc., are of a satisfactory standard of cleanliness. Where such articles are manufactured the Act provides for registration of the premises. Three premises, each concerned with the manufacture of furniture, are registered under the Act, and 10 visits were paid to the premises for inspection and for the purpose of procuring samples. Five such samples were obtained and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst and all were satisfactory.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretary of State have issued the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961, prescribing the Analysts to whom samples may be submitted.

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, only two licences remaining by December.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered offensive trades in the Borough, a fellmonger and a gut scraper.

The fellmonger has continued to operate satisfactorily and without giving cause for complaint. In the last Report reference was made to complaints from the occupiers of new residential property adjacent to the gut scraping business. It was then intimated that terms had been agreed for the firm to remove to the new Abattoir site at Toddington Road. During the year a new factory was erected on this site and although it was not in use by the end of the year, the firm had been taken over by another organisation and operations at the old site had ceased.

Ten visits of inspection were made during the year.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961 INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	170
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	138
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	32
Factories where defects were found and referred by H. M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	3
Reports on action taken sent to H. M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	3
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	...	...	...	...	4

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

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	9	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	716	356	32	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	43	65	5	Nil
Total	782	430	37	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)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	51	41	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	4	4	—	—	—
Total	57	48	—	3	—

At the 31st December, 1962, there were 716 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.

There are now no Underground Bakehouses operating in the Borough.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of outworkers in list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
FEBRUARY RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,269	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	20	—	—	—	—	—
	Carding etc., of buttons, etc. ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	10	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	174	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,477	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,343	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	9	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work ...	157	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,510	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 106

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,552

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

February Returns: 19 lists were forwarded to 13 other Local Authorities in respect of 262 workers.

14 lists were received from 12 other Local Authorities in respect of 63 workers.

August Returns: 20 lists were forwarded to 16 other Local Authorities in respect of 307 workers.

8 lists were received from 7 other Local Authorities in respect of 54 workers.

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	...			91
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	...	...	...	192
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
				676
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	...	...	...	16
			Total	...
				660

During 1962, 26 dwellings and 3 parts of buildings were represented to the Health and Welfare Committee as individually unfit. Twenty-eight Demolition or Closing Orders were made and 3 dwellings were subject to Time and Place Notices at the end of the year. Two Closing Orders were rescinded upon completion in each case of a Schedule of Works to render the house fit. The work required to render fit part of a dwelling which was subject to a Closing Order was completed and the Closing Order for that part of the dwelling only was rescinded. An undertaking to carry out work was accepted in respect of one house, but at the end of the year this had not been completed. Work was completed at a house in respect of which a Section 9 Notice was served upon the owner following his failure to carry out work required by an Undertaking given by him to render the house fit.

Ninety-one houses in Clearance Areas were represented to the Health and Welfare Committee during the year. A Public Inquiry was held into a Compulsory Purchase Order made by the Council at Dumfries Street and a Clearance Area in Albion Road. The Minister's decision is still awaited.

A considerable amount of time is spent advising owners of property subject to Closing Orders where work is being carried out to render the houses fit. Sixty-one visits were made for this purpose. Eighty-four inspections were also made in connection with applications for Improvement Grants.

Sixty-nine houses were demolished during the year, 48 in Clearance Areas and 21 as a result of formal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957. In addition, 17 houses were closed as well as 5 parts of buildings. From these houses a total of 63 families comprising 210 persons were rehoused during the year.

Three thousand, three hundred and thirty-four houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts during the year for which purpose 7,091 inspections were made.

One thousand, two hundred and fifty-two houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Acts, informal action resulting in 1,197 houses being rendered fit or in nuisances being abated.

It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in respect of 83 houses. Forty-nine were repaired by the respective owners and a further 38 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. Four hundred and seventy-one enquiries were made.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Consequent upon the enactment of the Housing Act, 1961, which gave Local Authorities extensive powers to control the operation of houses let in multiple occupation, the Minister of Housing and Local Government laid before Parliament in April the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962. These Regulations set out the duties of management and the standard of facilities to be provided as well as requirements for their maintenance. This new legislation made it necessary for the Corporation to frame new Standards to replace those existing for houses let in lodgings, and these were approved by the Council in October.

By the end of the year a start had been made on the formidable task of surveying an estimated 500 houses used for this purpose. The task is not likely to be completed quickly as much time has to be spent in obtaining access to the various lettings in order to carry out detailed inspections.

A total of 205 visits was paid during the year.

RENT ACT, 1957

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	...	...	...	...	8
(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	...	...	...	...	4
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	4
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	5
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	3

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	...	...	...	...	Nil	4
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil	2
(9) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	...	...	Nil	1
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil	5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors ...	...	...	...	294
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 ...	...	...	...	173
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Sterilised ...	...	...	...	264
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested ...	...	...	...	85

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 number of automatic vending machines used for the sale of milk is now 20. A programme of frequent sampling was maintained and the machines subjected to regular inspection. They were found to be generally kept in good condition though it was necessary on occasion to draw the operators' attention to the dirty condition of the milk delivery chute. The principal problem with these machines is however the continuous failure of milk samples to pass the prescribed tests. This situation, which particularly concerns raw milk, is not new and last year because of continued unsatisfactory samples a dairy farmer from outside the Borough undertook to dispose of his raw milk elsewhere and supply pasteurised milk in his machines. This arrangement was discontinued by the farmer during the summer and a further series of failures ensued. Despite warnings to the producer, further failures were reported and towards the end of the year proceedings were instituted under Section 43 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The case was heard on 18th January, 1963; the producer pleaded guilty to two offences and was fined £2 10s. 0d. in each case. He has now made arrangements for his milk to be pasteurised at a plant situated near his farm and it is hoped that this arrangement will prove satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Sub- mitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Per- centage Satis- factory	Phosphatase Test		Per- centage Satis- factory	Turbidity Test		Per- centage Satis- factory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised ...	130	130	0	—	100.00	130	0	100.00	5	0	100.00
Sterilised ...	5										
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	237	230	7	—	97.05	237	0	100.00			
Tuberculin Tested ...	74	55	19	—	74.32						

Four hundred and forty-six samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and 26 of these failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. Seventeen of these failures were samples procured from vending machines. (See Table on page 96).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES AND CHURNS

Sixteen batches consisting of 153 washed milk bottles and eight batches totalling 48 churn rinsings were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year. All of the milk bottles examined satisfied the tests, although one batch only achieved a grading of fairly satisfactory. At one dairy a new washing machine was installed and gave excellent results. All the churn rinsings were satisfactory.

One batch of 12 washed bottles was taken from a soft drink bottling plant and this was satisfactory.

