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*The Health
of Luton*



1965



COUNTY
BOROUGH OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF LUTON
1965

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



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COUNTY

BOROUGH OF LUTON

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

MEMBERS OF HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEES (as at end of 1965)

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mayor

ALDERMAN F. GOODYEAR, J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR A. C. CARTER

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	COUNCILLOR S. J. GOODYEAR
ALDERMAN D. CLEMITSON	COUNCILLOR D. GRAY
ALDERMAN G. L. MATTHEWS	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
COUNCILLOR J. CARLETON	COUNCILLOR P. W. P. MOORE
COUNCILLOR R. T. WEBB	

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Mayor

ALDERMAN F. GOODYEAR, J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON

ALDERMAN J. COULDWELL	COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR
COUNCILLOR J. CARLETON	COUNCILLOR W. G. GWYNNE
COUNCILLOR A. C. CARTER	COUNCILLOR J. S. QUINN
COUNCILLOR MRS. B. F. CHILD	COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN
COUNCILLOR A. C. LINES	

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 Officer

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Specialist Inspectors

Food Hygiene

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

Housing

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

Smoke Abatement

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

Abattoir Manager

D. W. WILKINS, M.R.S.H., M.A.M.I., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

District Public Health Inspectors (7)

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 (26)

Health Visitors (11)

State Registered Nurses (14)

Day Nursery Matrons

MRS. J. M. GREEN, S.R.N., MRS. M. MARTIN, N.N.E.B.,

MRS. S. A. NORWOOD, S.R.N.

Home Help Officer

MISS V. M. ATKINSON

Chief Welfare Officer

F. CHARLESWORTH

Chief 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

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

63/69 GUILDFORD STREET,
LUTON

Telephone 31291

April 1966

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report for 1965 is the first for a complete calendar year since Luton attained county borough status. Comments on some of the more newly acquired services like ambulance and mental health are, therefore, tentative and made with the knowledge that there are no statistics available for previous years with which comparisons can be made. The number of cases referred to the Mental Health service in 1965, however, is known to exceed that of previous years and would appear to be indicative of a wider appreciation of the service that Local Authority Mental Welfare Officers can provide. Not only did medical practitioners and hospitals make a greater use of the services but it is encouraging to see that thirty one patients themselves made the initial request for help.

With vital statistics we are on much more certain ground. First, it is of interest to note that the birth rate in Luton which had been rising steadily since 1954 apparently reached its peak in 1964. The live birth rate fell to 23.3 per 1,000 in 1965 compared with 24.3 for the previous year. Also, for the first time in ten years there was a decrease in the number of home confinements, whereas the number of hospital confinements continued its upward trend. Hospital births in 1965 accounted for 63.4% of the total Luton births—the highest ratio of hospital to home confinements since 1954.

The infant mortality rate of 17 per 1,000 live births is an increase on that of the previous year, but is still below the provisional figure for England and Wales. The perinatal mortality rate of 23.0 for 1965 also gives cause for satisfaction. The infectious diseases statistics are equally reassuring. Measles excepted, the incidence of infectious diseases in 1965 was very low. Particularly encouraging was the continuing decline in the number of newly notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis. In 1965 fifty five new cases were notified—the lowest figure ever recorded in Luton.

Luton's fourth Smoke Control Order was made by the Council in November 1965. When this Order becomes effective in October 1966, it will cover 103 acres and include 9,673 premises—17.6% of the premises in the Borough. Two thirds of the premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act were inspected in 1965 and it is expected that the majority of premises in Luton will comply with the requirements of the Act in the near future.

Development Programme

In 1965 the Council's ten-year programme of capital projects saw the completion of two more health centres, one at Farley Hill and the other at Lewsey Farm. Both were opened during August. The Farley Hill Centre replaced the clinic facilities previously provided in the Methodist Church Hall; the Lewsey Farm Centre provided an entirely new service for this rapidly growing housing estate.

Contractual delays postponed the completion date of the Adult Training Centre for the mentally handicapped originally planned for the 1st September. By the end of the year work was almost completed and arrangements were in hand to receive a limited number of trainees early in the New Year. The work of the Centre will not be limited to workshop activities but will include an extensive social training programme and will be an extension of the training which originally began at the Junior Training Centre.

The proposed starting date for building the Home for the Elderly Infirm is December 1966. The completion of this Home will not only relieve pressure on hospital geriatric beds, but will make better provision for the elderly confused patient.

Westlea Old People's Home, the Midwives Hostel and the Health Centre in High Street, Leagrave, were officially opened on the 12th April by Mrs Shirley Williams, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Health.

Arrangements were made during the year to rent former factory premises in Dallow Road for use as a temporary Occupation Centre for the handicapped and aged. The necessary structural alterations were almost completed at the end of the year. It is hoped that the Centre will be in use early in 1966.

