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*The Health
of Luton*



1964



COUNTY
BOROUGH OF LUTON



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF LUTON
1964

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

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON
HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE
 (as at end of 1964)

Mayor

COUNCILLOR F. BECKETT, B.E.M., J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	COUNCILLOR P. W. P. MOORE
ALDERMAN G. L. MATTHEWS	COUNCILLOR M. J. PAYNE
COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR	COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING
COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON	COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN

SUB-COMMITTEES

Diseases of Animals (Executive)

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
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Nurseries

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

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

Welfare

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	COUNCILLOR M. J. PAYNE
COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR	COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN
COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON	
(<i>Chairman of Sub-Committee</i>)	

Housing and Health and Welfare (Joint)

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN	

COUNTY 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.B.E., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND 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., A.R.S.H.

District Public Health Inspectors (5)

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.

Deputy Nursing Officer

MISS R. F. TOMLIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V.

Domiciliary Midwives (25)

District Nurses (22)

Health Visitors (8)

State Registered Nurses (12)

Day Nursery Matrons

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

Occupational Therapist

MRS. B. NICHOLS, M.A.O.T.

Senior Administrative Officer

H. TOWLE

Assistant Administrative Officer

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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

R. M. DYKES
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TELEPHONE 31291

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT
63-69 GUILDFORD STREET
LUTON

April 1965

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Statistics in annual reports relate to the calendar year and rates, like the birth rate and death rate, are calculated per thousand of the Registrar General's estimated population of June of that year. On the 1st April, 1964, the population of Luton was suddenly increased by about ten thousand persons in the area added to Luton when County Borough Status was attained. Rather than producing two sets of statistical tables, one for the first three months of the year and the other for the remaining nine months it was decided, for comparative purposes with future reports, to include the population of the added area together with the related births and deaths as though Luton had attained the status of county borough on the 1st January, 1964. Where this has been done attention has been drawn to it but, even so, the reader could still be excused if he detected apparent discrepancies in different sets of tables contained in this report. That having been said, and being conscious of the fact that most readers find statistics rather dull, one hesitates to say more. Yet it is the function of a Medical Officer of Health to try to interpret for his Council the statistical data that the staff of the Health and Welfare Department have so assiduously recorded throughout the year.

First, it should be noted that the new record birth rate in Luton of 23.8 is very much above that for England and Wales and that the infant death rate of 15.1 and stillbirth rate of 13.5 are very much below. Since the ratio of domiciliary to hospital confinements in Luton (42%) is higher than that for England and Wales (about 35%) the view expressed last year that "a low perinatal mortality rate is not necessarily incompatible with a high home confinement rate" is given additional support.

Continuing a study of the tables, however, it is found that 70% of all Luton mothers having their first baby, or their fifth and subsequent babies, were delivered in hospital. Moreover, of the babies born prematurely only two weighing less than 4 lbs 6 ozs were born at home. Finally, whereas there were 43 stillbirths in hospital only four babies were stillborn at home. Let me hasten to add that this does not mean that a mother who is confined in

hospital is at greater risk than if the confinement had taken place at home. What the figures do show is that those mothers who are at greater risk are confined in hospital. The relative shortage of hospital maternity beds in Luton has been overcome by a careful process of selection of those cases in most need of hospital confinement and the results achieved in 1964 are quite outstanding. In short, all the statistics relating to the maternity services in this report are a great tribute to hospital obstetricians, medical practitioners and midwives in Luton.

Despite the tripartite structure of the National Health Service the co-ordination of the three parts of the maternity service has improved greatly over the years. And, so far as the Local Health Authority part is concerned, this has been fostered in no small measure by the Council's decision to provide Health Centres where medical practitioners are afforded the opportunity to work as a team with midwives in the ante-natal care of their patients. The decision of the Council to second other members of the Local Authority nursing staff to medical practitioners has also shown how the medical care and nursing services of the town can be greatly enhanced. Moreover the success of these pilot schemes has been accompanied by a renewed interest of medical practitioners in the type of Health Centre originally envisaged by the National Health Service Act.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to keep to the schedules of capital projects originally outlined in the ten-year development plan. Many of the schemes including Health Centres have, for a variety of reasons, been delayed.

Development Programme

(a) Health Services

The new Midwives Hostel in High Street, Leagrave, was completed in the Autumn and ready for occupation early in December. It provides residential accommodation for four district midwives and twelve pupil midwives.

During the early part of the year building work was started on the two new health centres intended to serve Farley Hill and Lewsey Farm areas of the town.

Building work was also begun on the Adult Training Centre in Bramingham Road. Costing approximately £149,000 including furniture and equipment, the Centre is intended to provide for 120 trainees and is expected to be completed in the Autumn of 1965.

The Home for the Elderly Infirm originally included in the programme for 1962/63 was further deferred until 1966/67; so also were the health centres at Sundon Park, Austin Road and Abbotswood Road, together with the combined Day Nursery and Clinic for the Park Street area.

(b) Welfare Services

Westlea, the first of the Homes included in the development plan, was completed during the year and ready for occupation in October. The Home is situated in High Street, Leagrave, and has accommodation for 40 old persons.

At the end of the year, architectural plans and drawings for the Home to be erected on Farley Hill were near completion. It is intended that building should begin during 1965. The erection of a Day Centre adjacent to the Home is included in the 1967 programme.

The purchase of premises in Woodland Avenue for adaptation as a Day Centre was negotiated in 1964 and it is hoped that the building will be ready for use during the summer of 1965.

The Centre for the Physically Handicapped, originally included in the 1964/65 programme has been further deferred to 1966/67.

Environmental Hygiene Service

The Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in these premises came into operation during the year. On the 1st May, registration of the premises was required and on the 1st August premises were required to comply with the main provisions of the Act. Since that date Regulations have been made and much detailed information received to assist in a uniform administration of the Act.

At the end of the year, 1,222 premises had been registered but this number will appreciably increase when street by street inspections commence. The Council, being aware of the increased duties, authorised an increase in the establishment of Public Health Inspectors but despite repeated advertisement it has not been possible to recruit the additional staff. With a full complement of Public Health Inspectors more attention could also be given to the problems associated with the many Houses in Multiple Occupation.

Acknowledgements

I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their continued support and understanding throughout the year. I am also indebted to all members of the staff for their loyal and efficient service.

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, 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	10,695 acres
Population (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	131,583
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1964	...	...	...	...	...	147,770
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	45,096
Rateable value (1st April, 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	£9,170,000
Sum represented by Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£37,100

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

Live Births

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	2,285	2,099	4,384
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	148	147	295
	ALL	...	...	...	2,433	2,246	4,679
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,761	1,632	3,393
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	107	102	209
	ALL	...	...	...	1,868	1,734	†3,602

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 24.3

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	36	30	66
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	2	7
	ALL	...	...	...	41	32	73
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	24	18	42
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	2	7
	ALL	...	...	...	29	20	†49

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 13.4

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* ... †3,651

Infant Deaths

*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	27	20	47
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	4	6
	ALL	...	...	...	29	24	53

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 15.1

 " " " " " Legitimate births ... 14.2

 " " " " " Illegitimate ... 29.1

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births ... 10.5

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births ... 8.8

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week)

 per 1,000 total live and still births ... 22.2

Percentage of illegitimate live births ... 5.8%

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)

Puerperal sepsis ... Nil

Other Puerperal causes ... Nil

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

Total Deaths (Registered) ... Males 621 Females 567 Total †1,188

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 8.00

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

† Also includes for comparative purposes figures in respect of area added

to Borough for period 1st January to 31st March 1964, as follows:—

Live Births 88; Still Births 1; Deaths 7

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1964**

(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 1955-1964

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	LIVE BIRTHS			STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS			
		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	
1955	113,800	1,597	14.0	0.99	34	20.8	1,080	9.5	1.13	18	7	25	14.9	—	2	2	1.2
1956	114,500	1,776	15.5	1.00	40	22.0	1,141	9.9	1.21	34	10	44	24.7	—	1	1	0.5
1957	115,900	1,937	16.6	1.00	39	19.7	1,148	9.9	1.21	36	15	51	26.6	—	1	1	0.5
1958	118,300	2,176	18.4	1.00	45	20.2	1,077	9.1	1.21	33	6	40	18.3	—	1	1	0.4
1959	120,500	2,412	20.0	1.00	42	17.1	1,179	9.8	1.19	37	18	55	22.8	1	1	2	0.8
1960	122,880	2,602	21.2	1.00	51	19.2	1,170	9.5	1.24	38	11	49	18.1	—	—	—	—
1961	132,010	2,739	20.8	0.95	54	19.3	1,202	9.0	1.28	43	15	58	21.1	—	1	1	0.4
1962	134,820	3,030	22.5	0.95	51	16.6	1,304	9.6	1.28	47	17	64	21.1	—	1	1	0.3
1963	136,390	3,359	23.1	0.94	52	15.2	1,384	10.1	1.26	39	17	56	17.3	—	1	1	0.3
*1964	147,770	3,602	24.3	0.92	49	13.4	1,188	8.0	1.31	37	16	53	15.1	—	—	—	—

* Also includes for comparison purposes statistics in respect of area added to Borough for period 1st January to 31st March 1964.

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1955-1964

		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.5	18.0	18.2	18.4
	LUTON ...	14.0	15.5	16.6	18.4	20.0	21.2	20.8	22.5	23.1	23.8
STILL BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	23.2	23.0	22.5	21.6	21.0	19.8	19.1	18.1	17.3	16.3
	LUTON ...	20.8	22.0	19.7	20.2	17.1	19.2	19.3	16.6	15.2	13.5
INFANT MORTALITY	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.6	20.7	20.9	20.0
	LUTON ...	14.9	24.7	26.6	18.3	22.8	18.1	21.1	21.1	17.3	15.1
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.2	—
	LUTON ...	10.7	19.1	18.8	15.7	15.7	14.6	14.9	15.5	13.4	10.5
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	37.5	36.8	36.2	35.1	34.2	32.9	32.2	30.8	29.3	—
	LUTON ...	31.2	40.0	36.3	34.1	30.5	32.4	30.5	31.1	27.4	22.2

* 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	
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
1963	1,642	155	1,797	55.5	1,439	—	1,439	44.5	3,236
1964	1,978	144	2,122	58.9	1,476	4	1,480	41.1	*3,602

* Also includes figures in respect of area added for period 1st Jan to 31st March 1964

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 ...	9	—	—	9
Foetal malformation ...	6	—	1	7
Prematurity ...	1	—	—	1
Complications of labour ...	7	—	1	8
Accidental haemorrhage ...	2	—	—	2
Rhesus incompatibility ...	1	—	—	1
Post Maturity ...	1	—	—	1
Placental Insufficiency ...	5	—	—	5
Unknown causes ...	11	1	2	14
Total ...	43	1	4	48

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ...	2
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost ...	Nil
(b) Vision impaired ...	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year ...	Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1964

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	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
2. Other forms of Tubercu- losis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Para- sitic Diseases	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	9	13	15
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	17	14	7
Lung and Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	5	5	5
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymph. Neoplasm	118	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	19	31	31	28
Leukaemia	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	—
15. Diabetes	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4
16. Vascular Lesions	181	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	23	37	110
17. Coronary Disease Angina	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	23	47	62	57
Carried forward ...	646	3	1	4	—	1	1	3	8	19	73	137	171	229

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1964 (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 ...	646	3	1	4	—	1	1	3	8	19	73	137	171	229
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	9	16
20. Other Heart Diseases ...	70	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	6	8	14	38
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	13	13	37
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ...	62	2	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	17	29
24. Bronchitis ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
25. Other Respiratory Diseases	75	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	7	26	22	15
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duo- denum ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2
27. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	5	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
30. Pregnancy — Birth and Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	21	12	3	15	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
32. All other Diseases ...	116	20	5	25	3	—	—	1	1	2	4	8	16	56
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	23	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	4	2	5	1	4
34. All other Accidents ...	16	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	2	5
35. Suicide ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	4	—	3
36. Homicide and Operation of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,181	37	16	53	12	7	2	7	20	36	109	221	271	443

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1964

Cause of Death	under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths to 3 m'ths	3 m'ths to 4 m'ths	4 m'ths to 5 m'ths	5 m'ths to 6 m'ths	6 m'ths to 7 m'ths	7 m'ths to 8 m'ths	8 m'ths to 9 m'ths	9 m'ths to 10 m'ths	10 m'ths to 11 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Other respiratory diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Congenital Malforma- tions ...	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15
Prematurity ...	6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Birth Trauma ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other diseases ...	6	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Other accident ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	16	4	6	2	—	1	2	4	1	1	4	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	53

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1954-1964
FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS OR BRONCHUS

Year		AGE GROUPS															
		All Ages		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1955	...	42	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	21	1	11	1	3	1
1956	...	38	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	13	2	6	2	5	—
1957	...	52	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	16	1	15	—	17	—	1	—
1958	...	47	6	—	—	1	—	3	—	7	2	16	1	14	2	6	1
1959	...	43	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	18	2	11	—	3	1
1960	...	48	10	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	25	3	10	2	4	2
1961	...	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	1	15	3	8	—
1962	...	60	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	26	6	15	4	6	2
1963	...	57	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	10	2	20	1	19	1	4	—
1964	...	47	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	1	16	1	14	—	7	—
TOTAL	...	517	62	1	—	2	1	21	4	99	10	199	23	144	16	50	7
		579		1		3		25		109		222		160		57	

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1964, 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	2	2	2	1	14	3	—	—	4	3	—	1	34
Encephalitis—Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	6
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	11
Measles	47	185	225	225	200	585	8	3	—	5	—	—	—	1,483
Meningococcal Infections ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	2	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Whooping Cough	6	1	4	7	9	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	45
ALL	58	189	232	236	212	624	19	7	3	14	6	2	4	1,606

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 63 cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified for the first time during the year, giving a notification rate of .42 per thousand. Although the number of new notifications is 19 less than the previous year, it should be noted that 16 of the cases notified in 1963 were ascertained as a result of the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit.

The seven deaths attributed to respiratory tuberculosis is the highest figure in Luton since 1955 and represents a mortality rate of .04 per thousand of the population. The deaths—6 male and 1 female—all occurred in persons over the age of 45 years.

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1964

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	...	...	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 "	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 "	...	...	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
20 "	...	...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 "	...	...	10	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
35 "	...	...	9	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
45 "	...	...	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
55 "	...	...	7	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
65+	...	...	3	4	—	1	4	1	—	—
Totals	...	...	43	20	7	7	6	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
1960	...	...	98	14	5	—
1961	...	...	58	16	3	1
1962	...	...	69	18	2	—
1963	...	...	81	11	6	1
1964	...	...	63	14	7	1

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1964, 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	486	318	32	64
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	41	20	7	6
No. of cases transferred from other districts*	38	26	2	7
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	2	—	—	1
	567	364	41	78
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	39	34	4	—
(b) removed from the district	25	11	4	—
(c) died from Tuberculosis	7	1	—	—
(d) died from other causes	10	1	—	1
(e) diagnosis not established	—	—	—	—
(f) lost sight of	11	9	—	—
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	475	308	33	77

* Includes cases transferred from added areas.

The total of 783 respiratory cases on the register at 31st December 1964 represents a rate of 5.3 per thousand of the population as compared with 5.8 at the end of 1963.

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	6
Identified Agents:	
Salmonella Typhi-mirium	4
Salmonella Brandenburg	2

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION, Public Health Act, 1936

The registration of nursing homes is governed by the Public Health Act, 1936.

Nursing Homes are inspected monthly and during 1964 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 145 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 four occasions during the year to invoke the powers contained in the National Assistance Acts relating to the removal to hospital of persons in need of care and attention.

The National Assistance Act 1948 gives power to the Local Health Authority to remove compulsorily to hospital or other such premises, persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to devote to themselves, or to receive from other persons, proper care and attention.

The Amendment Act of 1951 empowers the Local Authority to authorise the Medical Officer of Health when urgent removal is considered necessary to take immediate action to obtain a Magistrate's Order to detain the person in suitable premises for a period not exceeding three weeks.

Several cases were brought to notice, but by introducing a district nurse or home help into the home, or by referring the case to the Welfare Officer, it was possible in all but four cases to alleviate or remedy the circumstances and so enable the person to remain at home.

The four exceptions were two females and one male, living alone, and one female, living with an aged sister. All were aged, chronically ill and living in circumstances where it was not possible to provide proper care and attention.

Section 50

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

No request was made during the year for the burial of any person in accordance with the powers conferred under this Section.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year, 133 lectures were given to various Religious and other Social groups to a total estimated audience of just over 3,000.