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

	Premises on Register 31st Dec., 1961	Conditional Approvals outstanding 31st Dec., 1961	No. of Applications received during 1962	No. of Certificates issued	No. of Conditional Approvals outstanding 31st Dec., 1962	No. of Applications withdrawn during 1962	No. of Premises removed during 1962	Total on Register at 31st Dec., 1962
Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	427	3	25	27	—	1	14	440
Manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Manufacture of Preserved Food ...	73	—	3	3	—	—	1	75
Fish Frying and Curing ...	28	—	2	1	1	—	1	28

A total of 5,840 visits was paid to food premises for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 735 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	311
Manufacture of Preserved Food ...	320
Fish Frying and Curing ...	104

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 281 notices were served for various defects and 296 were complied with.

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

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	347
Greengrocers	74
Confectioners	110
Cooked Meats Shops	2
Off Licence Premises	37
Bakers	36
Fishmongers	17
Butchers	75
Total	698

A development in recent years has been the marked growth in the number of mobile shops dealing in flour confectionery, meat, grocery and greengrocery. Although the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, empowered the Ministers of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Health to make regulations for the licensing by the Local Authority of vehicles and stalls engaged in food preparation or sale, advantage has not yet been taken of this power. Consequently any person can operate such a vehicle, frequently from premises which afford no facility for the proper storage of food and considerable time has to be devoted to tracing and contacting these operators. Apart from the normal delivery vehicles operated by food businesses in the area, 37 of these mobile shops are known to the Department and others are found from time to time. One hundred and fourteen visits were paid in this connection during the year and 17 notices served.

Five tours of inspection of food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair which visits the town periodically during the year were made. 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 AND OTHER PREMISES

Plans relating to food premises which were submitted to the Borough Engineer for Byelaw approval were examined and amendments necessary to secure conformity with the Food Hygiene Regulations arranged for prior to submission to the Highways and Planning Committee. Visits to the premises were also paid for the purpose of advising proprietors of the type of equipment necessary to secure and maintain a satisfactory hygienic standard.

The Licensing Act, 1961, became operative early in the year and amongst its provisions clubs require Registration Certificates for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Local Authorities are required to carry out inspections and if necessary lodge objections against registration. Objections must be submitted in writing to the Magistrate's Clerk and the Local Authority must be prepared to substantiate the objection at a subsequent court hearing. One hundred and ninety-three visits were made to 41 premises. Three clubs were considered to be unsuitable for registration and following consultations with the managements, two of them ceased operation. The third objection

was heard in court and following an adjournment the committee of this organisation also decided on closure. Repairs and improvements were asked for and effected at 18 other premises.

Educational work was continued during the year and a total of 20 lectures with the aid of films and film-strips were given to the staffs of various food premises, men's and women's clubs and secondary schools. Two courses for food handlers were again held during the year under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. The object is to improve the knowledge and technique of people engaged in food preparation and handling and an examination is held at the conclusion of the course. Seventeen students attended the courses and 9 were successful in passing the examination.

During the year, following a request from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr. M. Razali of the Municipal Health Department, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, spent two weeks in Luton studying the work of the Department.

During the year, 41 new catering premises were established and 20 closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks was 440, comprised as follows:—

Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	83
Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	35
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	45
School Kitchens only	...	...	...	...	...	10
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	57
Canteens serving Snacks only	...	...	...	...	...	33
Commercial Hotels and Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	7
Social Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	36
Occasional Catering	...	...	...	...	...	24
Public Houses including those serving Snacks	...	...	...	...	...	110

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

Number of visits and re-visits made	...	...	1,586
Number of interviews held	...	...	173
Number of letters sent or arrangements made	...	...	128
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	...	...	144
Number of lectures given	...	...	20
Number of persons attending lectures	...	...	350

Work carried out:—

Premises completely redecorated	...	...	...	22
Premises partly redecorated	...	...	...	56
Water heaters installed	...	...	...	5
Walls and ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	29
Wash basins supplied	...	...	...	3
New sinks provided	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous work	...	...	...	48

168

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 10 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Plates	...	...	...	...	...	39
Soup Plates	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cups	...	...	...	...	...	45
Beakers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total						100

Out of the 100 swabs taken, 75 returned a total bacteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 25, 6 returned a count of between 100–200 colonies, 4 between 200–300, 3 between 300–500, 2 between 500–1,000 and 10 over 1,000. In 1 case faecal *B. 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.