During the year premises were acquired in Studley Road to provide short stay accommodation for 7 elderly persons. The Home should be ready for occupation in the summer of 1966.

The Ministry have approved the plans for a new old people's home at Farley Hill and building should start early in 1966.

Projects appearing for the first time in the ten-year capital programme include two Health Centres (with provision for general practitioner surgeries) in Castle Street and Dunstable Road, an Ambulance Sub-Station and a Hostel for the Mentally Disordered.

The revised programme for Health and Welfare projects is as follows:

	<i>Health</i>	<i>Welfare</i>
1966/67	Home for Elderly Infirm Health Centres: Castle Street Sundon Park	Short Stay Accommodation, Studley Road Old Persons Homes: Farley Hill Lewsey Farm Day Centre: Woodland Avenue
1967/68	Health Centres: Dunstable Road Austin Road Abbotswood Road Day Nursery: Albert Road Ambulance Sub-Station	Old Persons Home: Birdsfoot Lane Day Centre: Lewsey Farm

	<i>Health</i>	<i>Welfare</i>
1968/71	Health Centres: Vauxhall Park Halfway Avenue High Town Road Marsh Farm Hostel for the Mentally Disordered	Old Persons Homes: Marsh Farm Wigmore Lane Day Centres: Marsh Farm Centre for Physically Handicapped

Staff

The transfer in the early part of the year of the Mental Health and Welfare Sections from their outpost at Waller Street to the main headquarters of the Health and Welfare Department at Guildford Street brought about a closer co-ordination with the Personal Health Services and secured a more effective integration of administrative and clerical staff.

Staff retirements during the year included that of Miss E. A. Parsons, Home Help Officer, and her assistant, Miss V. Godfrey. Both had been associated with the Home Help Service since the inception of the National Health Service in July, 1948, and were largely responsible for the development and organisation of the service during its early stages. Miss D. Hobbs, who had been Matron of the Alder Crescent Day Nursery since it opened in 1944, retired in June.

Mr. D. M. Fleet, the Council's first Borough Welfare Officer, resigned in January on his appointment as Chief Welfare Officer to the London Borough of Hounslow and Dr. E. P. Rigby, Assistant Medical Officer, left to take up the post of Deputy Medical Officer for Welwyn Garden City in August.

In June Mr. F. Charlesworth was appointed to succeed Mr. Fleet, but at the end of the year the vacancy created by Dr. Rigby's departure had not been filled.

Acknowledgements

The statutory social services rely very much on the help that voluntary organisations are able to give. In Luton we are particularly fortunate in having a large number of voluntary organisations keenly concerned with the care of the elderly, the physically handicapped and the mentally handicapped. Their enthusiasm and help is much appreciated.

All members of the staff of the Health, Welfare and School Health Departments have worked as a team and their co-ordinated effort has contributed greatly to the smooth running of the services. I wish to thank them for their loyalty and hard work. I also wish to express my thanks to the Chairmen and Committee Members for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (from 1st April, 1964)	10,695 acres
Population (Census, 1961) (excluding added areas)	131,583
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1965	150,700
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1965	46,022
Rateable value (1st April, 1965)	£9,320,000
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£38,300

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

Live Births

					Males	Females	Total
Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	2,262	2,047	4,309
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	198	165	363
	ALL	...	...	...	2,460	2,212	4,672
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,733	1,509	3,242
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	152	125	277
	ALL	...	...	...	1,885	1,634	3,519

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 23.3

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	44	29	73
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	2	4
	ALL	...	...	...	46	31	77
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	27	15	42
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	—	2
	ALL	...	...	...	29	15	44

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 12.3

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* 3,563

Infant Deaths

*Registered	Legitimate	...	...	...	34	19	53
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	7	—	7
	ALL	...	...	...	41	19	60

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 17.0

“ “ “ “ “ Legitimate births 16.3

“ “ “ “ “ Illegitimate 25.2

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births 11.1

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births 9.9

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week)
per 1,000 total live and still births 23.0

Percentage of illegitimate live births 7.9%

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)

Puerperal sepsis 1

Other Puerperal causes Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births* 0.28

	Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths (Registered)	743	647	1,390

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 9.2

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1965**

(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 1956-1965

Year	LIVE BIRTHS			STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS				
	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number			Rate per 1,000 total births
														Sepsis	Other	Total	
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	—	—	—	—
1965	150,700	3,519	23.3	0.92	44	12.3	1,390	9.2	1.24	39	21	60	17.0	1	—	1	0.3