Subjects of the lectures were as follows:—

Mothercraft	36
Atmospheric Pollution	8
Home Safety	14
Food Hygiene	25
Mental Health	7
Welfare Services	6
Public Health Services	14
Emergency Resuscitation	7
Others	16

A special course of lectures (not included in the above figures) on "Mothercraft and Relaxation" was given at the five permanent Clinics. The course consists of seven or eight lectures (each followed by relaxation exercises) given by either a Health Visitor or Midwife. Visual aids, such as films, film strips are used to illustrate various subjects, which include "Breast and Artificial Feeding", "Ante-Natal Care", "Nutrition in Pregnancy", "Social Services", and "Anatomy and Physiology". At about four-monthly intervals the film "To Janet—A Son?" was shown at each Clinic as part of the course. In order that husbands as well as their wives could see this film special evening showings, which were very well attended, were given at four of the Clinics at about the same intervals. The distribution of leaflets, posters and other literature was continued as a routine measure throughout the year to factories, schools, youth and various other social groups in the Health Department and at Clinics and to numerous individual members of the public. Exhibitions dealing with particular aspects of public health such as "Dental Health", "Smoking", "Nutrition", "Foot Health" and "Home Safety" were held at the permanent Clinics.

A course in "Mothercraft" in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme was given by Health Visitors to senior school-girls at four of the local schools.

The Luton Home Safety Committee carry out much of the publicity on Home and Water Safety. The Committee, whose members include representatives from the Department, the Honorary Secretary being the Health Education Officer, receive an annual financial grant from the Council for this purpose.

Special showings of a film on "Emergency Resuscitation" were given in the Library Theatre to members of all Departments of the Corporation.

By arrangement with the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene and in co-operation with the Luton Committee for Education, a course was given by members of the Health Department to Food Handlers of various local firms. At the end of the course, an examination, set by the Institute, was held to enable the students to qualify for the Institute's Certificate.

**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Child Welfare Centres

The increase of more than 10,940 attendances at the Child Welfare Centres during the year, includes a total of 3,910 at the Sundon Park Centre which was transferred to the Borough on the 1st April 1964 in accordance with the Luton Order 1963. The continued popularity of the Child Welfare Centres is also reflected in the increase in number of attendances per session as shown in the following table:—

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of sessions ...	710	728	756	848	960	1,044
Total attendances ...	36,987	38,639	40,304	42,608	45,918	56,859
Average attendances	52	53	53	50	48	54

There are now fourteen Centres in the town, providing twenty sessions weekly. Five of the Centres are held in Council owned buildings and it is interesting to note that it is at these Centres, where it is possible to hold two sessions weekly, that the highest attendances were made. The highest percentage increase in attendance, however, was made at those Centres not held in Council owned premises. Attendances at Vauxhall Park and Farley Hill centres rose by 25% and 28% respectively, whereas at High Street, Leagrave and Gooseberry Hill, the increase was 5% and 5%.

Of the 3,602 children born during 1964, 2,949 (81%) were brought to Child Welfare Centres by their parents, at least once during the year.

Immunisations are carried out at all Child Welfare Centres.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1964

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 ...	102	307	3,836	27	789	399	250
Castle Street ...	53	199	2,385	25	550	227	86
Dallow Road ...	98	487	4,287	57	717	562	221
Farley Hill ...	53	156	1,921	21	398	161	94
Gooseberry Hill	104	307	5,376	156	1,352	215	54
High St. Leagrave	106	370	3,969	92	1,180	275	169
Marsh Rd. „	52	163	2,748	14	440	443	163
Limbury ...	96	231	2,874	32	607	392	213
Park Street ...	49	133	1,607	22	361	103	44
Round Green ...	51	230	3,025	48	606	166	128
St. Anne's ...	48	97	1,658	17	799	119	64
Stopsley ...	104	320	4,601	26	966	357	312
Sundon Park ...	78	187	2,531	118	1,074	210	80
Vauxhall Park ...	50	114	1,778	7	461	36	24
Total ...	1,044	3,301	42,596	662	10,300	3,665	1,902

(b) Toddlers' Clinic

The practice of inviting children to attend at Child Welfare Centres when they attain their third birthday for consultation with the medical officer or health visitor, first introduced in 1955, was continued and of 2,529 invitations sent out, 1,311 (51·8%) children attended.

(c) Contraceptive Clinics

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

The number of sessions was increased by 13%. The number of new patients increased by 66% and total attendances by 59%.

Beechwood Health Centre	...	...	...	Weekly
Stopsley Clinic	...	...	...	Fortnightly
Gooseberry Hill Health Centre	...	...	...	Monthly
High Street, Leagrave, 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	47	226	488	305	1,019
Stopsley Clinic	23	121	236	165	522
Gooseberry Hill	13	120	109	124	353
High Street, Leagrave ...	13	108	75	99	282
Totals ...	96	575	908	693	2,176

(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 New Cases	16	41	57
No. of first attendances	2	40	42
No. of subsequent attendances ...	7	34	41
Total attendances	25	115	140

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Bow Legs	5	9
Congenital Deformities	6	9
Hernia	19	27
Intoing	13	15
Knock Knees	29	38
Over Riding Toe	2	2
Other	25	40
	99	140

Disposal

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	7
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	15
No. of cases discharged	19

(ii) Ophthalmic Clinic

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of new cases	43	123	166
No. of first attendances	8	217	225
No. of subsequent attendances	20	324	344
Total attendances	71	664	735

	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of new cases	158	8	24
No. of first attendances	224	1	11
No. of subsequent attendances	344	—	37

Twenty-two 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 220 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	13	12	12	4	9	14	5	2	2
Children under five ...	207	172	152	—	110	178	98	—	—

(f) Audiology Clinic

	Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
No. of first attendances	3	7	10
No. of subsequent attendances	2	22	24
Total	5	29	34

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 on page 30 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	160
(b) Other	6
Born at home	70
Total	<u>236</u>

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	—	—	4	—	—	10	2	—	33	16	1	33	52	5	80	70	6	160	236
Number surviving after 24 hours	—	—	2	—	—	7	2	—	32	16	1	31	52	5	79	70	6	151	227
Number surviving after 8 days ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	30	16	1	29	52	5	78	70	6	143	219
Number surviving at 4 weeks ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	30	16	1	29	52	5	78	70	6	142	218

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

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

(h) Incidence of Congenital Malformations

In accordance with the requirements of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health arrangements were made at the beginning of the year for information to be supplied to the General Register Office concerning congenital defects apparent at birth.

Details of congenital malformations were already being notified to the department as one of the factors included in the list used in connection with "at risk" births. It was only necessary, therefore, to obtain further details in certain cases to enable the particular defect to be classified in accordance with the headings given on the form issued by the Ministry.

A summary and analysis of the notifications received during 1964 are given below:—

A. Summary of Notifications

(i) Number of notifications received during year	...	32
(ii) Number of live births included in (i) above		23
(iii) Number of still births included in (i) above		9
(iv) Total number of malformations notified as apparent at birth		42
(v) Number of children with multiple abnormalities	...	10

B. Analysis of Malformation Notified

Code Number	Number of Cases	Code Number	Number of Cases
0 Central Nervous System		6 Limbs	
·1 Anencephalus ...	4	·1 Defects of lower limb NOS ...	5
·4 Hydrocephalus ...	5	·6 Talipes ...	2
·7 Defects of spinal cord NOS ...	1	·8 Other defects of hand ...	1
·8 Spina bifida ...	5		
1 Eye, ear		7 Other skeletal	
Nil notified		·1 Defects of skull and face ...	1
2 Alimentary system		·4 Defects of ribs and sternum ...	1
·1 Cleft lip ...	6		
·2 Cleft palate ...	4	8 Other systems	
3 Heart and great vessels		·1 Other defects of face and neck ...	1
Nil notified		·4 Other defects of skin (including ichthyosis congenita) ...	1
4 Respiratory System		·9 Exomphalos, omphalocele ...	1
·6 Defects of pleura ...	1		
5 Uro-genital system		9 Other malformations	
·5 Other defects of bladder and urethra	1	Nil notified	
·6 Hypospadias, epispadias ...	2		

(h) Day Nurseries

The day nursery service in Luton provides accommodation for 125 children of parents who are unable to arrange proper care and supervision of their children during working hours.

The nurseries at Alder Crescent and Manor Road each accommodate 50 children and they are open Monday to Friday inclusive from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. The third nursery situated in Hitchin Road, Stopsley, originally provided 40 places, but during 1964 a Medical Care Unit was provided at the nursery and 15 places were allocated for this purpose. It was also considered opportune at this time to reduce the hours of attendance at the Stopsley Nursery to 8.30 a.m.-5. p.m.

The Medical Care Unit was established to meet a need for special care for some children under the age of 5 years suffering from a physical handicap, or those mentally or emotionally disturbed or who have a speech or hearing difficulty. The age range of the children in the Unit is from 3-5 years and they attend Monday to Friday inclusive from 9.30 a.m.-3 p.m. All admissions are dependent upon a recommendation from a local authority medical officer and the maximum period of attendance in the first place is six months. After this time the child is seen again by the medical officer and if considered beneficial a further period of attendance may be recommended. In order that there should not be any difficulty in obtaining the parents agreement to the admission of a child the normal scale of fees does not apply to the 15 places set aside for this purpose and parents are asked to pay a minimum charge of 1s. 6d. per day. Similarly, as this Unit takes children from all parts of the town transport is provided without charge. Since 4th May, 1964, fifteen children have been admitted, most of these because of speech difficulties, but of this figure five children were admitted suffering from other handicaps, e.g. because they were emotionally disturbed, slightly spastic or epileptic.

It is too early to assess the results which have been achieved with these children and, in fact, the work of the Unit has been handicapped because it has not been possible, as at first hoped, to provide specialist services such as those of a speech therapist or educational psychologist. All the children originally admitted have, however, been reviewed by a medical officer and it is felt that in each case there has been some improvement during the six months attendance.

The admission of all other children to day nurseries is subject to approval by a special Sub-Committee after receiving reports on the applications from the health visitor or other appropriate officers. During 1964 the Sub-Committee considered 213 applications of which 31 were refused. The number of children admitted was 216 and the daily average attendance was 88. The average length of stay of a child in the nurseries was approximately 10 weeks.

Fees for attendance vary between a minimum 1s. 6d. per day per child to a maximum of 17s. 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 allowance. Details of fees charged during 1964 appear on page 34.

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley	Medical Care Unit
No of children on register 1.1.64 ...	38	46	24	—
No. added to register ...	88	81	57	15
No. removed from register ...	85	84	67	4
No. remaining on register 31.12.64	41	43	14	11
No. of sessions ...	254	256	256	170
Attendances—0-2 years ...	1,729	1,813	1,202	—
2-5 years ...	6,798	7,400	4,311	296
Total attendances ...	8,527	9,213	5,513	296
Average daily attendances (Monday-Friday) ...	33.5	36.0	16.8	1.74

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1964:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.64	No. admitted during 1964	No. on Register 31.12.64
Illness of Parents ...	19	39	4
Debilitated Children ...	2	5	5
Confinement ...	2	27	1
Illegitimacy ...	20	23	25
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	7	7	4
Parents separated ...	35	57	33
Father in H.M. Forces ...	2	8	4
Adverse housing conditions ...	4	7	1
Poor financial circumstances ...	13	41	14
Other ...	4	12	7
Medical Care Unit ...	—	15	11
Total ...	108	241	109

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 ...	51	1,799	35
Debilitated Children ...	22	2,156	98
Confinement ...	29	441	15
Illegitimacy ...	43	4,804	112
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	13	912	70
Parents separated ...	97	6,940	71
Father in H.M. Forces ...	10	744	74
Adverse housing conditions ...	10	710	71
Poor financial circumstances ...	58	3,837	66
Other ...	16	1,442	90
Total ...	349	23,785	68

The following table shows the fees charged during 1964.

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
No Charge ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Up to £2 ...	1/6d.	45	72	41	64	39	49	125	185
£2-£3 ...	1/9d.-2/0d.	5	5	7	7	6	7	18	19
£3-£8 ...	2/6d.-7/0d.	28	38	34	42	19	25	81	105
£8-£10 15s. 0d.	7/6d.-12/6d.	6	6	4	7	4	5	14	18
£10 15s. 0d.-£13 5s. 0d.	13/0d.-17/6d.	5	5	6	7	4	8	15	20
TOTALS ...	...	89	126	92	127	73	96	254	349

(i) Nurseries and Child Minder Regulations Act, 1948

During the year fourteen new child minders were registered and eleven registrations were cancelled.

At the end of the year there remained on the register twenty-eight child minders registered to receive a total of not more than one hundred and eight children.

Adaptations carried out at the one registered private day nursery permitted the number of children to be increased from twenty-five to thirty-five.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics

(i) Attendances—1964

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Midwives' Sessions		G.P.'s Consultations		Totals	
		New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.
Dallow Road ...	131	425	2,063	—	—	425	2,063
Farley Hill ...	25	74	291	—	—	74	291
Stopsley ...	106	236	931	249	2,019	485	2,950
Gooseberry Hill ...	106	159	689	130	1,007	289	1,696
High Street, Leagrave ...	100	394	1,205	115	661	509	1,866
Beechwood ...	27	71	242	24	196	95	438
TOTALS ...	495	1,359	5,421	518	3,883	1,877	9,304

Of new cases booked at Ante-natal Clinics, 417 were admitted to Hospital or nursing home, 11 moved to other areas and 29 pregnancies terminated during the year.

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

Number of blood samples taken for the <i>first time</i> during the pregnancy	1,081
Total number of blood samples taken	1,456
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected ...	Nil
„ „ rhesus positive cases	874
„ „ rhesus negative cases	207
„ „ 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 1964. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 569 or 52.6% fell below this level.

Haemoglobin level	Number of cases
Under 50%	1
50-54%	5
55-59%	9
60-64%	37
65-69%	95
70-74%	168
75-79%	254
80-84%	251
85-89%	175
90-94%	59
95-99%	15
Over 99%	12
All Groups	1,081

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 ...	96	83.8	3.1	—
13-24 ...	664	79.8	11.1	1.0
25-36 ...	270	74.6	24.4	3.0
Over 36 ...	13	80.2	7.7	—
Not stated	38	79.6	8.0	—

(b) **Domiciliary Midwifery**

The establishment of domiciliary midwives was increased to twenty-five in April and for the greater part of the year it was possible to maintain this number on the staff. At the end of the year there were twenty-three full-time midwives and one part-time midwife on the staff.

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

The following table shows the extent to which domiciliary confinements have increased during recent years, and their percentage to total confinements.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ...	1,000	1,020	1,182	1,297	1,439	1,427
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	42%	40%	43%	43%	44%	43%

In addition to domiciliary confinements attended, the midwives attended a total of 540 mothers discharged early from hospital (see page 38). In all, midwives made a total of 35,065 visits to patients during the year, an average of 24 per patient.

Twelve hundred and fifty-four (87%) of the patients received some form of analgesia. It was not possible to administer any analgesia in the remaining 177 cases for the following reasons:—

Precipitate labour	...	...	34
Unbooked emergency	...	...	5
Refused analgesia	...	...	1
Not stated	...	...	137

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1964

Administration of Analgesia:	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Gas and Air only ...	6	2	8
Pethidine only ...	107	53	160
Pethidine and Trilene ...	350	306	656
Gas and Air and Pethidine	16	6	22
Gas and Air, Pethidine and Trilene ...	2	2	4
Trilene only ...	229	150	379
Gas and Air and Trilene ...	—	1	1
No analgesia ...	142	35	177
General analgesia ...	—	15	15
Total number of deliveries attended ...	852	570	1,422

Visits

Visits to patients: (a) Pre-natal period	...	...	...	8,579	
(b) Labour period	...	...	...	3,015	
(c) Lying-in-period	...	...	...	23,471	
				—	35,065
Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	2
Consultant Clinics:					
Number held	...	...	...	...	51
Attendances made by Patients: (a) Ante-natal	...	...	...	389	
(b) Post-natal	...	...	...	Nil	
				—	389
Midwives Clinics:					
Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	444
Attendances made by Patients	...	...	...	...	8,915
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought	...	...	...	...	111

MATERNITY HOSPITAL PATIENTS
Discharged home early after delivery

Duration of Stay after Delivery	1-6 hours	7-12 hours	13-18 hours	19-24 hours	25-30 hours	31-36 hours	37-42 hours	43-48 hours	49-60 hours	61-72 hours	72 hours to 7 days	All	
Number of Patients	—	16	11	45	46	74	71	70	58	57	92	540	
Per cent of all	—	3.0	2.0	8.3	8.5	13.7	13.1	13.0	10.8	10.6	17.0	100.0	
	3.0		10.3		22.2		26.1		21.4		17.0	100.0	
	61.6											38.4	100.0

ANALYSIS OF DELIVERIES IN HOSPITAL AND AT HOME BY AGE AND PARITY OF MOTHER

Age Group	Total		Number of previous pregnancies					
			0		1,2,3.		4+	
	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home
All Ages	1,926	1,429	661	278	960	1,017	305	134
Under 25 years ...	825	490	443	181	361	300	21	9
25-34 years ...	860	828	191	95	489	645	180	88
35 years and over...	233	111	26	2	104	72	103	37
Not Stated ...	8	—	1	—	6	—	1	—

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1964

	Nursing Homes	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	3	29	52	2	86
(b) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address	—	5	—	—	5
(d) Change of name ...	—	3	—	—	3
(e) Sending for medical help	—	111	—	—	111
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Deaths occurring in practice—					
(i) Mothers ...	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ...	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	—	2	—	—	2

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1964.