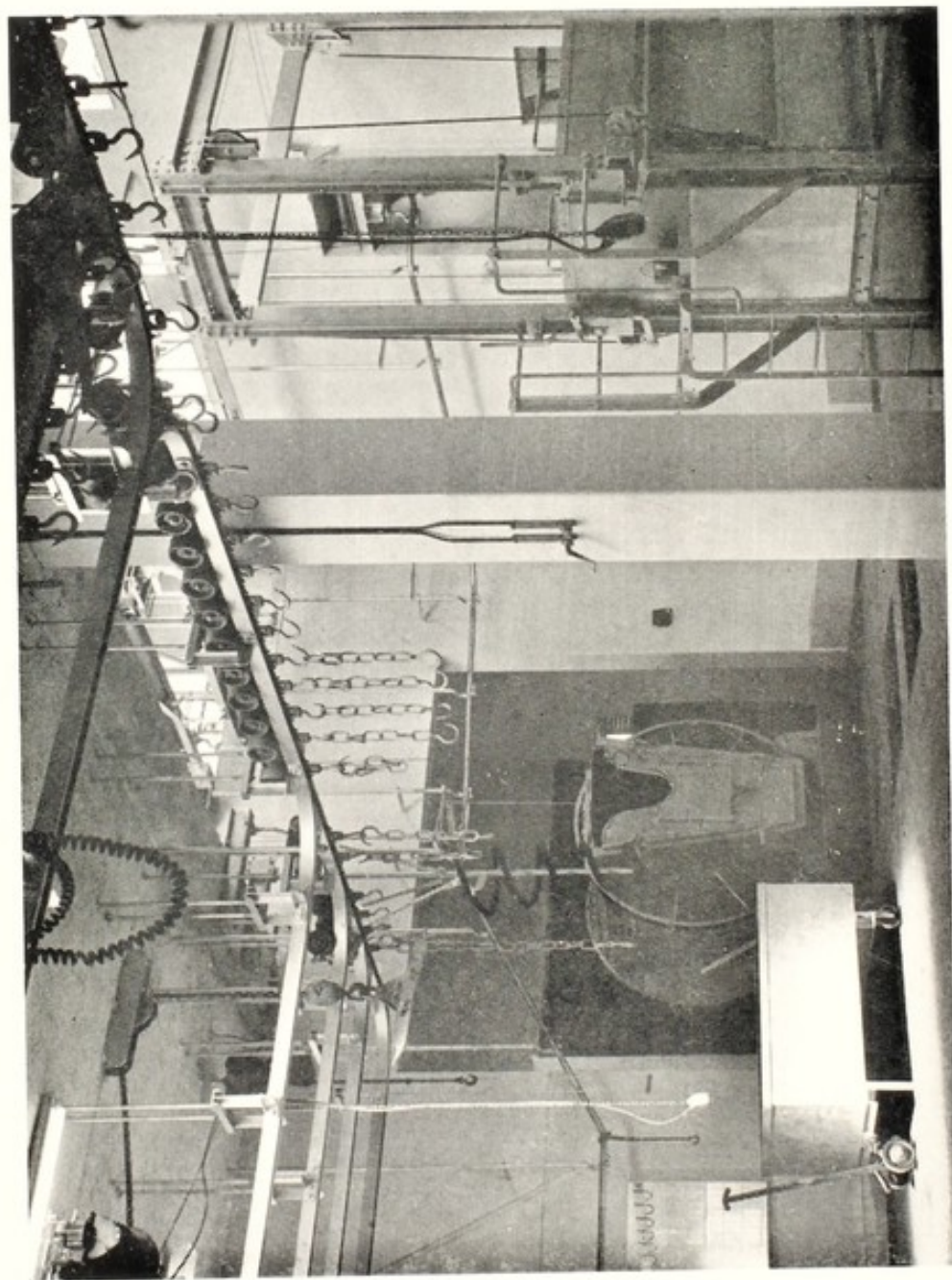
ICE-CREAM

Three hundred and eleven visits to ice-cream premises and vehicles were paid for the purpose of inspections, registration and obtaining samples of ice-cream. Seven samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination to check compliance with the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, which require that ice-cream shall contain not less than 5% fat and 7½% milk solids not fat, whilst dairy ice-cream must contain not less than 5% milk fat and no other fat, and 7½% milk solids not fat. All the samples were reported as satisfactory.

The development of soft ice-cream manufacture met with marked public approval and this led to the appearance on the streets of numerous vehicles equipped to supply this commodity. Whilst these vehicles are hygienically constructed and the freezers used for the manufacture of the soft ice-cream are satisfactory, a public health problem arises with them. Each vehicle becomes in effect an independent manufacturing unit and unless stringent sterilisation is carried out at the end of each working day, problems are encountered. More attention was devoted to ice-cream premises and vehicles as a result of this development. Twenty-three samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Seventeen of these were placed in Grade 1 and four in Grade 2. These are regarded as satisfactory. One sample was placed in Grade 3 and one in Grade 4. The occasional Grade 3 sample is of no great concern, but Grade 4 samples are regarded as unsatisfactory. In connection with these samples, however, it was felt that unsatisfactory sterilisation of the machines was the underlying cause and representations were made to the firms concerned. As both samples were procured late in the season it was not possible to repeat the samples before trading for the year ceased.



New Municipal Abattoir, Toddington Road.



Slaughterhall, New Municipal Abbatoir.

Practically all ice-cream sold within the Borough is supplied by large firms distributing on a national scale. Only two small manufacturers continued to operate locally. The number of premises retailing ice-cream increased by 13 during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The establishment of slaughterhouses is controlled by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and standards for such premises are laid down in the construction regulations contained in the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. These Regulations require the Minister to fix an Appointed Day in respect of each Local Authority at which time the construction provisions shall apply. For Luton this day was 1st July, 1962.

On 12th June the new Municipal Abattoir at Toddington Road was officially opened by the Worshipful the Mayor and at the same time the temporary slaughterhouse at Windmill Road was closed, as well as that belonging to Messrs. W. G. Durrant at the rear of their Manchester Street premises. By the Appointed Day the Co-operative Society slaughterhouse in High Town Road had also been made to comply with the new standards and slaughtering activity in the Borough is now restricted to these two premises.

After some teething troubles the new Abattoir settled down into an efficient establishment and the demand for the service provided was satisfactory. Before the end of the year the premises were operating to full capacity.

On 29th November, 1962, the Abattoir was visited by the Committee of Inquiry into Fatstock and Carcase Meat Marketing and Distribution, under the chairmanship of Sir Reginald Verdon Smith.

Little progress has been made in developing the adjacent site allocated for allied trades and by the year end only one factory was in course of erection. Other contracts have however been signed and it is likely that other buildings will be erected next year.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

One hundred per cent inspection was maintained and 1,042 visits were made to slaughterhouses primarily for this purpose. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 28,221 compared with 26,006 in 1961.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	6,057	592	756	13,791	7,025	28,221
Number inspected	6,057	592	756	13,791	7,025	28,221
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	1	3	6	1	4	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,667	208	2	300	578	2,755
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	27.54%	35.64%	1.06%	2.18%	8.28%	9.82%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	89	90
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.02%	—	—	—	1.27%	0.32%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	—	—	14
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	21	1	—	—	—	22
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Further confirmation of the success of the Government policy for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis emerged as a result of the year's work on meat inspection. For the first time since records were kept no case of tuberculosis was found in carcases of cows slaughtered in the Borough, and only one case in a steer. Details of the origin of the affected animal were forwarded to the Ministry Divisional Veterinary Officer for the purpose of investigation.

Tuberculosis in pigs again reduced to the lowest figure ever recorded and a percentage incidence of 1.27 is highly satisfactory.

The following table shows the decrease in tuberculousis in the past twelve years.

PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER INSPECTED AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs
1951	12.43	35.21	0.20	5.27
1952	10.42	26.89	0.17	4.96
1953	9.42	26.45	0.15	4.97
1954	9.03	23.39	0.10	2.40
1955	7.49	13.77	0.13	2.27
1956	7.19	18.15	—	2.14
1957	7.38	11.21	0.42	2.05
1958	7.56	10.86	0.62	3.28
1959	5.84	7.17	—	2.45
1960	1.31	1.54	—	3.65
1961	0.13	0.54	—	1.82
1962	0.02	—	—	1.27

Twenty-two cases of bovine cysticercosis were found, representing a percentage of 0.33 compared with 0.31% in 1961.

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, 1961	...	23
Applications for Licences considered during 1962	...	20
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1962	...	20

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. The difficulty which is regularly experienced with the marking of Dutch tomatoes did not materialise this year. This was apparently due to the English and Dutch tomato seasons, with a consequent parity in price, occurring almost simultaneously.