(a) In Private Nursing Homes	1
(b) Domiciliary Midwives—	
Whole-time	23
Part-time	1
(c) Maternity Hospital and Ext.	42
(d) Private Practice (Independent)	1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The recruitment of Health Visitors was again difficult throughout the year and against an establishment of 25 there were at the end of the year only eight health visitors on the staff. There was one student health visitor in training. The policy of employing State Registered Nurses to fill the vacancies was continued.

SUMMARY OF HOME VISITS

Children number 1 year:	First visits	...	...	...	3,648	
	Re-visits	...	...	...	4,287	
						7,935
Children 1-5 years	First visits	...	...	...	3,007	
	Re-visits	...	...	...	9,956	
						12,963
Expectant mothers	First visits	...	...	...	128	
	Re-visits	...	...	...	104	
						232
Special visits, infectious diseases, etc.	...	...	...	...		950
Non-effective calls	...	...	...	...		3,171
						22,080

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The service of a district nurse is normally requested by general medical practitioners or by hospital almoners, but during the year a scheme for the secondment of District Nurses to General Practitioners practices was introduced. Two nurses were seconded to two practices and during the short period of its operation the scheme appeared to be working smoothly and to the satisfaction of the doctors concerned and to the benefit of the patients.

The total number of 1,812 patients nursed in 1964 is greater than in any previous year. More than 54% (988) of the patients attended were over the age of 65 years. A further 417 patients were visited for the purpose of administering enemas prior to X-ray and to give post-operative nursing following discharge from hospital.

In all, a total of 47,334 visits were made to 1,812 patients.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Number of Visits
Acute Medical ...	585	4,922
Chronic Medical ...	941	33,010
Surgical ...	263	8,865
Tuberculosis ...	17	494
Infectious Disease ...	1	10
Abortion ...	5	33
Total ...	1,812	47,334

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 ...	—	1	—	1	13	53	—	—	—	4	19	96	187
Genito-urinary Condition ...	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	2	5	1	1	
Neoplasm ...	—	1	—	2	15	24	—	—	1	3	19	27	24
Respiratory T.B. ...	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	92
Surgical T.B. ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	11
Other Respiratory Infections ...	4	—	—	1	7	20	1	—	—	6	7	28	7
Other Infections ...	2	3	5	9	3	11	—	1	4	15	18	23	74
Gastro-intestinal Disorders ...	1	2	—	1	7	16	—	1	3	7	25	35	94
Preparation for X-ray ...	—	—	2	20	44	19	—	—	10	28	45	40	98
Post Operative Treatment ...	9	5	7	14	29	29	4	1	11	27	26	47	208
Rheumatism and Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	2	15	53	209
Blood Diseases ...	—	1	1	3	8	24	—	1	9	33	42	66	78
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	2	1	3	5	25	188
Accident and Injuries ...	9	1	—	3	2	3	4	2	3	4	5	22	45
Senility ...	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	102	58
Skin Diseases ...	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	3	2	123
Gynaecology ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	5	32	17
Hemiplegia ...	—	—	—	2	7	33	—	—	—	5	13	61	58
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	5	6	2	3	2	1	2	1	—	9	1	—	121
Varicose Ulcers ...	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	1	13	17	32
Disorders of Nervous System ...	—	—	1	2	3	9	—	—	—	5	14	18	30
Other Conditions ...	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	3	5	42
Total ...	32	22	20	67	155	298	11	10	52	185	270	690	1,812

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 ...	387	96	16	9	4	512
Chronic Medical ...	164	165	65	53	117	564
Surgical ...	79	91	33	10	20	233
Tuberculosis ...	1	7	6	1	1	16
Infectious Disease ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Abortion ...	4	—	—	—	—	4
Total ...	635	360	120	73	142	1,330

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

(a) *Smallpox*

Vaccination in the normal way is carried out entirely by the family doctor. The figures for 1964 show an increase of 559 in respect of primary vaccinations, the most marked increase being in the one year age group where the 1964 total exceeded that for 1963 by 635.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1964

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination	413	788	137	55	101	1,494
Re-vaccination ...	—	1	11	39	129	180
Totals ...	413	789	148	94	230	1,674

From the following table it will be seen that forty three per cent of all Luton children under the age of 5 years are now vaccinated against smallpox.

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
No. vaccinated ...	209	1,192	1,516	2,087	1,989
% of child population	5.7%	35.6%	47.8%	70.8%	73.3%

(b) *Poliomyelitis*

There was an increase of 324 in the number of persons who received two or more doses of vaccine. Of the total who did receive protection, 3,387 were children under the age of 5 years, an increase of 633 over the figure for 1964.

Age Groups	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-40 years	Total
Number of persons who received 2 or more doses during 1964 ...	227	3,160	519	210	4,116

It is estimated that 78.5% of all children under the age of 15 years have received two or more doses of vaccine.

Age at 31.12.64	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 doses	227	2,362	2,398	2,362	5,186	9,346	9,156	12,738	9,035	52,810
Estimated population	16,900					10,057	10,743	19,291	32,699	90,491
Percentage ...	74.2%					92.9%	85.2%	66.3%	27.6%	58.3%

Immunisation

Immunisation sessions for both Diphtheria and Whooping Cough/Tetanus Antigen are held at each of the Child Welfare Centres. In addition one session is held each month at the Central Clinic in Dallow Road. The protection given consists of three injections, each given four weeks apart when the child is between 4-7 months old.

Re-inforcing injections are given on entry at school at 5 years and again at 10 years.

The figure of 3,700 children who received primary immunisation against Diphtheria showed an increase of 508 compared with the total for 1963, whilst 594 more children received protection against whooping cough than in the previous year.

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

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics	...	...	...	...	358
No. of children immunised at clinics					
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	...	43
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	12
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	...	1
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	1,416
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	57
				—	1,529
No. of children immunised by general practitioners					
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	13
Whooping Cough only...	...	...	...	...	—
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	2,149
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	4
				—	2,172
Total number of children protected against Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	3,700
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3,591
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools	...	...	...	...	22
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	...	...	...	...	498
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	...	...	...	...	1,189
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	...	...	448
Total number of re-inforcing courses	...	...	...	...	2,135

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1964

Children born in years ...	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	941	1,961	343	160	95	132	68	3,700
Reinforcing Courses	—	2	19	18	10	1,223	863	2,135

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1964.

Age group	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total under 15
Estimated percentage immunised ...	25.7 %	88.8 %	82.7 %	79.2 %

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.64 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1964	1-4 1960-1963	5-9 1955-1959	10-14 1950-1954	Total Under 15
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1960-1964 ...	941	10,912	8,742	6,178	26,773
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1959 or earlier ...	—	—	1,347	2,482	3,829
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	3,500	13,400	21,800		38,700
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	26.9 %	81.4 %	68.4 %		69.2 %

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

Prior to Luton attaining County Borough Status the Ambulance Service in the town was administered directly by the Bedfordshire County Council as local health authority. Details of the service appear in the Annual Report, therefore, for the first time and relate only to the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1964.

The Ambulance Station which is situated in Leicester Road was built in 1957 and consists of an office, control room, duty room, lecture room, garage bays for 12 ambulances, wash down and repair bay in addition to store rooms, bath room, kitchen and toilets.

At the time of the transfer of the Service, the staff consisted of a Station Officer and Deputy, and twenty driver/attendants. The vehicle fleet was made up of eight ambulances, one 11-seater coach for sitting patients, one dual purpose vehicle and one car for sitting cases.

Since the 1st April the staff has been increased by two driver/attendants and the vehicles increased by one ambulance and the eleven seater coach replaced.

The Hospital Car Service, a series of private cars, is operated by arrangements with the British Red Cross Society.

The following tables give some statistical details for the nine months since 1st April.

SUMMARY OF CASES AND MILEAGE
for the period 1st April 1964 to 31st December 1964

Quarter Ended	Accident		Sickness		Other		Totals		All Cases	Mileage
	Str.	S.	Str.	S.	Str.	S.	Str.	S.		
June 1964 ...	626	583	883	5,023	—	5	1,509	5,611	7,120	37,807
September 1964	626	610	888	4,187	3	2	1,517	4,799	6,316	35,184
December 1964	613	521	980	4,537	4	3	1,597	5,061	6,658	38,631
Totals ...	1,865	1,714	2,751	13,747	7	10	4,623	15,471	20,094	111,622

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 344 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) Provision of Incontinence Pads

In accordance with the suggestion contained in Ministry of Health Circular 14/63, a scheme for providing incontinence pads has been in operation since January 1964.

Where relatives collect the pads, issue is made on the recommendation of the family doctor, but usually the pads are distributed through the domiciliary nursing service when the district nurse makes her routine visit to the patient. No charge is made for the service.

During the year approximately 5,600 pads were issued and it is considered that this figure would have been higher but for disposal difficulties.

When the incinerator which is being constructed at the Portland Road Depot specially for the disposal of such articles is in use next year, the incontinence pad service will undoubtedly expand.

(c) 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. Nineteen patients have received milk and eggs.

(d) B.C.G. Vaccination

Since 1957, facilities have been afforded to children as they attained their thirteenth birthday to be vaccinated against tuberculosis. During 1964, 1,308 children were protected, and 155 positive reactors referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Further details are contained in the School Health Section of the Report on page 125.

(e) Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service which was inaugurated by the Luton Old People's Welfare Committee in 1958, was assimilated into the local health authority's scheme in April 1960. Although the scheme provides for treatment of expectant mothers, handicapped persons and aged persons, the majority of patients fall into the latter category. 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. The patients are also permitted to attend the chiropodist of their own choice.

The following details show how the scheme has developed over recent years:

			<i>No. of Patients</i>	<i>No. of Treatments</i>
1962	...	...	438	2,238
1963	...	...	574	2,430
1964	...	...	1,259	5,220

(f) Recuperative Holidays

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

During the year arrangements were made for two mothers of young children and four children to receive convalescent holidays.

(g) Occupational Therapy Report

In January, 1963, the number of patients on the register for Occupational Therapy was 28. By the end of the first three months, this figure had almost doubled to 53. Since then, there has been a fairly steady turnover of cases, with a total number of 56 new patients visited and 44 removed from the register, bringing the present number on the register to 65.

The total number of visits was increased from 1,039 in the first full 12 months to 1,450 over the past year.

This increase has been made possible by the opening of the Welfare Handicapped Club which has allowed the Occupational Therapist's time to be used far more economically. The Club has helped to overcome one of the greatest problems of the disabled person, i.e. that of being homebound. For many, this is their only opportunity to make contact with anyone other than their immediate family, and many new friendships have found their beginnings over a cup of tea.

Factory work is the mainstay of the Club, but the social side has not been forgotten. Activities have included film shows, both educational and diversional, Christmas parties, carol singing and concerts. Last year, an outing to Burnham Beeches was organised and it is hoped that more trips can be arranged as soon as the weather permits.

The contract with the factories in Luton and Dunstable has provided a new market for a large quantity of goods produced by the handicapped. Basketry in particular, has been in great demand, and has kept six patients busy for many months. Other crafts included this year were leatherwork, rugmaking, lampshade making, marquetry, oil painting, stool seating, embroidery and machine and hand knitting.

Since the commencement of occupational therapy in Luton, only two patients have returned to work. Most are considered too severely handicapped either mentally or physically for normal work, and it is hoped that the opening of the centre for the physically handicapped may be a stepping stone for many into a new existence.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Approximately 2,690 hours assistance was provided each week by the Home Help Service. This is equivalent to 67 home helps each working a 40-hour week. The service is maintained, however, by a nucleus of some 20 full-time home helps and 110 part-time home helps.

The service has expanded by almost 10% during the year and the total of 119,765 hours assistance provided, exceeds by more than 10,000 hours that provided in each of the previous three years.

Almost 60% of the additional hours were allocated to old persons, who incidentally received 59% of the total assistance provided during the year.

Of the 1,157 cases receiving assistance 504 received the service free, 211 contributed part of the cost and the remaining 442 paid the full cost.

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
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
1963	229	8,443	—	—	47	6,508	61	2,669	100	3,616	653	88,082	1,090	109,318
1964	234	7,924	—	—	71	11,539	60	3,006	101	3,172	691	94,124	1,157	119,765

*C = Cases

*H = Hours

Cases being served at beginning of 1964	...	584
Cases commenced during year	...	573
Cases discontinued during year	...	537
Cases being served at end of 1964	...	620

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	27	26	106	27	48	234	20.2
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Illness ...	65	5	1	—	—	71	6.2
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	50	8	2	—	—	60	5.2
Emergency, or other Illness	82	10	9	—	—	101	8.7
Aged Persons ...	677	13	1	—	—	691	59.7
Total ...	901	62	119	27	48	1,157	—
Percentage of whole ...	77.8	5.4	10.3	2.3	4.2	—	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	226	8	—	—	—	234
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Illness ...	2	11	7	8	42	71
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	23	29	7	—	1	60
Emergency, or Other Illness	64	31	3	2	1	101
Aged Persons ...	45	62	58	68	459	691
Total ...	360	141	75	78	503	1,157
Percentage of whole ...	31.1	12.2	6.5	6.7	43.5	100

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PER CASE

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Total No. of Weeks Assistance	Average Duration of Assistance	Total No. of Hours Assistance	Average Weekly Assistance
Pregnancy and Confinement	234	442	1.9 weeks	7,924	17.9 hours
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Illness	71	2,339	32.9 weeks	11,539	4.9 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	60	608	10.1 weeks	3,006	4.9 hours
Emergency or other Illness	101	509	5.0 weeks	3,172	6.2 hours
Aged Persons	691	21,780	31.5 weeks	94,124	4.3 hours
Total ...	1,157	25,678	22.2 weeks	119,765	4.7 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. Under £6	498	4	—	6	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512
£6-£7	—	27	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
£7-£9	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	85
£9-£10	—	64	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
£10 and over	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Income not disclosed	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	16
	—	—	232	—	—	36	—	—	106	—	—	25	—	—	41	440
Total ...	498	194	232	6	4	38	—	4	106	—	2	25	—	7	41	1,157

Number of cases in which full fee was not charged:

(a) Maternity cases ... 15

(b) Other cases ... 700

Total ... 715

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time ... 21

Part-time ... 91 Total ... 112

**MENTAL HEALTH
SERVICE**

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

With the advent of County Borough Status the Mental Health Service ceased to be a service delegated by the County Council and became the direct responsibility of the new County Borough. To meet the need for a closer integration of all health services in Luton, the Council decided to transfer the staff of the Mental Health Service from its outpost at Waller Street to the main headquarters at Guildford Street.

Staff

The present establishment provides for six Mental Welfare Officers, including the Chief Mental Welfare Officer, and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer. The Ministry's recommendation is that one Mental Welfare Officer is required for every 20,000 of population. This figure will be achieved by 1967 if present staffing plans are adhered to.

During the year two Mental Welfare Officers resigned and a third was seconded to a two years' training course in social work. A Senior Mental Welfare Officer and two Mental Welfare Officers were recruited to the Section, but at the end of the year the service was one officer below establishment strength in addition to the officer in full time training.

The Service

A 24 hours service is provided and a Mental Welfare Officer is always available to help and advise in situations of emergency.

When required out of normal office hours the name and telephone number of the duty officer can be obtained from the Ambulance Station.

In addition to performing statutory duties as required by the Mental Health Act, the Mental Welfare Officers provide a social case work service for patients and their families and work in close co-operation with Hospital doctors, general practitioners and social workers in other fields.

Mental Illness

There was an increase of almost 10 per cent in the number of new cases referred and an increase of 17 per cent in the number of cases placed under community care during the year. This latter figure is likely to increase still further as present policy is for patients to be treated within the Community whenever possible and when admission to Hospital becomes necessary for their stay to be for as short a period as possible.

The number of patients admitted informally to hospital via the Mental Welfare Service once again showed an increase over the previous year whilst the number of compulsory admissions remained approximately the same. Again, there was an increase of 25% in the number of patients referred to Out-Patient Clinics by the Mental Welfare Officers.

Unfortunately, little progress has been made towards the building of a Home for the elderly mentally infirm. Such a hostel would greatly relieve the pressure on hospital beds in cases where old people are incapable of living

alone, or have no relatives able or willing to care for them, and do not require medical or nursing care. In 1964, five such elderly infirm people were admitted to the County Council's Home at Kempston, but because of a long waiting list for admission to this Home, it is unlikely that the County Council will be in a position to offer additional places for Luton residents.

Of 56 patients referred to the service aged 71 and over it was necessary to admit 24 to hospital, 14 informally and 10 for observation.

Mentally Handicapped

Thirty-six new cases were referred during the year. Most of these were children referred by the School Medical Officers following examination under Section 57 of the Education Act. Twenty cases previously known were referred for various kinds of help. Fourteen patients (10 males and 4 females) were admitted to hospital informally for long term care and one male was admitted for observation (Section 29). Six children were admitted to Bromham Hospital for short term care for periods of two or three weeks, this frequently being the only respite which parents get from caring for their sub-normal child. Forty-two cases of mental handicaps were placed in the community care of the Mental Welfare Officers.

The Adult Training Workshop is now being built and is expected to be ready for occupation in the Autumn of 1965. The Workshop will provide sheltered employment and occupation for mentally handicapped persons from Luton and South Bedfordshire. It will provide training in various manual skills for those capable of benefitting, and it is hoped that a small number of trainees who are sufficiently stable will acquire a degree of skill that will enable them to be placed in remunerative employment.

It is also hoped to be able to make small weekly payments to trainees but no decision has yet been made as to the scale of such payments, and before this is done it will be necessary to ensure that the amount of remuneration does not interfere with the trainee's National Assistance Benefit.

The County Council's Junior Training Centre at Dunstable will continue to provide for all children under the age of 16 years from Luton and South Bedfordshire. The transfer of 25 trainees who are over the age of 16 years from the Junior Training Centre to the Adult Workshop will mean that all those children now waiting for places at the Junior Training Centre can be admitted.

Table No. 1 gives details of trainees attending Training Centres and of those waiting for places. The figure of six waiting for Junior places refers only to those who are ready for admission now. It does not take into account some thirty children who for various reasons such as incontinence, not yet able to walk, or not being old enough, are not yet ready for admission to a Training Centre. Some children may never be suitable for a Training Centre, yet their parents do not want institutional care, but wish to keep them at home. To meet the need for such children, the Bedfordshire County Council have appointed a special Sub-Committee to consider the provision of special care units. In keeping with the policy of co-operation of health and welfare services of the two local authorities, the County Borough Council is represented on the Special Sub-Committee.

Consideration is also being given to the needs of mentally handicapped persons whose parents or relatives are unable to care for them. It is particularly unfortunate when trainees or those in employment, although not in need of medical or nursing care, have to be admitted to Hospital because of the death of parents. Such persons, without care and supervision, are in danger of exploitation and are often at risk, but if properly supervised, are capable of remaining in the community and of leading useful and satisfying lives. Information is being sought as to the type of accommodation most suited to provide for the requirements of these persons and a site has been earmarked for development of this project.

Other Agencies

The Mental Welfare Officers acknowledge the help which they receive from other social workers in statutory and voluntary services. There is a need for volunteers to sit in with sick people to enable relatives to go shopping or to visit friends from time to time, and the Social Responsibilities Scheme sponsored by the Churches has been able to help in this way on a number of occasions.

The Luton Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continues to provide a weekly club night and an annual holiday for children of its members. Its Officers are always ready to help in many ways, including visiting of parents of subnormal children and extending to them the kind of help and understanding which, perhaps, can only be given by someone who has experienced similar problems.

A new Social Club "Outlook" has just formed in this area. Its function is, "to help those recovering from mental illness and any others who for one reason or another are unable to make social contacts." This club will be affiliated to Neurotics Nomic and should prove of great help to those whose loneliness and limited social life are due to personal difficulties.

Table I

	Under 16			16 years and over			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Attending— Ridgeway Avenue ...	12	11	23	1	15	16	13	26	39
Kirby Road ...	—	—	—	20	—	20	20	—	20
Total Attending ...	12	11	23	21	15	36	33	26	59
Waiting Junior Training	4	2	6	—	—	—	4	2	6
Waiting Adult Workshop	—	—	—	11	9	20	11	9	20
Total Waiting ...	4	2	6	11	9	20	15	11	26
Total Need ...	16	13	29	32	24	56	48	37	85

Table II

MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL SUBNORMALITY—SOURCES OF CASES

Referred by	Mental Illness	Mental Subnormality and Severe Subnormality	Total
Medical Practitioner	179	3	182
Relatives	36	7	43
Hospitals	76	12	88
Police	38	—	38
Patients	6	2	8
Local Authority Departments ...	22	23	45
Probation Officers	3	—	3
Other Sources	41	6	47
Totals	401	53	454

Table III

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—MENTAL ILLNESS

Sex	Age							Total
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 and Over	
Males	7	31	43	42	20	17	17	177
Females	7	40	45	40	36	17	39	224
Totals	14	71	88	82	56	34	56	401

TABLE IV

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL

Sex	Age			Total
	Under 7 years	7-15 years	16 years and upwards	
Males	16	2	16	34
Females	9	1	12	22
Totals	25	3	28	56

Table V
MENTAL DISORDER—SUMMARY OF CASES REFERRED DURING YEAR 1964

Category of Disorder	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 Community Care	Other Action	Total																	
				Admitted to Guardianship	For Observation (S 29)		For Observation (S 25)		For Treatment (S 26)				Informally																
					M	F	M	F	M					F	M					F	M	F	M	F					
Mental Illness ...	68	108	98 125	—	25	21	—	—	—	2	3	53	44	21	53	74	127	180	264	—	—	27	40	27	40	105 87 (31) (22)	133 127	260	
Psychopathy ...	—	—	2 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Subnormality ...	13	2	6 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	23	18	3	1	37	23	1	—	—	—	—	100	87	105 87 (31) (22)	128 127	255
Severe Subnormality	3	2	12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ...	84	112	118 143	—	25	21	—	64	48	46	71	77	128	219	287	4	—	219	287	4	—	1	—	128	127	133 127	260	260	

TABLE VI

SUBNORMALS AND SEVERELY SUBNORMALS AGED 16 +
EMPLOYED AT 31.12.64

Males			Females			Total		
Under C.C	Work-ing	% Work-ing	Under C.C	Work-ing	% Work-ing	Under C.C	Work-ing	% Work-ing
69	31	44.92	60	22	36.6	129	53	41.08

TABLE VII

SUBNORMALS AND SEVERELY SUBNORMALS ON WAITING LIST FOR
HOSPITAL CARE AT 31.12.64

	1-7		8-15		16+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
LUTON	3	—	—	—	1	1	4	1

**WELFARE
SERVICES**

WELFARE SERVICES

In order to achieve a closer co-ordination with other sections of the Department, the Welfare Services Section, hitherto accommodated at 38 Waller Street, was transferred to the Health Department headquarters at Guildford Street in December. The establishment of the Welfare Services Section provides for a Borough Welfare Officer, one Senior Welfare Officer, five Welfare Officer/Social Workers, one Welfare Assistant, two Home Teachers for the Blind and a Craft Instructor. The Welfare Assistant is at present in his second year of training for the Certificate in Social Work.

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."

In September Westlea, the new Old People's Home in High Street, Leagrave was ready to receive residents. It provides accommodation for 40 persons and is in addition to Rookwood (39 beds) and The Mount (25 beds) which were transferred to the Council under the Luton Order. The total accommodation (104 beds) falls far short of that required of a town the size of Luton and the arrangement of admitting Luton residents to County Council Homes was continued. At the end of the year there were 135 persons resident in the County Council Homes.

Several outings were arranged for the residents during the year and Whist Drives were held at The Mount.

At 31st December 1964, 232 Luton residents were in the following Homes:

Homes	Male	Female	Total
Westlea, Luton	13	21	34
The Mount, Luton	10	15	25
Rookwood, Luton	14	24	38
The Chilterns, Dunstable	7	12	19
Caddington Hall	—	23	23
Parkside, Kempston	—	4	4
The Cedars, Ampthill	1	13	14
Waverley House, Bedford	—	6	6
Russell House, Bedford	—	1	1
The Limes, Biggleswade	8	13	21
Pirton Hall, Shillington	1	4	5
St. Margaret's, Streatley	24	—	24
Other Homes	7	11	18
Totals	85	147	232

During the year 85 people were admitted to residential accommodation. The following table shows age groups and living conditions prior to admission.

Age	Living Alone		With Relatives		In Hospital		In Lodgings		Transfers		Private Home		Has Lodgers		With Friends		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
—64	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
65-69	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
70-74	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
75-79	—	6	2	2	—	6	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	21
80-84	2	7	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	19
85-89	1	5	—	5	3	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	20
90-94	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	4	26	5	13	5	10	4	1	3	6	1	4	—	1	1	1	85

At the end of the year 42 people remained on the waiting list for permanent admission to a suitable home, in circumstances and age groups as shown in the table below.

Age	Living Alone		Boarders		Hospital		Private Home		Relatives		Council Home		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-69	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
70-74	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	7
75-79	2	3	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	—	14
80-84	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	2	13
85-89	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6
90-94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Totals	3	11	—	1	—	8	—	3	3	11	—	2	42

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

(a) General Classes

During the year 70 patients were added to the register of handicapped persons and 9 cases removed; at the end of the year there remained 311 persons on the register, an increase of 61 as compared with the previous year.

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

Code		Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	21 (1F-2V)	5	26
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism ...	18	55 (1H/L-1V-1Z -QT)	73
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	7 (1V)	15	22
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary, heart, circula- tory and respiratory systems	25	7	32
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine	14	8	22
V	Organic nervous diseases, epil- epsy, poliomyelitis, dissemina- ted sclerosis	62 (1V-1UW)	55 (1F-1H/L)	117
U/W	Neuroses Phychoses other than V above	2	1	3
X	Tuberculosis respiratory ...	10	0	10
Y	Non-respiratory	0	2	2
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified	1	3	4
Totals ...		160	151	311

(Figures in brackets denote multiple disabilities as stated)

AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
5-16	6	3	9
16-25	7	10	17
25-35	13	12	25
35-45	19	18	37
45-55	36	27	63
55-65	49	29	78
65 and over	30	52	82
Totals ...	160	151	311

Handicapped persons are referred from many sources. Enquiries are made by disabled persons themselves, by relatives and neighbours and a few by hospitals and general medical practitioners. Another source is the organisation founded to help sufferers from a particular handicap.

NEW REGISTRATIONS 1964—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Amputations	4	4	8
Angina	1	—	1
Arthritis	2	23	25
Bone Tumour Knee	—	1	1
Bronchiectosis	—	1	1
Brain Tumour	1	—	1
Cerebral Thrombosis	1	—	1
Coronary Thrombosis	2	—	2
Crushed Arm	1	—	1
Epileptic	—	2	2
Hemiplegia	3	5	8
Motor Neurosis	1	—	1
Multiple Sclerosis	2	2	4
Nervous Disorder Unspecified	1	—	1
Osteo Myelitis	2	—	2
Parkinsons	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
Schillders Disease	1	—	1
Spastic	2	2	4
Spinal Tumour	1	1	2
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	—	1
War Injury	1	—	1
Totals ...	29	41	70

The demand for various gadgets and other aids continued and during the year 42 aids were issued on loan to handicapped persons; 4 adaptations to premises were completed. At the end of the year there were a total of aids on loan to the handicapped.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Employment Conditions	Total
Working or looking for Work ...	66
Working at LUDUN ...	19
Capable of Home Work or Occupational Therapy ...	44
Not capable or available for any form of Employment ...	182
	311

For the severely handicapped, unable to work or get about, life is entirely confined within four walls and the need for a holiday break both for them and their relatives has become more and more apparent and during the year 16 severely handicapped persons together with their families or parents were given holidays.

Living Conditions	Total
Living with family	251
Living alone	45
In lodgings	4
Hospital/Residential care	11
	311

WELFARE HANDICAPPED CLUB, ST. LUKE'S HALL, LEAGRAVE

A club for the handicapped was started in March 1964. The aim of the club was to provide an opportunity for handicapped people to meet socially and at the same time to take part in some useful activity. Most of the people for whom the club was being provided had not previously been covered by any of the local voluntary societies, and none were considered fit for normal employment.

At the first meeting of the club 15 persons attended, but since that time the membership has increased and at the end of the year there was an active group of 40 people.

The club meets on one afternoon each week, and members of local Churches provide voluntary assistance with transport and refreshments. The age of members ranges from 15 to 74 years, and they suffer from a variety of disabilities including multiple sclerosis, amputations, congenital defects, mental subnormality, etc.

A number of activities have been covered since the club commenced, ranging from packing cocktail sticks and fancy goods to trimming rubber and plastic. The proceeds from this work helps to provide various social functions for members, in addition to the film shows and concerts provided from time to time by voluntary organisations.

The club is functioning most satisfactorily, and it is hoped will provide a nucleus of members for a larger unit for the handicapped which will be opened in 1965.

(b) Deaf and Dumb

The St. Albans Diocesan Association for the Deaf act as agents for the Council in providing Welfare Services for this class of handicapped person.

The Association employ their own Welfare Officer for this purpose, but it will be remembered that Miss J. C. Ewing, the Welfare Officer for the Luton area was killed in tragic circumstances in January when involved in a road accident.

The Alban Neve Centre for the Deaf in Old Bedford Road, Luton provides social and recreational facilities for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and in the Chapel of St. Marks attached to the Centre, regular weekly services are held.

It is pleasing to record that at the end of the year, all deaf of employable age in the Borough were in employment.

		under 16	16-64	65 and over	Total
Deaf with speech	M	1	13	2	16
	F	—	16	5	21
Deaf without speech	M	3	17	4	24
	F	2	14	1	17
Hard of Hearing	M	13	6	—	19
	F	9	3	—	12
Totals ...		28	69	12	109

BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

(a) Blind Persons

Although there were many changes during the year there was an overall increase of sixteen blind persons on the register at the end of the year, the register comprising 101 persons of each sex (Table 1).

The number of new registrations totalled twenty-six and once again the majority occurred in persons over the age of 30 years:—

Under 30 years	...	...	...	...	6
Between 30-60 years	...	...	...	...	2
Over 60 years	...	...	...	...	18

Of the thirty-eight persons in employment, twenty-nine were employed under normal conditions, seven were in Special Workshops and two under Home Workers Schemes. Twenty-four of the persons were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.

The Workshops for the Blind at Leicester Road were transferred from the County Council to the new County Borough under the Luton order of 1963 but remained leased to the Incorporated Association for the General Welfare of the Blind. Seven Luton residents are employed there in the manufacturing of soap and brushes and their wages are subsidised by the Local Authority and the Ministry of Labour.

The occupations followed by those blind persons in employment is set out in Table 11.

(b) Partially Sighted Persons

There were seventeen new registrations to the register of Partially Sighted Persons and at the end of the year the number on the register totalled 67 (Table VI). Twelve of the persons are in ordinary employment and these are registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.

The Bluestones Social Club for the Blind continued to meet weekly at Alban Neve Centre for the Deaf and the South Beds. Society for the Blind continued to play its part in the voluntary sphere of Blind Welfare.

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

Occupation	Number
Professional Technical and Managerial	2
Typists and Telephone Operators	3
Street Vendors	1
Machine Tool Operators	2
Fitters and Assemblers	6
Viewers, Inspectors, Testers	5
Packers, Storekeepers	8
Knitters, Weavers	1
Chair seaters	1
Piano Tuners	2
Labourers	3
Canteen Workers	2
Miscellaneous Workers	2
Total	38

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 Sub-normal	3	3	6
Physically Defective	5	2	7
Deaf without speech	—	1	1
Deaf with speech	2	2	4
Hard of hearing	9	5	14
Mentally ill and Hard of Hearing	—	1	1
Mentally Sub-normal and Physically Defective	2	—	2
Mentally Sub-normal and Hard of Hearing	1	—	1
Physically Defective and Hard of Hearing	—	1	1
Mentally Sub-normal Physically Defective and Deaf with Speech	1	—	1
Totals	23	15	38

TABLE VI PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	—	—	—
5-15	4	3	7
16-20	1	—	1
21-49	8	3	11
50-64	1	4	5
65 and over	14	29	43
Totals	28	39	67

**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

As a result of the extension granted to the Local Authority with County Borough status, the new area is 10,695 acres and the estimated population 147,770. The surface is undulating, the town having been built substantially in a valley in the Chiltern Hills, usually described as the "Lee Gap". The surface level varies from some 330 feet above sea level to a little more than 600 feet above sea level.