Fifteen 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>
2,165	Beef	25,683
	Pork	3,903
	Mutton	602
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses ...	1,668
	Meat—Canned	4,574
	Sausages and Meat Products	144
	Bacon and Ham	505
	Chicken and Turkeys—Fresh and Canned ...	93
	Rabbits	42
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	748
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit Juices	4,637
	Preserves	376
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups ...	2,559
	Milk—Canned, Evaporated and Dried ...	298
	Cream—Fresh and Synthetic	17
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	139
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mix- tures, Biscuits	297
	Cereals	21
	Desiccated Coconut and Coconut Ice ...	121
	Frozen Egg and Egg Rusks	268
	Sauces and Pickles	185
	Beverages	9
	Butter and Peanut Butter	11
2,165	20 tons 18 cwt 3 qrs 0 lb.	46,900

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcasses and organs of 4 cattle, 6 calves, 1 sheep and 4 pigs. The food condemned is the same as in 1961 and less than the 25 tons condemned in 1960.

Meat condemned at the slaughterhouses in the town and at butchers' shops in the Borough is collected by an approved contractor who subjects this material to a steam digestion process. The remainder of the condemned food is disposed of by supervised burial on the Corporation's Airport Tip.

Eight samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and all 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

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Mr. J. H. E. Marshall, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C., who writes:—

During the year under review a total of 368 samples were submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Thirty-one of these samples were the subject of special or adverse reports. Included in these totals were 156 milk samples, of which 23 were criticised. Of these 23 milk samples 16 were reported as being abnormal in that they were genuine milks containing less than the presumptive minimum amounts of solids not fat. Subsequently they were all shown not to contain added water. The other 7 milk samples were low in fat content, but the average fat content of the total consignment did not fall below the statutory minimum.

Eight other samples were criticised for the following reasons:— A clear hard-boiled mint sweet was submitted as "Vita-Mints". It was maintained that this word is too much like the word "Vitamins" thereby suggesting that this article contained such substances. A sample of Cognac Chocolates had moulds growing on the outside because the filling had oozed through from the centre. A sample of canned meat pudding bore a label which stated that it was "Packed in England under official supervision". There is no such thing in this country as "official supervision". Every factory is officially supervised by the Public Health Department as a matter of routine. The manufacturers maintained that this statement was retained on the label to satisfy their export trade. It should not be beyond the means of an efficient food factory to provide separate labels for home and export. A sample of Non-Alcoholic Fruit Flavoured Wine was very old stock.

Two samples submitted as orange juice and lemon juice should have been described as orange flavour and lemon flavour respectively. The labels were unsatisfactory in many respects and both the samples had moulds in them. Two further samples of the same articles were submitted on behalf of the Importer and upon these also being reported as unsatisfactory all stocks were withdrawn.

A sample of fried fish submitted following a complaint was found to have become dirty after it had been fried.

The year 1962 saw the introduction of six or seven new regulations concerning the quality of food and drugs. The Orders issued dealt with the following matters:— The Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations, 1962, controls the use of such articles in quite a comprehensive manner. Their use in milk is prohibited by The Milk and Dairies (Emulsifiers and Stabilisers) Regulations, 1962. The position with regard to legal proceedings was clarified by The Food and Drugs (Legal Proceedings) Regulations, 1962, and by The Milk and Dairies (Legal Proceedings) Regulations, 1962. Regulations were made amending the standards for table jellies. Probably the most far reaching of the regulations made was one which drastically altered the Preservative in Food Regulations, 1925. A far greater range of foods may now contain preservatives of a much greater variety. A maximum limit is set to the amount of preservative which is permitted.

During 1962 was issued the Final Report of the Committee on Consumer Protection. Paragraph 9 of this report relates to food and drugs, and says

among other things "We found in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provisions and powers of a most comprehensive nature . . . It is difficult to conceive of more far-reaching provisions and powers than this Act contains for the protection of the consumer against unfit or deleterious food and drugs . . . The Ministers have the benefit of assistance from the Food Hygiene Advisory Council and of a Food Standards Committee, which now includes spokesmen for the consumer; and are, of course, answerable to Parliament for the manner in which they discharge their statutory duty . . . We say however that we are unable to envisage a better system to handle the difficult and contentious issues which inevitably arise. We have not therefore given attention to problems which fall within the express or discretionary ambit of the Food and Drugs Act."

The first Pure Food Act was made in 1860. Considerable progress has been made over one hundred years in the protection of the consumer over the vital matter of food and drugs, and this is the only class of merchandise which was not considered by the Molony Committee, whose report is referred to above. As the regulations become more and more complex and detailed, greater attention is required in checking the various articles and in the enforcement of the statutory requirements.

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	2
Meat and meat products	—	9
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	21
Fish—canned, and fish and meat pastes	—	8
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	29
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	4
Groceries—miscellaneous	—	38
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	8
Lard, cooking fat and suet	—	12
Margarine	—	2
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	15
Milk	—	156
Patent medicines and chemical substances	—	20
Sausages and sausage meat	1	—
Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines	—	24
Wines, spirits and beers	11	1
Ice-cream	—	7
Totals	12	356
	368	

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

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	10	3.87	8.86
February	11	4.08	8.85
March	12	3.63	8.84
Quarter ended 31.3.62 ...	33	3.86	8.85
April	11	3.54	8.64
May	13	3.49	8.62
June	14	3.25	8.58
Quarter ended 30.6.62 ...	38	3.42	8.61
July	14	3.68	8.80
August	12	3.89	8.68
September	12	3.57	8.78
Quarter ended 30.9.62 ...	38	3.72	8.76
October	12	3.75	8.61
November	14	3.85	8.85
December	9	3.94	9.05
Quarter ended 31.12.62 ...	35	3.84	8.81
Year ended 31.12.62 ...	144	3.71	8.76

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK SAMPLES

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

Month	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
February	5	4.73	9.26
May	3	4.99	9.21
December	4	5.16	9.14
Year ended 31.12.62 ...	12	4.90	9.22

Samples of milk which failed to satisfy the presumptive standards are set out in the following table. All the samples formed parts of consignments taken in transit from dairy farms.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Fat Content %	Action taken
3182		1	Milk	2.80	Average fat content of total consignment did not fall below statutory minimum in any instance.
3236		1	Milk	2.20	
3238		1	Milk	2.20	
3241		1	Milk	2.75	
3285		1	Milk	2.60	
3286		1	Milk	2.30	
3287		1	Milk	2.70	

In addition, 16 samples of milk were reported upon as being abnormal. They were deficient in solids not fat but the Hortvet Test showed these to be genuine milks.