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

Meteorology.—The Borough Engineer as the Corporation's Meteorological Officer has supplied the following information which was recorded at the weather station sited at the Airport:—

Sunshine.—1,402·9 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 5th May, 1964, when 13·6 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 19·68 inches, the wettest day being 7th December, 1964, when 2·3 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 86 °F., recorded on 26th August, 1964, and the minimum temperature was 14 °F., recorded on 29th December, 1964.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was Westerly.

WATER SUPPLY

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

	<i>Million Gallons</i>	
	<i>1963*</i>	<i>1964</i>
1. Total consumption—County Borough of Luton	2,670	3,035
2. Unmetered consumption—County Borough of Luton 	1,825	2,092
3. Metered consumption—County Borough of Luton 	845	943
4. Average Chlorination Rate 	0·25 p.p.m.	0·25 p.p.m.

* *N.B.* 1963 figures for Borough of Luton as then existing. 1964 figures are for extended County Borough of Luton.

Based upon Registrar General's population for County Borough of Luton of 147,770 at mid-1964. The above figures represent an average daily

consumption per capita as under (1963 figures for Borough of Luton in parentheses):—

					<i>gallons per head per day</i>
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes	...	...	...	...	38.68 (36.66)
Metered trade purposes	...	...	...	...	17.43 (16.97)
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>56.11 (53.63)</u>

The Statutory Area of the Luton Water Company comprises the County Borough of Luton, the Borough of Dunstable, the southern part of the Luton Rural District, and the northern part of Hemel Hempstead Rural District. The Statutory Area is approximately $73\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent, with an estimated population of 201,800 as at Mid-1964.

Additionally two small bulk supplies are afforded by the Company—Mid Beds. Water Board (Streatley and Barton) 48,000 gallons per day and Lee Valley Water Company (Putteridgebury) 1,600 gallons per day.

For all purposes in the whole of its Statutory Area the Company's average output was 11.52 million gallons per day.

Resources and Future Development

The increasing demand for water resulting from the continuing development of the area has now caught up with availability of water from local resources. The Luton Water Company therefore became a constituent member of the River Great Ouse Water Authority. Constructional work has proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year on the very large Scheme to abstract water from the River Great Ouse, and it is anticipated that water will be available from this source in the Spring of 1966. Because of the relatively low rainfall of the past three years, the 1965 demand may be difficult to meet and to help in this direction arrangements have been made to take temporary supplies from two private abstractors in the area.

During the year the Water Company commenced laying its own mains to bring water into the area for the Great Ouse Water Authority's terminal service reservoir at Sundon, and by the end of 1964 approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of 42" diameter main was laid.

Distribution

During 1964 some 3.85 miles of distribution mains have been laid within the County Borough as follows:—

Old Bedford Road	Warren Road	Pond Close
Lewsey Farm Estate	Dunstable Road	Beechwood Road
Birdsfoot Lane	The Close	Fermor Crescent
Kynance Close	Hitchin Road	Lonsdale Close
Easingwold Gardens	Porlock Drive	Swasedale Road
Dallow Road	Polzeath Close	Pembroke Avenue
Hockwell Ring	Russell Rise	Lamorna Close
Truro Gardens	Spinney Close	Hill Rise
Riddy Lane	Leagrave High Street	Sandgate 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 analyses 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 15th December, 1964:—

No. 13/247	Crescent Road, Chalk, Unchlorinated (chemical).
No. 1/247	Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Unchlorinated (bacteriological).
No. 2/247	Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Chlorinated (bacteriological).
No. 14/247	Runley Wood, Chalk, Unchlorinated (chemical).
No. 15/247	Runley Wood, Greensand Filtrate (chemical).
No. 3/247	Runley Wood to Supply, Chlorinated (bacteriological).
No. 4/247	Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 1 (bacteriological).
No. 5/247	Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 2 (bacteriological).

Chemical Analysis

	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>		
	<i>No. 13/247</i>	<i>No. 14/247</i>	<i>No. 15/247</i>
Free Ammonia	0.0096	0.0720	0.0002
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0010	0.0016	0.0006
Oxygen consumed in 4 hours at 80 °F.	0.006	0.016	0.014
Nitrites (p.p.m.) N. ...	Nil	0.002	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0.988	0.494	0.041
Chlorine	2.6	2.0	1.7
Hardness, Total	32.0	47.6	25.2
Hardness, Permanent ...	9.8	16.2	5.9
Total Solids	46.2	68.4	25.5
pH Value	7.0	6.8	6.9
Sulphate as SO ₄	3.1	20.9	3.8
Iron as Fe (p.p.m.)	Nil	1.18	Nil
Fluorine (p.p.m.)	0.15	0.08	0.15

Samples Nos. 13/247 and 15/247 were clear and free from smell. No. 14/247 showed a white opalescence and was odourless.

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

Bacteriological Examination

	<i>No. 1</i>	<i>No. 2</i>	<i>No. 3</i>	<i>No. 4</i>	<i>No. 5</i>
Bacillus Coli per 100 mls. ...	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37 °C. ...	0	0	0	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22 °C....	0	0	0	0	0

Opinion

These results represent waters in a satisfactory condition and suitable for all dietetic purposes.

Fluoride in Water Supplies

No further progress was made during the year on the Council's request to the County Council to prepare a scheme for the fluoridation of the water supply.

Routine Sampling

No. of samples of treated water going into supply submitted by Local Authority for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service for free chlorine and Bacillus Coli ...	251
--	-----

Number of samples of water obtained from:—

Crescent Road Pumping Station	...	...	62
Runley Wood Pumping Station ...	...	...	80
Friars Wash Supply	...	...	43
Laportes	...	...	66
		—	251

Classified results of the above samples:—

Class 1—Excellent	...	...	...	...	...	250
Class 2—Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	—
Class 3—Suspicious	...	...	...	...	...	—
Class 4—Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1

The systematic sampling of the various sources at the Luton Water Company's stations as well as the supplementary supply obtained from Messrs. Laportes Ltd., was maintained throughout the year. Apart from one unsatisfactory sample all results were classified as excellent. Sporadic trouble with the discolouration of water was experienced and where this occurred systematic flushing of the mains to remove the trouble was carried out. Three complaints were received of the deposition of copper oxide in the water at three houses at which new copper service pipes had been laid. The situation was kept under observation and five samples of water were submitted to the Public Analyst. The quantity of copper in solution remained well within the

acceptable safety limit. The Copper Development Association was consulted and a technical officer visited one of the complainants to reassure him.

The extension of the Borough boundary brought a private well serving farm cottages within the area. Five samples were procured and all were satisfactory.

A total of nine samples was submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical and bacteriological examination.

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.

The Works at Chalton was commissioned in August. It now deals with approximately 25% of the Borough sewage pollution load. It discharges into the water shed of the Great Ouse. The treatment consists of two-stage filtration following sedimentation and the final effluent is run over a grass plot to effect further improvement. As at East Hyde a high quality effluent is necessary because of the low dilution available.

CESSPOOLS

A new 800 gallon capacity mechanical cesspool exhauster was put into operation in 1964 and worked daily throughout the year. Its main task is to empty as required on a regular basis 40 domestic cesspools within the Borough and various commercial catchpits for which additional charges are made.

Three cesspools were abolished during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

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

“During the year the refuse collection service was extended to take in the new Added Areas associated with the attainment of County Borough Status. A weekly refuse collection service was provided normally throughout the County Borough.

“The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year 1964 the weight of all refuse dealt with at the Tip was 87,591 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 twice weekly and the number of fittings so serviced is 125.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	1,471*
Primary Inspections:—						<i>No. of visits</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS						
Dwelling houses on complaint	...	...	...	...	...	1,714
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	...	...	...	...	...	91
Own observation	...	...	...	...	...	40
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	177
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	199
Notifiable infectious disease disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	7
Vermin, insects and other pests	...	...	...	...	...	258
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	662
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	1
Noise abatement	...	...	...	...	...	55
HOUSING ACTS						
Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	25
Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	162
Certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	12
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	15
Housing application visits	...	...	...	...	...	60
Houses let in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	412
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	49
FOOD PREMISES						
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	31
Canteens and mobile canteens	...	...	...	...	...	207
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	728
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	129
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	103
Old people's homes	...	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	272
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	54
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	...	1,244
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	104
Market	...	...	...	...	...	81
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	135
Food storage premises	...	...	...	...	...	213
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	340
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	814
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	222
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	144
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	99
Visits to obtain water samples	...	...	...	...	...	389
Visits to obtain utensil swabs	...	...	...	...	...	15
Visits re food complaints	...	...	...	...	...	156

* This figure does not include 891 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

	No. of visits
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	
Contraventions investigated	118
Visits to above	130
Recorded smoke observations	5
Chimney observations	27
Boiler-house inspections	36
Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus	478
Smoke control surveys—Commercial	6
" " " —Domestic	806
" " " —Industrial	6
Special surveys	10
FACTORIES	
Mechanical power	48
Non-mechanical power	10
Building sites, electrical sub-stations, etc.	55
MISCELLANEOUS	
Caravans, etc.	70
Caravan sites	210
Cowsheds, piggeries and stables	38
Farms	10
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs premises	12
Kennels	2
Offices	33
Offensive trades	14
Pet animals premises	12
Pleasure fairs and circuses	10
Premises licensed for public entertainment	5
Prevention of damage by pests	35
Public conveniences	45
Schools	156
Shops	89
Lectures	43
Interviews and appointments	1,561
Miscellaneous visits	1,775
Visits with no access	1,162
Revisits to premises which are the subject of Public Health Act Notices	4,825
" " " under Housing Acts	884
" " various food premises	1,161
" " premises under Clean Air Act	33
" " " " Factories Act	49
" " miscellaneous premises	366
TOTAL	23,759

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

DRAINAGE

Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Exposed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Inspection chambers inserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" " repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
New inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Gullies renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
W.Cs. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
W.Cs. reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Private drains unstopped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Combined drains unstopped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Guttering repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Rain water pipes and sink waste pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sink waste pipes repaired, renewed or trapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Cesspools replaced by main drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Animals kept prejudicial to health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brickwork or pointings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" pots renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Disinfections carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disinfestations carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Filthy premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireplaces and stoves repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Flashing and filleting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flooring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Passages paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rendering repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Roofs made watertight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Skirting boards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wall plaster renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Water supply reinstated or made sufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111

HOUSING ACT

Rent books made to comply with Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

TOTAL 1,871

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1963 ...	11	11
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24	27	27
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	42	38
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	10	8
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	64	54
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17	28	28
	185	168
No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1964	17	

Work carried out by the Corporation

In six 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, Sections 39 and 45. Four houses, at a cost of	30	10	1
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17. Three houses, at a cost of	12	2	3
Total	£42	12	4

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 22 houses were carried out by the Corporation under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, costs amounting to £52 4s. 7d. being recovered from the various Owners.

Proceedings were instituted because of failure to comply with Sections 39 and 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of three premises. In each instance the prosecutions were successful and fines totalling £15 and costs of £5 5s. 0d. were imposed. Subsequently the outstanding works were carried out by the Owners.

Complaints referred to other Departments

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

Housing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Borough Engineer's Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Luton Water Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Luton Rural District Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the beginning of the year, 15 site licences authorising the accommodation of 114 vans were in force. In the autumn the long awaited Municipal Site came into operation and tenancies were offered to selected occupiers. There are 54 standings on the site, each with a separate w.c. and shed and when the remaining facilities, viz: baths, laundry and street lighting are completed, it will provide accommodation of a high standard. The provision of this site has enabled some of the less satisfactory licensed sites to be closed down and at the end of the year only 10 licensed sites housing 99 vans remained.

The Municipal Site was not large enough to take all the unsatisfactorily housed vans in the town. It is however capable of extension should this prove necessary. In the meantime the Wigmore Lane area continues to present problems. Some of the better vans were taken onto the Corporation site and this has eased some of the congestion. A running-down clause is being strictly enforced and regular supervision maintained.

A total of 280 visits and 149 revisits was paid to caravans and caravan sites during the year.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	40
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Articles disinfected by steam	...	...	...	...	...	45
Articles disinfected by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	121
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	20
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	147

Nine hundred and fifty-five library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned to the Public Library.

One aircraft was disinfected and an International Clearance Certificate issued.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	...	...	...	150
Articles disinfested by steam	...	...	...	277
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	17
Wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	46

Although the number of premises disinfested for bugs (19) increased as compared with 1963(2), other types of infestations treated fell. Forty-six wasps nests were destroyed and 24 treatments for earwigs and 23 for ants were carried out.

On 10 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.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

A systematic treatment of the sewers for rat infestations was carried out from March to May. Rather more than one-third of the manholes were baited with Warfarin in stockinette packages. Of the 1,447 chambers treated complete takes were found in 279 and partial takes in 346.

The number of infestations at private houses and business premises increased compared with the previous year. The only major infestation in the County Borough is at the Airport Tip and regular attention was paid to this site so that at no time did the rat population become unduly large. Both rat and mice infestations were treated by anti-blood coagulant rodenticide which again gave highly satisfactory results.

An analysis of the work is detailed below:—

		Com- plaints received	No. of premises involved	Treatment com- pleted	Treatment in progress
Private Dwellings	{ Rats Mice	534 153	614 169	595 166	58 13
Business Premises	{ Rats Mice	115 89	107 100	99 96	9 9
Totals	{ Rats Mice	649 242	721 269	694 262	67 22

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 6,575 visits. Thirty-eight visits were also made to infestations by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information:—

During the season of 1964, the following numbers attended:—

	<i>Waller Street Baths</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Swimmers	86,664	74,660
Spectators	3,962	6,080
Clubs	22,222	—
Schools	58,751	16,232
Instruction (Class and Private)	13,575	—
Total Swimmers and Spectators	185,174	96,972
Slipper Baths	49,767	—
Total Attendances	234,941	—

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.

Two hundred and ten 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 enabled 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 was 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 (now the County Borough Council) that the sanitary accommodation was adequate and had been satisfactorily maintained during the year. A total of seven inspections was made.

During the visits of the pleasure fair to the Borough, supervision of the sanitary arrangements and the food stalls was maintained. All stalls from which food is sold are provided with adequate washing facilities, including soap, towels and nail brushes. Inspections of the food stalls were made on each of the twelve visits made by the Public Health Inspector.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The five sets of instruments for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations have continued in operation and the results are shown on pages 83 and 84. Building operations at the Town Hall rendered this site untenable and the instruments situated there were moved to a site in Buxton Road to monitor a Smoke Control Area. A feature of the daily volumetric records was reflected in the longer than usual period of low readings obtained from May to September resulting from the fine warm summer.

Firegrate conversions in the Luton (No. 1) Smoke Control Area were virtually complete by the year end but it was necessary to serve 29 further notices under Section 12(2). Two hundred and ninety-nine claims were made for firegrate alterations in private houses and 93 in respect of Corporation owned houses. Included in this figure is one case where 100% grant was requested and paid. Permission was sought to carry out work in default at 8 premises but this action was not found to be necessary. In the few cases where offences against the Orders have been detected advice has been given and it has not been found necessary to take formal proceedings.

In August a National Coal Board Domestic Coal Concentration Depot was opened on the site of Limbury Sidings, Leagrave Road. All domestic solid fuels with the exception of Gas Board fuels are handled at the depot which is fully mechanised. This has speeded up the distribution of fuel considerably and removed delivery delays which were often in the past attributed to fuel shortages. Supplies of smokeless fuels have also increased considerably and with an improved outlook for the future the Council made the No. 3 Smoke Control Order in September, modified from the original proposals in the light of fuel availability and probable conversion costs. The Minister's confirmation was still awaited at the year end. The Area chosen comprises the Corporation owned Farley Hill Estate and Stockwood Park and will, in conjunction with the Nos. 1 and 2 Areas, provide a smokeless wedge from the south west county boundary to the town centre in the path of the prevailing wind. A continuing pattern of change throughout the town from the traditional open coal fire to smokeless forms of heating has been discerned, a feature of which is the popularity of the gas room heater.

During the year advice to industrialists has continued and close collaboration has been maintained with H.M. Alkali Inspector over matters falling in his province. Industrial boiler plant was generally operated to comply with the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. The elimination in December of steam locomotives from the Railways passing through the town marks another milestone towards clean air. Contraventions of the Clean Air Act were noted in 57 cases. Eight intimations and warnings were given in connection with offences under Section 3 and forty-nine infringements were found constituting smoke nuisances under Section 16. Appropriate action resulted in the abatement of these nuisances. The most frequent cause of complaint under Section 16 was of bonfires causing nuisances to neighbours.

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

Number of contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	118
Number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	193

Number of visits to boiler houses	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of boilers fully surveyed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of smoke observations made and recorded	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of chimney observations	...	...	...	...	...	27
Number of visits to premises in Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	818
Number of visits re special surveys	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	49
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations	...	...	...	...	...	478
Number of lectures given	...	...	...	...	...	7

Two applications for prior approval and seven notifications of intention to instal new furnaces were received during the year.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The following Recording Stations are operated by the Council in co-operation with the Warren Spring Laboratory, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, as part of the national survey in which 147 towns and 28 London Boroughs are taking part. The results of the survey are circulated to 33 countries.

SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

1964

Month	Town* Hall	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January	193	267	149	144	230
February	146	200	120	108	158
March	76	115	50	107	101
April	49	82	36	40	63
May	20	27	15	24	26
June	23	29	17	25	29
July	18	18	13	20	22
August	24	31	16	25	32
September	36	44	29	33	41
October	133	162	96	86	146
November	92	122	72	70	106
December	173	196	116	117	183

* As from 22nd October, 1964, transferred to Buxton Road.

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

1964

Month	Town* Hall	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	258	226	227	205	308
February ...	235	214	176	128	252
March ...	124	164	142	83	247
April ...	139	93	93	127	127
May ...	78	47	54	52	75
June ...	59	58	57	41	78
July ...	52	53	57	51	71
August ...	57	42	58	50	74
September ...	76	59	61	48	79
October ...	58	64	48	49	82
November ...	132	109	117	109	144
December ...	208	187	159	184	217

* As from 22nd October, 1964, transferred to Buxton Road.

The standard deposit gauges at the Town Hall, Beech Hill and High School and the lead peroxide gauges at the Town Hall, High School and Connaught Road continued in operation to monitor local emissions.

DEPOSITED MATTER

(tons per square mile per month)

1964

Month	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
January ...	13.94	14.52	11.03
February ...	17.54	18.59	8.50
March ...	24.81	18.88	18.66
April ...	18.00	21.50	13.28
May ...	40.51	28.61	11.51
June ...	26.91	No reading	No reading
July ...	5.15	8.68	14.68
August ...	12.17	17.10	10.53
September ...	9.88	23.95	10.21
October ...	No reading	No reading	No reading
November ...	25.40	31.39	12.72
December ...	25.00	15.96	11.46

SULPHUR COMPOUNDS BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

1964

Month	Town Hall	Luton High School	Connaught Road
January	2.68	1.77	2.33
February	0.74	0.40	0.64
March	1.82	2.87	2.61
April	1.53	0.93	1.99
May	1.07	0.63	1.58
June	0.61	0.52	1.45
July	0.60	0.50	1.41
August	0.35	0.62	0.59
September	0.81	1.29	0.50
October	1.35	1.47	2.12
November	1.56	1.35	1.98
December	1.70	1.30	1.74

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This measure has proved to be a useful instrument in controlling undue noise and vibration. Fifty-five complaints were made to the Department, this figure being twice the previous year's level. A total of 92 visits were paid to investigate them including a number during the late evening.

The noise level indicator continued to prove its usefulness and its findings were usually accepted by factory and other proprietors without quibble. Co-operation was generally readily forthcoming and it was only necessary to serve 17 Notices. All of these were satisfactorily complied with.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This long awaited Act came into operation on 1st May, 1964, though certain provisions did not become effective until a later date. All premises to which it applies are required to register with the Local Authority and by the 31st December, 1,223 forms had been received. The Public Health Inspectors are taking every opportunity to induce the occupiers concerned to send in the appropriate form. The Act enforces for the first time the provision of amenities in offices on a similar pattern to those required in factories. At the same time opportunity has been taken to modernise the requirements affecting shops. The Act also lays down a strict safety code including the provision of adequate fire precautions. Provision is also made for the notification and investigation of accidents.

In view of this and other extensive commitments the Council resolved to increase the establishment of Public Health Inspectors by three. Unfortunately the national shortage of these officers is such that despite repeated advertising it was only possible to make one appointment into a previously existing vacancy by the appointment in December of a newly qualified member of the staff.

Inspections could therefore only be carried out in a sporadic way as opportunity occurred, and at the end of the year 191 visits had been paid to premises under the Act and 33 premises had received a general inspection.

Class of Workplace	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	356	4	4,045
Retail Shops	654	28	4,502
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	73	1	697
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens ...	132	Nil	988
Fuel storage depots	7	Nil	33

The provisions of the Act relating to the notification of accidents only came into operation on 1st August, 1964. Three notifications were received and each was investigated. In each case the accident was non-fatal.

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 7 licensed pet shops in the Borough compared with 6 in 1963. Thirteen visits were paid to these premises to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

This Act came into operation on 1st January, 1964. Its purpose is to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for dogs and cats. Provision is made to ensure that suitable accommodation, food, drink and bedding material is provided and that the animals are exercised at suitable intervals. The measure also requires precautions to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease and for the protection of the animals in case of fire.

Prior to issuing any licences the Council framed a set of conditions to be observed. There are two kennels licensed in the County Borough accommodating 66 dogs. Five visits have been paid during the year and both premises have been satisfactorily maintained.

LICENSING OF WASTE FOOD PLANTS

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Regulations, 1957, place upon Local Authorities the responsibility of inspecting and licensing waste food boiler plant, the object being to prevent the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease by means of unboiled swill. There are two premises with licensed plant and these were operated satisfactorily throughout the year. Eighteen visits of inspection and supervision were paid.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

The administration of this Act became the responsibility of this Department with the attainment on 1st April of County Borough status. Its purpose is the quality control of fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs by procuring samples for examination by the authorised Agricultural Analyst. Eleven samples were obtained and of these eight were satisfactory. As regards the three unsatisfactory samples, representations were made in the case of one sample of fish manure and one sample of bone meal to the manufacturers, and details of a sample of chemical fertiliser were forwarded to the Local Authority in whose area the manufacturers operated.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered offensive trades in the County Borough, a fellmonger and a gut scraper. The fellmonger has continued to operate satisfactorily and without giving cause for complaint.

Unfortunately the operation of the gut scraping premises at the Municipal Abattoir gave rise to numerous complaints of noxious smells. A firm specialising in deodorisation was employed and as well as treating the effluent from the Works, aerial treatment was also maintained. Despite these measures complaints were still received from time to time and eventually the management decided to instal new machinery as well as a system of air conditioning. It is hoped that this will be in operation early in 1965.

A total of 34 visits was made.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
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	24	14	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	732	85	19	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	50	75	12	Nil
Total	806	174	31	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	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
(1)	(2)	(3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	6	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	28	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	10	7	—	—	—
Total	23	37	—	4	—

At the 31st December, 1964, there were 732 factories (mechanical power) and 24 factories (non-mechanical power) on the Register. These figures include 146 hat manufacturers and 49 allied trades. It is noteworthy that in 1947 there were 255 hat manufacturers 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 ...	1,342	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	136	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,488	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,520	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	17	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	13	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work ...	201	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,751	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 109

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,550

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

February Returns: 13 lists were forwarded to 13 other Local Authorities in respect of 247 workers.

11 lists were received from 10 other Local Authorities in respect of 68 workers and 1 contractor.

August Returns: 16 lists were forwarded to 13 other Local Authorities in respect of 193 workers.

11 lists were received from 11 other Local Authorities in respect of 53 workers and 1 contractor.

HOUSING

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

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	414
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation	...			128
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	...	...	...	217
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	...			46
Number of houses demolished or closed by negotiation with Owners				3
				841
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	...	...	...	24
Total	...	...	...	817

During 1964, nine dwellings and one part of a building were represented to the Health and Welfare Committee as individually unfit. Nine Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made. One offer to carry out works to render a house fit was accepted.

Two Compulsory Purchase Orders containing 37 unfit houses were the subject of a Public Inquiry in January and confirmed in June, and two further Orders, one a Compulsory Purchase Order and one a Clearance Area, comprising 17 unfit houses against which there were no appeals, were also confirmed. A total of 64 houses in 12 Clearance Areas was represented to the Health and Welfare Committee during the year. Six Clearance Areas comprising 64 unfit houses which were represented to the Health and Welfare Committee towards the end of 1963, came before the Joint Committee in September, 1964, when it was decided that one of these Areas, consisting of 19 unfit houses should be dealt with as a Clearance Area, and the remainder as a Compulsory Purchase Order.

Forty-one houses were demolished during the year, 25 in Clearance Areas, 9 following formal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, 3 on land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957, and 4 as a result of informal action. In addition 11 houses were closed. From these houses a total of 25 families comprising 85 persons were rehoused during the year.

Good progress was made in the clearance of the remaining prefabricated houses. Of the 114 still occupied in January, the occupants from 99 were rehoused and all but 8 of these houses were demolished. This meant that only 15 families remain to be rehoused in 1965.

Three thousand, six hundred and nineteen houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts during the year for which 9,290 inspections were made.

One thousand, four hundred and thirty-five houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Acts, informal action resulting in 1,497 houses being rendered fit or in nuisances being abated. It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in respect of 136 houses. Seventy-nine were repaired by the respective owners and a further 32 by the Local Authority on behalf of or in default of the owners.

The facility afforded whereby intending purchasers of houses in the County Borough are given an indication of the expected "life" of property was again much used by the public. Seven hundred and seventy-one enquiries were made.

Forty-nine houses were inspected in connection with applications for Improvement Grants.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Considerable attention was again paid to the inspection and supervision of these houses. The powers given to Local Authorities under the Housing Act, 1961, extensive though they were, still failed to achieve satisfactory results, consequently the Housing Act 1964 further extended the law to enable Councils, by making Control Orders, to be completely responsible for the running of unsatisfactory houses, including financial management. Given adequate staff for the purpose this power might well provide a complete answer. Unfortunately it is not possible to divert staff to such time-consuming duties. Reference has been made elsewhere to the Council's inability to appoint additional Inspectors; success in this direction would have enabled some progress to be made.

The co-operation previously received from the County Fire Officers was continued by the County Borough Officers from April in advising on the provision of fire escapes and fire fighting appliances, the requirements being included in the notices served.

Four hundred and twelve preliminary inspections and 656 reinspections were paid to houses in multiple occupation during the year. Twenty-seven notices were served requiring compliance with the Council's standards; only three were complied with in all respects. One Management Order was made and preliminaries were taken in respect of several others. Two Direction Orders in respect of overcrowding were made.

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	...	...	...	...	12
(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	...	...	...	...	6
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	5
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	9
(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	2
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1
(9) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	312
No. of premises registered as Dairies	4

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

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	193
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	280
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	95

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, became operative on 1st October, 1964, and the designations now applied to milk are Pasteurised, Sterilised and Untreated. "Untreated" is the new designation for what was Tuberculin Tested Milk. Until recently a small quantity of such milk was sold as farm bottled, but of late the demand for it has disappeared. Virtually the whole of the milk supply for the town is processed and bottled in two Dairy plants, one of which handles 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 21 and a programme of frequent sampling was maintained and the machines subjected to regular inspection. They were found to be kept in satisfactory condition and an improvement in the proportion of samples satisfying the prescribed tests occurred. Only four samples out of a total of 121 taken failed the Methylene Blue test.

A programme of sampling milk from dispensers installed in cafes and snack bars was instituted with somewhat alarming results. Forty-seven out of a total of 80 samples procured failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Reduction test. The cause of these failures has been ascertained beyond doubt to be due to inadequate cleansing routines. Repeatedly failures occurred whilst control samples of the same milk passed the test. Vigorous action was taken to ensure that proper cleansing routines were rigorously applied and towards the end of the year considerable improvement had been secured.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Per-centage Satisfactory	Phosphatase Test		Per-centage Satisfactory	Turbidity Test		Per-centage Satisfactory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised ...	486	416	51	19	89.08	486	0	100.00	7	1	87.50
Sterilised ...	8										
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	79	69	6	4	92.00	79	0	100.00			
Tuberculin Tested ...	7	7	0	—	100.00						

Five hundred and eighty samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and 58 of these failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. (See Table on page 94).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES AND CHURNS

Twenty-one batches consisting of 231 washed milk bottles and 12 batches totalling 72 churn rinsings were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year. One batch of milk bottles was fairly satisfactory and one batch of churn rinsings was reported as unsatisfactory. Further batches proved to be satisfactory.

Two batches, each of 12 soft drink bottles were taken. The first batch was unsatisfactory, but a repeat batch taken after advice had been given was satisfactory.

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

Sale and storage of Ice-Cream	...	...	...	462
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	...	...	78
Fish Frying and Curing	...	...	...	30

A total of 6,646 visits was paid to food premises for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 535 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream	...	120
Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	347
Fish Frying and Curing	...	68

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 234 notices were served for various defects and 176 were complied with.

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

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	345
Greengrocers	79
Confectioners	118
Cooked Meats Shops	3
Off Licence Premises	41
Bakers	33
Fishmongers	17
Butchers	80
Total	<u>716</u>

There was again an increase in mobile shops operating within the Borough and the number so engaged is now in the region of 50. Inspections totalling 106 were carried out on a basis of spot checking.

Twelve tours of inspection of food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair, which visits the town periodically during the year, were made. All these stalls are 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.

During the year three premises were reported to the Health and Welfare Committee for serious contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Two premises were improved in due course but the third proprietor ignored letters and warnings and Court proceedings were instituted. Fines totalling £70 were imposed.

Ninety-three visits were made to Social Clubs, 18 in dealing with applications for Justice's Licences. Fourteen of the applications were in respect of renewals and four referred to new Clubs.

The sampling of milk from dispensing machines is referred to under the section dealing with bacteriological examination of milk on page 93. For successful operation the detailed cleansing and sterilisation instructions issued by the Milk Marketing Board must be scrupulously followed. In many cases

it was found that the person responsible for cleansing had not seen the instructions and following advice given by the Public Health Inspector a more satisfactory state of affairs resulted.

A course for food handlers was 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. Thirty students attended the course; 26 sat the examination of whom eight were successful. Other lectures with the aid of films and film strips were also given to the staffs of various food premises, men's and women's clubs and secondary schools.

During the year, 20 new catering premises were established and 7 closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks was 458, comprised as follows:—

Restaurants	93
Snack Bars	31
School Canteens	45
School Kitchens only	9
Factory Canteens	62
Canteens serving Snacks only	29
Commercial Hotels and Boarding Houses	9
Social Clubs	43
Occasional Catering	27
Public Houses including those serving Snacks	110

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

Number of visits and re-visits made	1,661
Number of interviews held	255
Number of letters sent or arrangements made	134
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	118
Number of lectures given	23
Number of persons attending lectures	461

Work carried out:—

Premises completely redecorated	18
Premises partly redecorated	44
Water heaters installed	6
Walls and ceilings cleansed	16
Wash basins supplied	2
New sinks provided	4
Miscellaneous work	54

144

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 13 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Dinner Plates	...	...	...	...	...	30
Tea Plates	...	...	...	...	...	30
Soup Bowls	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tea Cups	...	...	...	...	...	76
Tumbler	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet Dishes	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total						150

Out of the 150 swabs taken, 85 returned a total bacteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 65, 16 returned a count of between 100–200 colonies, 2 between 200–300, 5 between 300–500, 12 between 500–1,000 and 30 over 1,000. In 2 cases 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

One hundred and twenty 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.

Five samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were classed in Grade 1.

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 20 during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The demand for the slaughtering service provided at the Municipal Abattoir has been well maintained throughout the year. Having regard to the seasonal variations which are inseparable from this trade, the premises has operated at all times near to capacity. As a result the Council resolved to extend the chill room and plans for this were in hand at the close of the year.

A substantial trade for the export of meat to Switzerland has been built up. An application to have the Abattoir approved for Dutch export trade was successful and the Luton undertaking is one of only two Municipal premises so approved in England.

Numerous visits to the Abattoir were made by interested parties including the whole of the Final undergraduate year from the Royal Veterinary College and this has now been established as an annual feature.

The warehouse constructed by the hide and skin processors came into operation during the year and the gut scrapers operated throughout the period.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

A complete meat inspection service is maintained both at the Municipal Abattoir and at the one private slaughterhouse operated in the Borough, for which the maximum charges permitted by the Regulations are made.

Eight hundred and fourteen visits were made to slaughterhouses. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 49,795 compared with 30,534 in 1963.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	6,078	1,071	475	28,611	13,560	49,795
Number inspected	6,078	1,071	475	28,611	13,560	49,795
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	3	4	12	7	26
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,441	379	8	586	768	3,182
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	23.71%	35.67%	2.53%	2.09%	5.72%	6.44%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	32	34
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.03%	—	—	—	0.24%	0.07%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	1	—	—	—	11
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	10	1	—	—	—	11
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The carcasses and offals of 3 goats were also examined.