The following samples were subject to adverse comments by the Public Analyst.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Comments by Public Analyst	Action taken
3100		1	Vita-Mints	The title "Vita" suggests the presence of vitamins, but none was present. It was intimated that there was sufficient ambiguity to require a better description being used.	Following consultations with the Town Clerk and the firm concerned, and further discussion with the Public Analyst, no further action was taken.
3108		1	Cognac Chocolates	Moulds were growing on the chocolate and the filling had oozed from the centre and dried.	This was old stock, and no further samples could be procured.
3111		1	Canned Meat Pudding	Sample was marked "Packed in England under official supervision". It is felt that this statement could be misleading.	Matter taken up with Health Authority in whose district sample manufactured. Statement included on label to satisfy Canadian Export trade.
3156		1	Non-Alcoholic Fruit Flavoured Wine	"Non-alcoholic Wine" wrongly used to describe a soft drink. No fruit flavouring remaining in liquid.	Very old stock. No further stocks remaining. Repeat samples unobtainable.
3252 3253		1 1	Orange Juice } Lemon Juice }	Food Labelling provisions contravened in that the word "Juice" was wrong as the samples were synthetic flavoured sugar solutions. The only words on the container were "Made in W. Germany". The solutions had moulds growing in them. Further supply of goods needed for extended analysis.	Importers informed, who submitted further samples for examination. Stocks withdrawn from sale pending further decision. (See below.)
3268 3269		1 1	Orange Flavoured Liquid } Lemon Flavoured Liquid }	Findings as for samples Nos. 3252 and 3253. Further examination showed that preservative and colouring content satisfactory.	Importers informed, who returned all remaining stocks to W. Germany.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**

LUTON COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE (as at end of 1962)

Mayor

COUNCILLOR H. M. DRUMMOND, J.P.

Chairman

ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.

ALDERMAN L. G. BOWLES, C.C.	COUNCILLOR T. A. JONES, C.C.
ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE	COUNCILLOR T. J. JONES
COUNCILLOR G. R. D. FARR	COUNCILLOR F. S. LESTER, C.C.
COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR	COUNCILLOR MRS. K. M. MILNER, J.P.
COUNCILLOR D. F. HARROWELL	COUNCILLOR M. J. PAYNE
COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON	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

(as at 31st December 1962)

Principal School Medical Officer

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

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

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

School Medical Officers

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

E. P. RIGBY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & 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.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

P. TIMMIS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeons

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

TWO POSTS VACANT

Part Time (Orthodontics)

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

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, 1963

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 1962.

Reference was made in the School Health Service Regulations 1959 to alternative schemes which may profitably replace routine medical inspections of children in the intermediate age group. The Minister of Education in a circular issued with these regulations suggested that the development of some form of selective examination of this age group would be likely to increase the efficiency of the preventative work of the school health service.

In November the routine intermediate examination of all ten-year old pupils attending schools in Luton was replaced by a system of selection in which only the following categories were medically examined:—

- (a) Children not previously examined at school.
- (b) Children referred by the head teacher, health visitor, or Physical Education teacher, as needing investigation or treatment.

Selective examination of the intermediate age group has been carried out by other local education authorities for some years but it is still to some extent experimental and it may be necessary in the future to modify our procedure in the light of experience. The examination of all entrants and leavers continued as before.

Accommodation in schools for medical examinations is sometimes very restricted and with the building of large modern clinics in various areas of the Borough, it is likely that in future the medical examination of children in some schools will take place in these clinics.

Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of children with defective hearing continued to progress. Commencing in March, 1962 Mr. P. Timmis, F.R.C.S., held one session each month at the Central Clinic, where all children with suspected loss of hearing are referred. Mr. Timmis is also consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon to the Luton and Hitchin Group of Hospitals and his dual role ensures continuity of care of the child by Hospital and School Health Service. A new unit for partially hearing children was opened at Legrave Infants' School in January, 1962. Mrs. O'Connor, School Nurse, now undertakes regular audiometry sessions at the Central Clinic.

Many children, especially in the younger age group, have to be observed over a period and tested on several occasions before deafness can be diagnosed with certainty.

Staff changes included the resignation of Dr. D. G. H. Patey who left to take up the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health of Norwich, and the appointment of Dr. E. P. Rigby, formerly Director of Medical Services, Kenya, to succeed him. Mr. M. L. Paterson, appointed Dental Surgeon on the 8th January, died suddenly in October. Mr. J. E. Cruikshank, dental surgeon to the Local Education Authority, gave part-time assistance from October until the end of the year. Mrs. Sabharwal, Social Worker to the Child Guidance Clinic, left on the 30th November and her duties were carried out by a health visitor for the rest of the year. The part-time services of the Local Education Authority Orthoptist ceased in February 1962 and it was not until the close of the year that Miss G. P. Ashley-Biggs was appointed as orthoptist to start duties in 1963.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Principal School Medical Officer.

POPULATION AND DEPARTMENTS

The school population increased from 21,091 on the 31st December, 1961, to 21,266 on the 31st December, 1962. The numbers of pupils on the registers on the 31st December, 1962, were as follows:—

Primary Schools and Nursery Classes	12,084
Secondary Schools	6,553
Grammar and Technical Schools ...	2,490
Special School	139

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The medical examination of school children was carried out in accordance with the provision of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953. Infant School Entrants are examined at five years of age within their first year at school, and senior pupils at fourteen years of age during their last year at secondary modern school. At the Grammar and High Schools fifteen year old pupils and school leavers between the ages of sixteen and nineteen years are examined.

The periodic examination of junior pupils at ten years of age by a school medical officer was discontinued in November, 1962, and replaced by a system of selection confined to the following categories:—

- (a) Children not previously examined at school.
- (b) Children thought to need investigation or treatment by the head teacher, health visitor, school nurse or Physical Education teacher.

All children of this age group continued to have their eyesight and colour vision tested and their weight and height measured by the health visitor/school nurse.

Pupils who miss a medical examination are examined the following year and all children who are found to have some defect or who require observation are also re-examined the following year. Pupils in Residential Schools outside Luton are seen during school holidays.

The number of inspection sessions averaged 10.1 per week during the school terms.

At periodic medical inspections at schools, (excluding the intermediate selective examination), 5,185 children were examined and a further 1,039 were re-examined. Of these 5,185 children examined 1,131 (21.81 per cent) were found to have defects requiring treatment.

SELECTIVE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Number of children weighed, measured and vision tested	1,094
Number already under treatment for defective vision ...	92
Number referred to School Clinic for vision test ...	69
Number examined by school medical officer ...	26
Number medically examined who were found to have defects requiring treatment	7

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assesses general fitness. In 1962 0.4 per cent were considered unsatisfactory—as compared with 0.2 per cent in 1961.

Attendance of Parents

The attendance and co-operation of parents at periodic and selective 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	...	...	...	...	...	91.94%
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	29.65%
Other Age Groups	...	...	...	...	...	72.8%

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; (5) home visitation.

A school nurse trained in audiometry, carries out audiometric examinations, prepares moulds for hearing aids, and assists the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon at his clinic sessions.

School nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

1. Number of attendances at clinics:—

Minor Ailment	...	...	...	...	...	414
Special	...	...	...	...	...	691
2. Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection

...	...	...	...	...	...	315
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3. Number of visits to schools for:—
 - (a) Head Inspections:

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	241
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	71
 - (b) Other Purposes

...	...	...	...	...	...	338
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4. Number of visits to Nursery Schools

...	...	...	...	...	...	4
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---
5. Number of Home Visits

...	...	...	...	...	...	59
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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 headlice 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 47,943 inspections were made and 340 children were found to be verminous (1.6 per cent 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.

Nurses' Treatment Sessions—daily.

Dental—daily by appointment.

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

Orthoptic—daily.

E.N.T. Consultant—1 session per month

Orthopaedic and Surgical Consultant's—1 session per month

Postural Clinic—At intervals

Physiotherapy Sessions—Monday and Thursday p.m.

Child Guidance Consultant's Sessions—Tuesday a.m. and p.m.

Speech Therapy—daily.

Audiometric Testing—1 session per week

Minor Ailments

The treatment of minor ailments is carried out at the School Clinic, Dallow Road. Five Minor Ailment dressing sessions and three 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 1958–1962.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1958	3,138	20,136
1959	2,852	20,323
1960	2,635	20,686
1961	2,551	21,091
1962	2,103	21,266

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1958	3,943	20,136
1959	3,691	20,323
1960	3,214	20,686
1961	3,066	21,091
1962	2,212	21,266

Six children with scabies were diagnosed and treated, compared with 15 in 1960, and 12 in 1961.

Twenty-one children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with 12 in 1959, 13 in 1960, and 29 in 1961.

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 10,284 of which 1,065 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.

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

				<i>Examined by</i>	
				<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>	
				<i>School Children</i>	<i>Pre-School Children</i>
Total Number of attendances	...	...	...	2,647	635
Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	474	136
Number of return cases seen	...	...	...	1,465	167
Number of prescriptions issued	...	...	...	867	80
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	...	...	...	18	20

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-reader's 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

Total attendances for year	...	...	...	101 school age
				43 pre-school age

From February until 31st December, 1962, no orthoptic treatment was carried out.

(3) Colour Vision

The Ishihara test continued to be applied to all children at their ten 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 87 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 Children's Hospital, under the care of the Consultant Surgeon.

In addition to the sessions held by the Consultant Surgeon, sessions are also held at intervals by School Medical Officers for the observation and treatment of minor postural defects. From these sources 44 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	...	150
Number of attendances at sessions held by School Medical Officers	...	129
Number of new cases seen during the year		99
Number of cases on register at 31.12.62		101
Number of attendances at physiotherapy sessions		861

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 ...	6	10	—	—	3	1	2
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Congenital Defects ...	5	8	—	—	1	2	—
Genu Valgum ...	13	19	2	2	—	—	5
Genu Varum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hammer Toes ...	6	7	—	—	—	3	1
Metatarsus Varus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pes Cavus ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pes Planus ...	10	16	7	—	—	—	8
Pes Valgus ...	3	5	1	—	1	—	2
Pes Varus ...	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
Posture (Spine) ...	51	80	28	—	5	—	29
Tight Tendons ...	4	6	1	1	2	—	2
Torticollis ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	1
Other Defects:—							
Orthopaedic ...	18	28	3	—	3	4	5
Non Orthopaedic:—							
Adherent Foreskin ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asthma ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cystic Swellings ...	4	4	—	—	—	2	1
Enuresis ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Hernia ...	9	12	—	—	1	7	2
Hydrocele ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hypospadias ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Obesity ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phimosis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prolapse Rectum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Spasticity ...	7	13	2	3	—	—	—
Testicles, High ...	5	11	—	—	—	2	2
Retractile ...	7	8	—	—	—	—	7
Undescended ...	20	34	—	—	—	5	10
Varicose Veins ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	182	279	44	7	19	26	81

An additional 124 attendances were made by 92 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 at the Minor Ailment Clinic or referred for specialist opinion, after informing the family doctor. Children thought to have defects of hearing are examined at the Central Clinic by audiometry or other special methods. Mr. Timmis holds a monthly session at the Central Clinic for children with hearing defects and sees others

(e.g., patients with recurrent tonsillitis) at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and Children's Annexe. The teachers of the deaf attend the consultant sessions at the Central Clinic.

Number of Audiometric Sessions (School Nurse) ...	42
Number of children tested	206
Number referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation	36
Number of E.N.T. Consultant Sessions ...	7
Number of children seen	36
Total number of attendances	51
Number recommended to be supplied with hearing aids	1

In addition 13 pre-school children made 22 attendances, and 3 were recommended to be supplied with hearing aids.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Twenty-two sessions were held during the year for the examination of delicate children and children with physical defects. There were 13 new and 23 return cases seen, making a total of 47 attendances.

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

Home Tuition	2
Convalescent Home or Open Air School ...	14
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped	7

Dental Defects

During the year 2,579 teeth were extracted and 3,202 fillings completed by the School Dental Officers. Further details are given in Part IV of the statistical tables on page 137.

Backward Children

During the year 81 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. Fifty-three new and 25 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. Forty-six children were admitted to Richmond Hill School of whom three were transfers from other areas, and 13 resided in the County area. Twenty-six 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 ...	4
Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	0
Number reported as needing care after leaving school	6

Child Guidance

The staff at the Child Guidance Clinic consists of a Psychiatrist, an Educational Psychologist, a Social Worker and a Clerk. Children are usually referred to the clinic by the School Medical Officer or by a medical practitioner and, in some cases, direct from the Juvenile Court. The procedure for referral in Luton is in accordance with that recommended by the Central Consultants and Specialists Sub-Committee on Child Psychiatric Services of the British Medical Association.

At the first attendance each child is tested by the Educational Psychologist, and at the same time the parents are interviewed by the Social Worker who obtains a complete family history. The child, together with his parents (usually only the mother) is then given a diagnostic interview by the Psychiatrist who may recommend treatment or make special arrangements for the child whilst at school. In some cases placement in a residential special school or hostel may be recommended. Treatment where necessary is given by the Psychiatrist whilst the Social Worker maintains contact with the parents who almost always require support and advice with their children's problems. An emotionally disturbed child may be treated either by discussing difficulties with him or, if he is very young, through the medium of play. Where special teaching is required and this cannot be provided at a normal school, it is given by the Educational Psychologist.