The incidence of bovine tuberculosis again remained low in keeping with the results observed following the success of the Government policy for the eradication of the disease. No case of tuberculosis was found in the 1,071 cows inspected and only two cases in other cattle, totalling 6,078, were diagnosed. Details of the origin of the affected animals were forwarded to the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officers for the purpose of investigation.

Tuberculosis in pigs again reduced to the lowest figure ever recorded and a percentage incidence of 0.24 is highly satisfactory.

Eleven cases of bovine cysticercosis were found, representing a percentage of 0.15 compared with 0.36% in 1963.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1963	...	19
Applications for Licences considered during 1964	...	20
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1964	...	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.

On hundred and forty-one visits were paid in connection with the Orders and in most cases compliance with the labelling provisions was observed. Nine notices were served however, and all of these were readily complied with. Explanatory pamphlets setting out the shopkeeper's 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>
2,297	Beef	25,947
	Pork	4,242
	Mutton	1,575
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses	3,460
	Meat—Canned	3,096
	Sausages and Meat Products	258
	Bacon and Ham	552
	Chicken and Turkeys—Fresh and Canned	478
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	1,595
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit	
	Juices	10,588
	Preserves	611
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups	22,068
	Milk and Milk Products, Cream—Fresh and	
	Canned	489
	Ice-Cream	25
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	92
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mix-	
	tures, Biscuits	178
	Cereals	101
	Custard, Blancmange, Mousse, Jellies	244
	Fresh Eggs	10
	Sauces and Pickles	29
	Beverages and Soft Drinks	34
	Butter, Margarine and Cooking Fats ...	79
2,297	33 tons 16 cwts 1 qrs 11 lbs.	75,751

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcasses and organs of 3 cattle, 4 calves, 12 sheep and 7 pigs.

Meat condemned at the Municipal Abattoir, the slaughterhouse 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.

Thirteen samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination in connection with various investigations and complaints. This service is most valuable to the Department as a supplement to meat inspection and other food examinations.

Three prosecutions were instituted for the sale of unsound food; two cases related to sausages and the third to the sale of apples. All prosecutions were successful and fines totalling £35 and costs of £10 3s. 0d. were imposed.

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 417 samples was submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These included 170 samples of milk and of these 10 were deficient in fat and 38 were deficient in solids-not-fat. The samples deficient in fat represented part only of large consignments and the average fat content of the total consignment in no case fell below the statutory minimum. The deficiencies in solids-not-fat were in no case due to the presence of added water but were indicative of poor quality milk. These 170 samples of milk were those which were examined by your Public Analyst and represent an exceptionally high proportion of suspicious samples of milk, for the satisfactory samples had been eliminated in a preliminary sorting test. The tables accompanying this Report of the average composition of milk must be construed accordingly. Eleven of the samples showed the presence of residues of penicillin.

The other samples which were the subjects of comments were as follows: A grape and blackcurrant juice health drink showed evidence of incipient fermentation and was presumed to be old stock. Two samples of sausages contained preservatives the presence of which was not declared on the sample, but it was subsequently discovered that the use of preservatives was declared at the time of sale. Two samples of brisket of beef contained preservative which had been introduced in one of the ingredients. A sample of glacé cherries was not properly labelled. Samples from a vending machine inside a factory were the subject of criticism. These samples consisted of dry ingredients to be mixed together in water to produce a drink or a soup. They were not properly labelled and the matter is still under negotiation. A sample of canned butter beans was the subject of a complaint by a consumer of the presence of beetles. A further complaint sample concerned marrow and was not justified. "Dirt" present in a milk bottle consisted of milk stone.

New legislation introduced during 1964 included the following quite important measures. The Meat Treatment Regulations which prohibited the

addition to raw meat of ascorbic and nicotinic acids and their salts. The Soft Drinks Regulations extend the requirements in respect of composition, sugar and fruit content, artificial sweeteners and labelling, together with the requirements when sold from vending machines. The Dried Milk Regulations specify the composition and description of dried milk. Regulations were introduced to abandon the Imperial system of prescribing drugs in favour of the metric system.

One measure which could have far reaching results was the issue in December, 1964, of a Circular by the Minister of Health entitled "Procuring Samples of Drugs". This reminds sampling Officers of their powers under various existing statutes to be supplied with drugs normally obtainable only on prescription. Whilst this could give your Analyst the opportunity to examine a far greater number of drugs in respect of their purity and accuracy of composition, new legislation unifying the various aspects of the control of medicines, drugs and poisons would be welcome.

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	12
Meat and meat products	—	11
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	17
Fish—canned, and fish and meat pastes	—	9
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	17
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	11
Groceries—miscellaneous	—	64
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	9
Lard, cooking fat and suet	—	14
Margarine	—	2
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	17
Milk	5	165
Patent medicines and chemical substances	—	18
Sausages and sausage meat	—	8
Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines	—	16
Wines, spirits and beers	12	3
Ice-cream	—	7
Totals	17	400
	417	

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

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	14	3.64	8.42
February	11	3.60	8.59
March	10	3.56	8.46
Quarter ended 31.3.64 ...	35	3.61	8.49
April	20	3.64	8.57
May	17	3.66	8.70
June	6	3.26	9.00
Quarter ended 30.6.64 ...	43	3.60	8.67
July	13	3.86	8.80
August	12	3.52	8.57
September	11	4.15	9.10
Quarter ended 30.9.64 ...	36	3.83	8.80
October	13	3.88	8.79
November	20	3.77	8.78
December	10	3.85	8.74
Quarter ended 31.12.64 ...	43	3.82	8.77
Year ended 31.12.64 ...	157	3.71	8.68

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	4.92	9.34
June	6	4.76	9.30
October	2	4.93	9.15
Year ended 31.12.64 ...	13	4.85	9.30

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, unless otherwise stated.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
3749		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	Average fat contents of total consignments did not fall below statutory minimum in any instance.
3757		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	
3888		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	
4011		1	Milk	Fat content 2.55%	
4021		1	Milk	Fat content 2.85%	
4024		1	Channel Island Milk	Fat content 3.85%	
4025		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	
4078		1	Milk	Fat content 2.70%	
4213		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	
4149		1	Milk	Fat content 2.35%	
3926		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	Farmers interviewed and warned.
4056		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	
4109		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	
4113		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	
4140		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	
4145		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	
4146		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	
4147		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	
4250		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	
4251		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	
4253		1	Milk	Contained penicillin	

In addition, 38 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
3992		1	Grape and Blackcurrant Juice Health Drink	Showed evidence of incipient fermentation and presumed to be old stock	Vendor interviewed and advised on shelf life
3999		1	Butter Beans	Contained beetles (<i>tribolium castaneum</i>)	Food complaint; warning issued to producer
4059		1	Beef sausages	Presence of preservatives not disclosed on sample	Presence of preservatives disclosed at time of sale
4060		1	Brisket of Beef	Contained sulphite preservative 60 p.p.m. as SO ₂	Should not contain preservative. Manufacturer interviewed. Repeat sample taken—see 4104.
4062		1	Pork sausages	Presence of preservatives not disclosed on sample	Presence of preservatives disclosed at time of sale
4064		1	Brawn	Sample sour on receipt	No action
4104		1	Brisket of Beef	Contained sulphite preservative to extent of 30 p.p.m.	This quantity permissible when present in gelatine used
4135		1	Sachet of coffee, sugar and milk powder	Label unsatisfactory	Samples from vending machines. Investigations proceeding.
4136		1	Tea bag, sachet of sugar and milk powder	Label unsatisfactory	
4218		1	Glacé cherries	Label did not bear list of ingredients	Packer informed. New labels to be printed.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE (as at end of 1964)

Mayor

COUNCILLOR F. BECKETT, B.E.M., J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR C. A. SINFIELD, J.P.

ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.	COUNCILLOR T. J. JONES
ALDERMAN L. G. BOWLES, C.C.	COUNCILLOR F. S. LESTER
ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE	COUNCILLOR MRS. K. M. MILNER, M.B.E., J.P.
COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON	COUNCILLOR M. J. PAYNE
COUNCILLOR T. A. JONES	COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN

Co-opted

MRS. E. LYONS

J. A. CORBETT, B.A., Ph.D., *Director of Education*

STAFF

(as at 31st December 1964)

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.E., 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.

Surgeon

, F.R.C.S.

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(Part Time)

st

Psychiatrist

R. C. BENIANS, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist

Post Vacant

Social Worker

MISS MARY CORTIS, Cert. Child Care

Nursing Officer

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

Administrative Assistant

MRS. J. R. BROWNE

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MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE
(as at end of 1964)

Mayor

COUNCILLOR F. BECKETT, B.E.M., J.P.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

COUNCILL

ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.

ALDERMAN L. G. BOWLES, C.C.

ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE

COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON

COUNCILLOR T. A. JONES

*With the compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health*

63/69 GUILDFORD STREET,
LUTON.

Luton 3

Co-opted

MRS. E. LYONS

J. A. CORBETT, B.A., Ph.D., *Director of Education*

STAFF

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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.

ROYSTON NEWTON, B.D.S., Birmingham, L.D.S., R.C.S.

One Post 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*

Post Vacant

Psychiatrist

R. C. BENIANS, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist

Post Vacant

Social Worker

MISS MARY CORTIS, Cert. Child Care

Nursing Officer

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

Administrative Assistant

MRS. J. R. BROWNE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

Education Committee

63-69 Guildford Street,
LUTON,
Beds.

March, 1964.

To the Chairman and
Members of the Education
Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report of the School Health Service for the year 1964.

The school population increased from 22,003 on the 31st December, 1964, to 24,113 as at the 28th January, 1965. This number included 1,209 children in the four schools in the "added area" when Luton became a County Borough on the 1st April, 1964.

There was a slight reduction in the average weekly number of school medical inspections, 10.6 in 1964 compared with 11.1 in 1963. This decrease is consequent upon the introduction in November, 1962, of a selective examination of ten year old children. The system of selective examinations is still regarded as experimental and is being kept under constant review.

The increasing importance of attendances at the School Clinic by appointment is shown. Although there has been a further fall in minor ailment clinic attendances, the figure for attendances by appointment together with minor ailment attendances has increased from 1,990 in 1963 to 2,156 in 1964. Much of the medical officers' time in 1964 was taken up by the medical examination of newly appointed staff for sick pay/superannuation purposes. The total figure of these examinations increased from 747 in 1963 to 1,099 in 1964.

I am happy to record that the number of children found to be verminous fell from 663 (3.01% of the school population) in 1963, to 571 (2.4% of the school population) in 1964.

Mrs. C. M. Cannicott, speech therapist, resigned on the 13th May, 1964, and Mrs. V. E. Underwood, educational psychologist, resigned on the 31st August, 1964. In both cases the posts remained vacant at the end of the year. Miss D. Beckett, orthoptist, was appointed from the 1st January, 1964, but from the 30th September, 1964, attended in a part time capacity for six sessions each week. She finally relinquished the post on the 31st December.

These staffing difficulties may in time be overcome, but additional responsibilities have meanwhile had to be assumed by other members of the staff in an effort to maintain the high standard expected of the school health service. I wish, therefore, to place on record my sincere thanks to all members of the staff for their loyal and devoted service throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Principal School Medical Officer.

POPULATION AND DEPARTMENTS

The school population on the 31st December, 1963, was 22,003 and increased to 24,113 (as given on the statistical returns 7, 7 M, and 11, to the Department of Education and Science for 28th January, 1965). Form 8B showed that there were 44 children attending schools not maintained by the authority, but under arrangements made by them.

The number of pupils on the registers on the 28th January, 1965, were as follows:—

Primary Schools and Nursery Classes	14,588
Secondary Schools	9,366
Special School	159

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 10.6 per week during the school terms.

At periodic medical inspections at schools (excluding the intermediate selective examination), 4,703 children were examined and a further 1,613 were re-examined. Of these 4,703 children examined 1,103 (23.45 per cent) were found to have defects requiring treatment.

SELECTIVE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Number of children weighed, measured and vision tested	774
Number already under treatment for defective vision ...	62
Number referred to School Clinic for vision test ...	72
Number examined by school medical officer	25
Number medically examined who were found to have defects requiring treatment	9

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assesses general fitness. In 1964 0·09 per cent were considered unsatisfactory—as compared with 0·06 per cent in 1963.

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	...	...	...	...	...	90·10%
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	28·43%
Other Age Groups	...	...	...	...	...	75·36%

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	...	...	...	...	...	504
Special	...	...	...	...	...	998
2. Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection

...	...	...	...	...	...	336
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3. Number of visits to schools for:—
 - (a) Head Inspections:

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	310
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	24
 - (b) Other Purposes

...	...	...	...	...	...	411
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4. Number of Home Visits

...	...	...	...	...	...	160
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Cleanliness

All children attending primary and a proportion of those attending 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 54,041 inspections were made and 571 children were found to be verminous (2·4 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

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, Wednesday and Friday—5 sessions weekly.

Orthoptic daily. (No Orthoptist at present)

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—Wednesday and Thursday, 4 sessions weekly.

Speech Therapy—daily. (No Speech Therapist at present)

Audiometric Testing—2 sessions 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 1960–1964.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1960	2,635	20,686
1961	2,551	21,091
1962	2,103	21,266
1963	1,990	22,003
1964	1,498	24,113

In addition, 147 sessions were held for consultation and treatment of enuresis and other defects. There were 184 new and 474 subsequent attendances by appointment.

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1960	3,214	20,686
1961	3,066	21,091
1962	2,212	21,266
1963	2,055	22,003
1964	1,918	24,113

Seven children with scabies were diagnosed and treated, compared with 6 in 1962, and one in 1963.

Seven children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with 29 in 1961, 21 in 1962, and seventeen in 1963.

As well as the treatment of minor ailments, special examinations were undertaken by medical officers at the School Clinic of children referred from School Medical Inspections, school nurses, teachers, welfare officers and parents.

The total number of attendances during the year, excluding those attending for dental care, was 12,069, of which 3,927 were first visits.

Visual Defects

(1) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

Mr. E. A. Butterworth, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., conducted five 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</i> <i>Children</i>	<i>Pre-School</i> <i>Children</i>
Total Number of attendances	...	...	...	3,042	735
Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	592	166
Number of return cases seen	...	...	...	1,695	225
Number of prescriptions issued	...	...	...	903	72
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	...	...	...	11	22

Vision testing is an integral part of the routine medical examination of school children. Any departure from normal vision, tested by the "E" card for non-readers or the Snellen's test with letters for readers, was noted, and the child either referred to the eye clinic or re-examined later. A few children had glasses prescribed by opticians.

(2) *Orthoptic Clinic*

Total attendances for year	...	...	...	779 school age
				454 pre-school age

(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 47 boys and 3 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.

As well as 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 75 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	...	161
Number of attendances at sessions held by School Medical Officers	...	308
Number of new cases seen during the year		221
Number of cases on register at 31.12.64		245
Number of attendances at physiotherapy sessions		1,146

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 ...	3	6	—	2	—	1	1
Asthma ...	2	3	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Defects ...	17	22	2	3	2	6	3
Genu Valgum ...	78	113	30	—	1	—	21
Genu Varum ...	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
Hammer Toes ...	6	7	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia ...	6	6	—	—	—	2	1
Pes Cavus ...	2	5	—	2	—	—	—
Pes Planus ...	26	40	3	1	1	—	5
Pes Valgus ...	6	9	2	1	1	—	1
Posture ...	84	107	25	—	8	1	34
Spasticity ...	6	10	—	3	1	—	1
Testicles—High ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retractile ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Undescended ...	13	19	—	—	—	4	5
Tight Tendons ...	2	3	—	2	—	—	—
Torticollis ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases or Defects ...	84	114	11	3	2	8	18
	339	469	75	17	17	23	94

An additional 140 attendances were made by 99 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. The Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon 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) ...	89
Number of children tested ...	317
Number referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation ...	20
Number of E.N.T. Consultant Sessions ...	9
Number of children seen ...	49
Total number of attendances ...	66
Number recommended to be supplied with hearing aids ...	6

In addition 21 pre-school children made 34 attendances, and 3 were recommended to be supplied with hearing aids.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Twenty-four sessions were held during the year for the examination of delicate children and children with physical defects. There were 18 new and 11 return cases seen, making a total of 33 attendances.

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

Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	3
Convalescent Home or Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	10
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	11

Dental Defects

During the year 1,686 teeth were extracted and 3,297 fillings completed by the School Dental Officers. Further details are given in Part IV of the statistical tables on page 135.