Returns for the year ended 31st December, 1962:—

Examination by School Medical Officers:—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	23
Number of children attending	...	...	...	...	34
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	34

Number of *children* seen at C.G. Clinic during the year:—

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	40
Old Cases	...	...	...	...	...	29
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	69
						==

Number of *attendances* during the year:—

First attendances—New Cases	...	...	...	...	40
First attendances—Old Cases	...	...	...	...	29
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	239
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	305
					==

Analysis of New Cases seen:—

1. Area—Borough	...	...	...	...	37
County	...	...	...	...	3
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	40
					==

2. Source:—S.M.O's—Luton	...	...	...	18
S.M.O's—Beds.	...	...	...	1
Consultants	...	...	...	3
G.Ps.	...	...	...	4
Educational Psychologist	...	...	...	4
J.Ps. and Probation Officers	...	...	...	3
Children's Department	...	...	...	1
Other Agencies	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	40
3. Reasons for referral:—				
Behaviour problems	...	...	...	22
Stealing	...	...	...	5
Enuresis and/or encopresis	...	...	...	6
Anxiety State	...	...	...	1
Psychosomatic	...	...	...	1
Adolescent and sexual difficulties	...	...	...	1
Educational problems	...	...	...	2
School refusal	...	...	...	1
Other	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	40
4. Disposal:—				
Consultation only	...	...	...	12
Treatment	...	...	...	6
Remedial teaching	...	...	...	—
Recommended for placement away from home	...	...	...	4
Supervision	...	...	...	18
Total	...	...	...	40
Number of Cases <i>referred</i> during 1962:—	...	...	...	87
Seen by Psychiatrist	...	...	...	38
Investigated by E.P. or S.W.	...	...	...	11
Withdrawn or left district	...	...	...	6
On waiting list 31.12.62	...	...	...	32

The Educational Psychologist saw 87 children referred by the S.M.O.s of whom 10 were subsequently referred to the C.G. Clinic.

Speech Therapy

Children with speech defects are ascertained by School Medical Officers at routine medical inspections or brought to notice by parents, teachers or medical practitioners. All cases are referred to the speech therapist by the School Medical Officer and after treatment children are discharged by the School Medical Officer.

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

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

Number of new patients referred during year	...	...	63
Number of new patients seen	...	...	52
Number of old patients seen	...	...	41
Total number of attendances made	...	...	1,118
Number of patients discharged	...	...	15

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
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
1962	3	4	5	—	136	1	14	8	—	5	176	0.83

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

(a) **Blind Pupils**

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

Number of blind pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind as at 31.12.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(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 31.12.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of partially sighted pupils attending ordinary school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(c) **Deaf Pupils**

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

Number of deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 31.12.62	Nil
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Hitchin Road J.M. as at 31.12.62	3
(including 1 county child)	
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Leagrave I. as at 31.12.62	6
(including 1 county child)	
Number of pupils with hearing aids attending other Luton schools	20

(e) Educationally Subnormal Pupils

"Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialist 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	24
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools	—
Total number of children on register at Richmond Hill School at 31.12.62	143
(including 21 children residing in county area)	
Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools at 31.12.62	14

(f) Epileptic Pupils

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

Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic children at 31.12.62	1

(g) Maladjusted Children

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

Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	6
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools etc., for maladjusted children during the year	7
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels etc., as at 31.12.62	14

(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	—
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 31.12.62	8

(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	—
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	—
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools as at 31.12.62	—

(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	4
--	---

Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	2
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.62	5

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 1962, 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, 1948, and 31st August, 1949) totalled 2,056, and of this number 1,554 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings 1,444 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. There were 46 absentees and the remaining 110 (7.1%) gave positive reactions, indicating past or present tuberculosis infection, and were referred to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray and investigation. One case of active tuberculosis was discovered.

Of the 2,056 children in the age group it is, therefore, estimated that about 75.6% have some degree of protection against tuberculosis during the vital years of adolescence.

Number of children in age group	2,056
Number accepting invitation for skin test	1,600
Number who attended for skin test	1,554
Number of absentees	46
	1,600
Number of negative reactors	1,444
Number of positive reactors	110
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	—
	1,554
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.	1,444
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	110
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	107
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	3
	110
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	28
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	1
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculous infection	1

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
1962	2,056	1,554 (75.6%)	110	1,444	7.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	23	17	14	19	6
Whooping Cough	17	21	16	3	—
Measles	454	474	187	599	692
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	2	24	—	3
Infective Hepatitis	1	1	6	9	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	1	—	—
Other Infectious diseases ...	16	5	1	3	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

Two new schools were opened in 1962, the Sacred Heart R.C. Primary School and the Meads County Primary Infants' School, and a separate Kitchen/Dining Room was provided at St. Joseph's R.C. School in readiness for the Infants. This brings the total number of schools with self-contained

kitchen/dining rooms to thirty-five. These are situated at the following schools:—

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

The demand for school meals has increased and the School Meals Service is producing approximately 11,300 meals daily.

Ten school departments without kitchens receive container meals and the distribution is 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 the Infants section of Norton Road Primary School (in the former Limbury Infants' School premises).

The pupils of Christ Church Primary Schools and Queen Square Junior Boys' School continue to have their meals at the Tennyson Road Primary School Kitchen and are conveyed by a special 'bus from the schools to the dining centre.

The following meals were served in the financial year 1961/62:—

(a) Meals for scholars paying	...	...	1,808,487
(b) Meals for scholars free	...	...	62,464
(c) Meals for teaching staff paying	...	...	45,639
(d) Meals for teaching staff on duty, free	...	...	74,511
(e) Meals supplied to kitchen and canteen staffs	...	...	74,377

Total meals served 1961/62	...	...	2,065,478
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(Comparative figure for 1960/61	...	...	1,871,352)
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The following statistics have been submitted to the Ministry of Education for meals and milk provided during one day in October:—

	<i>Oct. 1961</i>	<i>Oct. 1962</i>
Number of children in attendance at school ...	20,048	19,923
Number of children receiving meals for payment ...	9,830	10,140
Number of children receiving free meals ...	320	380
Number of children receiving free milk ...	14,410	14,399
Percentage of children receiving meals ...	50.63	52.80
Percentage of children receiving milk ...	71.88	72.27

One-third of a pint of milk has remained the permitted daily quantity of milk to be provided and deliveries are now made to fifty-nine school departments 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 between doctors, nurses and teachers. Teachers are encouraged to bring to the notice of the school medical officer children whose general condition, behaviour, lack of progress in school etc., indicates the need for medical advice.