Backward and Disturbed Children

During the year 112 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. Seventy-six new and 30 return cases were seen, making 122 attendances, 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 35. Nine children were considered to need education at Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements. Thirty-two children were admitted to Richmond Hill, of whom 2 were transfers from other areas, 2 were admitted under informal arrangements, and 1 resided in the County area. Eighty-nine 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	...	...	...	10
Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	2
Number reported as needing care after leaving school	...	...	...	6

During the year nine sessions were held for the assessment of children referred for emotional and behaviour problems. Nine children were seen making nine attendances, and appropriate recommendations regarding referral to the Child Guidance Clinic or further supervision were made in each case.

Child Guidance Clinic

The staff at the Luton Child Guidance Clinic constitute a team comprising a Consultant Child Psychiatrist attending for four sessions weekly, an Educational Psychologist for six sessions weekly, and a full-time Social Worker.

In March, 1964, Dr. H. M. Holden resigned his appointment as consultant psychiatrist to the Child Guidance Clinic. For two months in the summer Dr. A. R. Walker acted as locum-tenens prior to Dr. R. C. Benians' appointment in August, 1964. Mrs. V. E. Underwood, educational psychologist, left in August to take up another appointment and at the end of the year the vacancy had not been filled.

The demand on the child guidance service continues to increase. As in previous years, most children are referred through the School Medical Officers with whom the child guidance team works closely. Abnormal behaviour on the part of a child is the most frequent reason for referral, but in almost every case it is found that a child's behaviour indicates a disturbed family. Each case is, therefore, regarded as a family problem and helped either as a group, or with the psychiatrist seeing the child and the social worker seeing the parents.

No case can be assessed really satisfactorily unless the child concerned has full psychological tests. The psychologist tests the child at his home, at school, or at the clinic and advises school staff over the best way of helping the child to overcome his difficulties.

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

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Old Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Total	...	...					152

Number of *attendances* during year:—

First attendances—New Cases	...	...	...	95
Old Cases	...	...	...	57
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	255
Total	...	...		407

Analysis of New Cases:—

1. Area—Borough	...	...	...	...	94
Other	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...			95

2. Source:—

S.M.O's—Luton	...	...	...	57
Consultants	...	...	...	14
G.Ps.	...	...	...	8
J.Ps. and Probation Officers	...	...	...	10
Children's Department	...	...	...	3
Education Officer	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	95

3. Reasons for referral:—

Habit disorders (Enuresis/encopresis)	...	...	...	14
Anti-Social problems:—				
Delinquency, Stealing, etc.	...	...	...	17
Dependency problems:—				
School refusal, phobias, etc.	...	...	...	12
Other behaviour problems	...	...	...	48
Psychosomatic disorders	...	...	...	2
Learning problems	...	...	...	1
Psychosis in childhood	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	95

4. Action taken over New Cases:—

Treated in psychotherapy at Clinic	...	...	...	31
Supported and supervised	...	...	...	45
Single consultation only	...	...	...	17
Recommended for placement away from home	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	95

In all, 95 New Cases were referred during the year 1964, of whom 8 were pre school children and 2 were adolescents already at work. 6 of the children seen had behaviour problems that had developed alongside a physical handicap, such as, epilepsy, spasticity, or subnormality.

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 figures for 1964 are considerably below those for the previous year due to the fact that the authority was without a speech therapist from May to December.

Number of new patients referred during year	...	...	...	7
Number of new patients seen	...	...	...	26
Number of old patients seen	...	...	...	76
Total number of attendances made	...	...	...	537
Number of patients discharged	...	...	...	20

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
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
1963	3	5	4	—	151	—	15	11	—	5	194	0.88
1964	4	5	5	—	181	—	13	11	—	2	221	0.91

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 3

Number of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	2
Total number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind as at 31.12.64	4

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils

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

Number of partially sighted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for partially sighted children as at 31.12.64	5
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	1
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.64	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 31.12.64	Nil
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Hitchin Road J.M. as at 31.12.64	5
(including 2 children from other areas)	
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Leagrave I. as at 31.12.64	8
(including 1 child from another area)	
Number of children attending Leagrave Nursery Class	3
(including 1 child from another area)	
Number of pupils with hearing aids attending other Luton schools	24

(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	44
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Richmond Hill School during the year	31
Number of children admitted to Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements	2
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools	1
Number of children attending Special Residential Schools under informal arrangements at 31.12.64	1
Total number of children on Register at Richmond Hill Special School at 31.12.64 (including 28 children residing in county area)	159
Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools at 31.12.64	22

(f) Epileptic Pupils

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

Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic children at 31.12.64	Nil

(g) Maladjusted Children

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

Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools etc., for maladjusted children during the year	2
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc., as at 31.12.64	13

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils

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

Number of physically handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.64	11

(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	1
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools as at 31.12.64	Nil

(j) Delicate Pupils

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

Number of delicate pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	2
--	---

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 31.12.64	2

B.C.G. VACCINATION

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

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 against tuberculosis which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1964, 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, 1950, and 31st August, 1951), totalled 1,985 and of this number 1,463 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings, 1,308 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. One hundred and fifty-five (10.6%), gave positive reactions, indicating past or present tuberculosis infection, and were referred to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray and investigation.

Number of children in age group	1,985
Number accepting invitations for skin test	1,500
Number who attended for skin test	1,463
Number of absentees	37
	———— 1,500
Number of negative reactors	1,308
Number of positive reactors	155
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	—
	———— 1,463
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.	1,308
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	155
Number of positive reactors who attend Chest Clinic	143
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	12
	———— 155
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	4
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	5
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculous infection	Nil

Year	No. of 13-year old children in L.E.A. Schools	No. Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	% of Positives in Tested Groups
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
1963	1,870	1,449 (77.4%)	132	1,317	9.1
1964	1,985	1,463 (73.7%)	155	1,308	10.6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	14	19	6	9	7
Whooping Cough	16	3	—	11	16
Measles	187	599	692	364	593
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	24	—	3	17	17
Infective Hepatitis	6	9	1	1	8
Paratyphoid	1	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious diseases ...	1	3	3	—	2

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND NURSERY CLASSES

During 1964 the attendance of children between the ages of 3–5 years at nursery schools and classes in Luton was as follows:—

Nursery School or Class	Full time	Part time	Total
Hart Hill Nursery School ...	77	22	99
Dallow Road Nursery School	54	36	90
Beechwood Nursery Class ...	30	58	88
Leagrave Nursery Class ...	20	—	20
TOTAL ...	181	116	297

The Nursery Schools and Classes are visited 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

With the opening of Ferrars Primary Junior School and St. Margaret of Scotland R.C. Infants' School in September 1964, together with the schools taken over from the Bedfordshire County Council on the 1st April 1964, the total number of schools with self-contained kitchen/dining rooms is now 40. These are situated at the following schools:—

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

The school departments without kitchens which receive container meals are as follows:—

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

From Hart Hill C.P. School Kitchen to St. Matthew's Primary Schools and from September, 1964 to Queen Square Junior Boys' School.

From Icknield C.S. School Kitchen to Stockwood Secondary Girls' School, Hitchin Road Primary School, Old Bedford Road Secondary Boys' School, Denbigh Road Infants' School and the Warden Hill Primary School.

From Maidenhall C.P. School Kitchen to the Infants' Section of Norton Road Primary School.

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

A self contained kitchen with dining accommodation to serve the Denbigh Road Secondary and Primary Junior Schools will open in April 1965.

Alternative menus are now available to the staff and pupils of four Secondary Schools.

Meals served in the financial year 1963-64 were as follows.

(a) Meals for scholars, paying	...	...	...	2,035,768
(b) Meals for scholars, free	...	...	...	85,178
(c) Meals for teaching staff, paying	...	...	...	42,176
(d) Meals for teaching staff on duty, free	...	...	...	82,908
(e) Meals supplied to kitchen and canteen staffs				85,713
Total meals served 1963-64				2,331,743
(Comparative figure for 1962-63)				2,136,964

The following statistics have been submitted to the Department of Education and Science for meals and milk provided during one day in October 1963 and 1964. One third of a pint of milk has remained the permitted daily quantity of milk to be provided for each child.

	<i>Oct. 1963</i>	<i>Oct. 1964</i>
Number of children in attendance at school	20,111	21,996
Number of children receiving meals on payment	11,082	12,837
Number of children receiving free meals	400	357
Number of children receiving milk	15,133	16,658
Percentage of children receiving meals	57.09	59.97
Percentage of children receiving milk	75.24	75.73

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
Number of children re-examined by School Medical Officer and passed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and refused certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>376</u>

Number of children licensed during 1964 was 349 (including 6 children residing in County area and working within the County Borough) and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	158

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

PART I TABLE A—MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Age groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin):		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960 and later	189	188	1	—	3	20	17
1959	77	77	—	—	3	10	11
1958	1,749	1,747	2	—	185	251	351
1957	185	184	1	—	20	22	37
1956	81	81	—	—	7	10	13
1955	60	60	—	—	9	9	13
1954	35	35	—	—	4	5	7
1953	51	51	—	—	6	4	8
1952	106	106	—	—	21	9	28
1951	95	95	—	—	18	13	28
1950	685	685	—	—	134	68	188
1949 and earlier	1,390	1,390	—	—	314	141	402
TOTAL	4,703	4,699	4	736	724	562	1,103

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 99.91%

Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 0.09%

Table B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,270
Number of Re-inspections	3,949
TOTAL	5,219

Table C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	18,014
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	571
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) ...	170
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) ...	—

PART II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin T	13	83	6	102	135
		18	5	5	28	3
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ... T	205	446	67	718	11
		414	53	47	514	12
	(b) Squint ... T	49	4	9	62	2
		12	—	3	15	1
6	(c) Other ... T	—	1	1	2	35
		—	—	1	1	2
	Ears—(a) Hearing ... T	39	5	6	50	12
		42	2	5	49	9
	(b) Otitis Media T	7	3	—	10	5
		70	6	5	81	—
	(c) Other ... T	3	2	—	5	7
		5	1	—	6	1

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)			PERIOD INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPEC- TIONS
				Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
7	Nose and Throat ...	T	O	39	14	5	58	25
				288	42	28	358	14
8	Speech ...	T	O	9	6	2	17	18
				56	2	3	61	7
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	T	O	5	—	—	5	1
				125	9	16	150	1
10	Heart ...	T	O	1	—	—	1	—
				7	6	3	16	1
11	Lungs ...	T	O	6	2	4	12	8
				48	7	7	62	—
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ...	T	O	2	1	1	4	1
				3	—	1	4	—
	(b) Other ...	T	O	11	4	3	18	—
				132	37	23	192	6
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ...	T	O	15	45	7	67	—
				25	26	8	59	1
	(b) Feet ...	T	O	14	14	4	32	5
				99	9	13	121	1
14	(c) Other ...	T	O	29	12	16	57	4
				77	16	13	106	2
	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ...	T	O	—	—	—	—	1
				9	1	1	11	1
15	(b) Other ...	T	O	—	2	—	2	5
				8	4	1	13	—
	Psychological— (a) Development ...	T	O	—	1	—	1	1
				13	1	1	15	—
16	(b) Stability ...	T	O	33	3	8	44	21
				105	9	18	132	10
	Abdomen ...	T	O	2	1	—	3	—
				20	7	2	29	—
17	Other	T	O	1	3	—	4	274
				22	33	11	66	26

**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	66
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,283
TOTAL	2,349
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	903

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	13
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	679
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	43
Received other forms of treatment	32
TOTAL	767
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1964	6
(b) in previous years	31

Table C

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	152
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	61
TOTAL	213

Table D

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

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

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	7
Impetigo	9
Other skin diseases	27
TOTAL	43

Table E

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	95

Table F

SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	102

Table G

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	710
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	5
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,308
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above— Orthoptics	240
TOTAL (a)-(d)	2,263

PART IV. 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:—					
(a) At Periodic Inspections	1,872	} Total 1	...	...	3,795
(b) As Specials	1,923				
2. Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	2,883
3. Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	2,725
4. Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	1,715

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

1. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at (c) 1 below	...	...	...	...	5,276
2. Half days devoted to:—					
(a) Periodic (School) Inspections	13	} Total 2	...	...	815
(b) Treatment	802				
3. Fillings:—					
(a) Permanent Teeth	2,328	} Total 3	...	...	3,297
(b) Temporary Teeth	969				
4. Number of Teeth Filled:—					
(a) Permanent Teeth	2,189	} Total 4	...	...	3,079
(b) Temporary Teeth	890				
5. Extractions:—					
(a) Permanent Teeth	611	} Total 5	...	...	1,686
(b) Temporary Teeth	1,075				
6. Number of general anaesthetics given for extractions	...				859
Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by:—					
(a) Dentists	—	} Total 6	...	...	93
(b) Medical Practitioners	93				
7. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...				22
8. Other operations:—					
(a) Crowns	2	} Total 8	...	...	1,514
(b) Inlays	—				
(c) Other Treatment	1,512				

(C) Orthodontics:—

1. Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	...	...	...	...	580
2. Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	...	...	...	...	39
3. Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	59
4. Cases brought forward from the previous year	...	...	...	...	49
5. Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	10
6. Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	4
7. Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	...	...	...	...	62
8. Number of removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	68
9. Number of fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	—
10. Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists	...	...	...	...	—

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1964		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	{ boys girls	2 1	1 —	1 —	— —	— 2	1 —	30 13	— —	— 1	35 17
B	(i) Children included at A newly placed at special schools (other than hospital special schools), or boarding homes	{ boys girls	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— 2	— —	18 6	— —	— —	20 8
	(ii) Children assessed prior to 1st January, 1964, newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools), or boarding homes	{ boys girls	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	2 2	— —	— —	5 2
	(iii) TOTAL B(i) and B(ii)	{ boys girls	2 —	— —	1 —	— —	— 2	2 —	20 8	— —	— —	25 10
C	On or about the 21st January, 1965, handicapped pupils from the Authority's area—											
	(i) Requiring places in special schools—											
	(a) day	{ boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 5	— —	— —	10 5
	(b) boarding	{ boys girls	1 1	1 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	8 1	— —	— 1	12 3
	(ii) Included at C(i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting—											
	(a) day places	{ boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	(b) boarding places	{ boys girls	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1
	(iii) Included at C(i) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school—											
	(a) day places	{ boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 1
	(b) boarding places	{ boys girls	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
	(iv) Included at C(i) and had been awaiting admission to special schools for more than one year—											
	(a) day places	{ boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —
	(b) boarding places	{ boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1964		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)
D	(i) On the registers of—											
	(1) maintained special schools as—											
	(a) day pupils ...	{ boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	88
		{ girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	71
	(b) boarding pupils ...	{ boys	—	2	—	2	—	2	14	—	—	20
		{ girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
	(2) non-maintained special schools as—											
	(a) day pupils ...	{ boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		{ girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding pupils ...	{ boys	4	1	3	7	1	2	1	—	—	19
		{ girls	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	7
	(3) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority	{ boys	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	8
		{ girls	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	(ii) Boarded in homes and not already included in D(i) above	{ boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		{ girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL D ...	{ boys	4	3	3	10	1	10	104	—	—	135
		{ girls	—	2	2	1	1	3	77	—	—	86
Number of children from the authority's area who are awaiting places or who are receiving special education in special schools, or who are boarded in homes—												
TOTAL of sections C(i), (a) and (b) and D ...		{ boys	5	4	3	10	1	12	122	—	—	157
		{ girls	1	2	2	1	1	3	83	—	1	94
E On or about the 21st January, 1965, handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944:—												
(i) in hospitals ...			—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes, etc.) ...			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home ...			—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	4

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1964:—

- | | |
|--|----|
| (i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 ... | 10 |
| (ii) Number of reviews carried out under the provisions of Sec. 57A of the Education Act, 1944 ... | 2 |
| (iii) Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944 ... | 2 |

APPENDIX I

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

The Ministry of Education Circular 249, 1952, requires that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching profession, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory for those entering the teaching profession. During the year 185 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	...	...	...	...	...	20
Baths	...	...	...	...	...	8
Borough Architect's	...	...	...	...	...	8
Borough Engineer's	...	...	...	...	...	40
Borough Treasurer's	...	...	...	...	...	32
Childrens' Department	...	...	...	...	...	8
Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	...	3
Education	...	...	...	...	...	242
Fire Service	...	...	...	...	...	26
Health and Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	105
Highways	...	...	...	...	...	25
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	27
Magistrates'	...	...	...	...	...	3
Market	...	...	...	...	...	4
Parks	...	...	...	...	...	27
Police	...	...	...	...	...	91
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	52
Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	26
Registrars'	...	...	...	...	...	1
School Health	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sewage	...	...	...	...	...	4
Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	6
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	...	...	23
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	122
Valuer's	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL						914

APPENDIX II

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 1,307 of which 617 were Luton residents. This latter figure represents 52·5 per cent of the total deaths registered in the County Borough in 1964.