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

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Before a child starts in employment or within 14 days of his taking 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 ...	227
Number of children re-examined by School Medical Officer and passed ...	60
Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and refused certificates ...	Nil
Total ...	287

Number of children licensed during 1962 was 263 (including 9 children residing in County area and working within the Borough) and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries ...	126
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc. ...	110

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

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Table A

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (By year of birth)	No. of pupils inspected	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED			Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).		
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1958 and later	140	137	97.9	3	2.1	4	9
1957	358	355	99.2	3	0.8	37	35
1956	1,570	1,559	99.3	11	0.7	154	128
1955	232	231	99.6	1	0.4	25	27
1954	78	77	98.7	1	1.3	8	8
1953	60	60	100.0	—	—	9	8
1952	17	17	100.0	—	—	3	1
1951	217	217	100.0	—	—	44	17
1950	149	149	100.0	—	—	20	18
1949	115	115	100.0	—	—	23	11
1948	570	569	99.8	1	0.2	97	40
1947 and earlier	1,679	1,679	100.0	—	—	362	131
TOTAL ...	5,185	5,165	99.6	20	0.4	786	433
							1,131

Table B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,047
Number of Re-inspections	3,064
TOTAL	4,111

Table C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	15,981
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	340
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ...	157
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil

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	17	68	9	94
		O	19	7	5	31
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	T	216	459	111	786
		O	262	101	52	415
	(b) Squint	T	37	12	16	65
		O	12	—	—	12
	(c) Other	T	6	6	3	15
		O	1	—	3	4
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	T	9	6	4	19
		O	67	4	11	82
	(b) Otitis Media	T	4	4	—	8
		O	79	21	4	104
	(c) Other	T	3	1	—	4
		O	4	1	—	5

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)				Periodic Inspections			
					Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
7	Nose and Throat ...	...	T	O	61 313	15 26	7 22	83 361
8	Speech ...	...	T	O	16 30	4 1	3 4	23 35
9	Lymphatic Glands	...	T	O	1 171	1 10	— 10	2 191
10	Heart ...	...	T	O	— 6	4 10	1 2	5 18
11	Lungs ...	...	T	O	2 33	5 14	1 10	8 57
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia	...	T	O	2 2	— 1	2 3	4 6
	(b) Other ...	...	T	O	4 84	5 15	8 20	17 119
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture	...	T	O	8 17	22 69	3 17	33 103
	(b) Feet ...	...	T	O	11 28	6 10	4 8	21 46
	(c) Other ...	...	T	O	9 27	20 15	8 11	37 53
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy	...	T	O	1 8	3 2	1 2	5 12
	(b) Other ...	...	T	O	2 2	— 2	— 2	2 6
15	Psychological— (a) Development	...	T	O	3 19	— 1	2 5	5 25
	(b) Stability	...	T	O	7 51	3 17	5 6	15 74
16	Abdomen ...	...	T	O	4 21	— 5	— 2	4 28
17	Other ...	...	T	O	1 7	1 1	1 3	3 11

PART II

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	5
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	4	3
	(b) Squint ...	2	—
	(c) Other ...	49	4
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	9	4
	(b) Otitis Media	15	1
	(c) Other ...	5	1
7	Nose and Throat ...	16	3
8	Speech	25	1
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	2
10	Heart	1	2
11	Lungs	4	3
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ...	—	—
	(b) Other ...	4	2
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ...	3	—
	(b) Feet ...	1	—
	(c) Other ...	2	1
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ...	4	—
	(b) Other ...	19	2
15	Psychological— (a) Development	3	3
	(b) Stability ...	4	3
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	355	36

**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	97
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,932
TOTAL	2,029
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	867

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	5
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	528
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	7
Received other forms of treatment	54
TOTAL	594
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1962	6
(b) in previous years	23

Table C

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	96
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	103
TOTAL	199

Table D

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	1
Scabies	6
Impetigo	20
Other skin diseases	67
TOTAL	94

Table E

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	69

Table F

SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by a speech therapists	93

Table G

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	759
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	14
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,444
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	73
Orthoptics	
TOTAL (a)-(d)	2,290

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(A) Dental and Orthodontic work

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental officers:—					
1. At Periodic Inspections	...	3,057	} Total 1	...	4,266
2. As Specials	...	1,209		...	
2. Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	3,223
3. Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	2,397
4. Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	1,265

(B) Dental work (other than orthodontics):—

1.	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at (c) 1 below				5,249
2.	Half days devoted to:—				
	1.	Periodic (School) Inspection ...	17	} Total 2 ...	962
	2.	Treatment	876		
			+ 69 evening sessions		
3.	Fillings:—				
	1.	Permanent Teeth	3,000	} Total 3 ...	3,202
	2.	Temporary Teeth	202		
4.	Number of Teeth Filled:—				
	1.	Permanent Teeth	2,562	} Total 4 ...	2,764
	2.	Temporary Teeth	202		
5.	Extractions:—				
	1.	Permanent Teeth	1,024	} Total 5 ...	2,579
	2.	Temporary Teeth	1,555		
6.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction ...				942
7.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth				31
8.	Other operations:—				
	1.	Permanent Teeth	1,083	} Total 8 ...	1,944
	2.	Temporary Teeth	861		

(C) Orthodontics:—

1. Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	...	...	...	471
2. Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	...	...	...	23
3. Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	41
4. Cases brought forward from the previous year	...	...	...	29
5. Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	17
6. Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	4
7. Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	...	...	...	62
8. Number of removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	70
9. Number of fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	—

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

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1962	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Speech Defect	Total Cols. 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A Number of handicapped pupils assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes ...	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	27	1	—	39
B (i) Children included at A newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	18	—	—	25
(ii) Children assessed prior to 1st January, 1962 newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	1	—	10
TOTAL (B(i) and B(ii)) ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	24	1	—	35
C On or about 20th January, 1963, handicapped pupils from the Authority's area:—											
(i) Requiring places in special schools—											
TOTAL (a) day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
(b) boarding ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
(ii) Included at (i) had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting—											
(a) day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(iii) Included at (i) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school—											
(a) day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D (i) On the registers of—											
(1) maintained special schools as—											
(a) day pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	120
(b) boarding pupils ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	16
(2) non-maintained special schools as—											
(a) day pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils ...	2	3	5	—	6	7	3	—	2	—	28
TOTAL ...	2	4	5	—	7	7	3	134	2	—	164
(ii) On the registers of independent schools under the arrangements made by the Authority—											
TOTALS (D(i) and D(ii)) ...	2	4	5	—	8	7	11	135	2	—	174
(iii) Boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
TOTALS (D(i), (ii), and (iii))	3	4	5	—	8	7	13	135	2	—	177

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1962	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Speech Defect	Total Cols. 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
E On or about 20th January, 1963, handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they be- long) being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944:—											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1962.

(i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	4
(ii) Number of reviews carried out under the provisions of Sec. 57A of the Education Act, 1944	1
(iii) Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	—

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 148 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	...	...	...	...	...	13
Baths	...	...	...	...	...	4
Borough Architect's	...	...	...	...	...	8
Borough Engineer's	...	...	...	...	...	47
Borough Treasurer's	...	...	...	...	...	17
Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	...	3
Education	...	...	...	...	...	170
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	34
Parks	...	...	...	...	...	10
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	57
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	64
Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sewage	...	...	...	...	...	8
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	...	...	8
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	82
TOTAL						550

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 1,058 of which 601 were Luton residents. This latter figure represents 46% of the total deaths registered in the borough in 1962.