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1956-1965

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*
LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.5	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.1
	LUTON ...	15.5	16.6	18.4	20.0	21.2	20.8	22.5	23.1	24.3	23.3
STILL BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	23.0	22.5	21.6	21.0	19.8	19.1	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.7
	LUTON ...	22.0	19.7	20.2	17.1	19.2	19.3	16.6	15.2	13.5	12.3
INFANT MORTALITY	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.7	21.1	19.9	19.0
	LUTON ...	24.7	26.6	18.3	22.8	18.1	21.1	21.1	17.3	15.1	17.0
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.2	13.8	—
	LUTON ...	19.1	18.8	15.7	15.7	14.6	14.9	15.5	13.4	10.5	11.1
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	36.8	36.2	35.1	34.2	32.9	32.2	30.8	29.3	28.2	—
	LUTON ...	40.0	36.3	34.1	30.5	32.4	30.5	31.1	27.4	22.2	23.0

* 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	
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
1965	2,090	142	2,232	63.4	1,285	2	1,287	36.6	3,519

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILL BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause	Maternity Hospital Units	Domiciliary	Private Nursing Home	Grand Total
Maternal toxæmia	5	1	—	6
Foetal malformation	2	2	—	4
Congenital	2	—	—	2
Complications of labour	3	5	—	8
Prematurity	1	—	—	1
Accidental hæmorrhage	5	—	—	5
Placental insufficiency	2	—	—	2
Maternal diabetes	1	—	—	1
Unknown causes	13	2	—	15
Total	34	10	—	44

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

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

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1965

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	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	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm —	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	4
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	27	25	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm —	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	10	9	6
Lung and Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm —	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	2
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm —	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymph. Neoplasm	145	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	3	6	12	40	37	39
Leukaemia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
15. Diabetes	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	2
16. Vascular Lesions	250	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	12	30	51	150
17. Coronary Disease Angina	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	21	58	91	90
Carried forward ...	814	2	—	2	3	2	—	6	6	24	60	178	226	307

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1965 (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 ...	814	2	—	2	3	2	—	6	6	24	60	178	226	307
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	11
20. Other Heart Diseases ...	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	10	17	81
21. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	13	10	22
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ...	74	2	8	10	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	16	37
24. Bronchitis ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	14	14
25. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	54	1	6	7	2	1	2	—	—	—	10	10	17	5
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duo- denum ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
27. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea ...	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	3	3	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
30. Pregnancy — Birth and Abortion ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ...	11	5	3	8	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
32. All other Diseases ...	123	28	1	29	4	2	—	—	3	2	5	6	21	51
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	3	3	2	3	5
34. All other Accidents ...	19	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	2	—	2	2	5
35. Suicide ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	3	1	—
36. Homicide and Operation of War ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,390	39	21	60	13	7	4	19	24	43	93	239	337	551

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1965

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 m'ths	3 m'ths m'ths	4 m'ths m'ths	5 m'ths m'ths	6 m'ths m'ths	7 m'ths m'ths	8 m'ths m'ths	9 m'ths m'ths	10 m'ths m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Other respiratory diseases ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital Malfor- mations ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Prematurity ...	16	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Birth Trauma ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other diseases ...	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Other accident ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	23	4	3	2	1	—	2	4	—	—	4	1	5	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	60

**DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1955-1965
FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS OR BRONCHUS**

AGE GROUPS																		
Year	All Ages		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1956	...	...	38	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	13	2	6	2	5	—
1957	...	...	52	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	16	1	15	—	17	—	1	—
1958	...	...	47	6	—	—	1	—	3	—	7	2	16	1	14	2	6	1
1959	...	...	43	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	18	2	11	—	3	1
1960	...	...	48	10	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	25	3	10	2	4	2
1961	...	...	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	1	15	3	8	—
1962	...	...	60	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	26	6	15	4	6	2
1963	...	...	57	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	10	2	20	1	19	1	4	—
1964	...	...	47	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	1	16	1	14	—	7	—
1965	...	...	64	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	25	2	22	3	9	—
TOTAL	...	...	497	59	1	—	2	1	21	4	88	12	189	19	143	17	53	6
			556		3		25		100		208		160		59			

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1965, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	Over 65	TOTAL
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	1	22	19	10	8	12	2	3	1	78
Measles ...	64	182	210	193	187	327	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	1,174
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	6
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	—	—	10
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	—	—	2	13	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	21
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	4	5	4	6	4	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	32
ALL ...	70	189	214	200	194	372	30	14	13	24	6	8	2	1,336

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified for the first time during 1965 was 54 and is the lowest figure ever recorded in one year for Luton. In addition there were two re-notifications of the disease, giving a notification rate of $\cdot 37$ per thousand of the population. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in Luton.

There was, however, an increase in the number of non-pulmonary cases notified.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 3, representing a mortality rate of $\cdot 02$ per thousand of the population.

From the tables set out below, it will be seen that of the 56 pulmonary cases notified, 19 were under the age of 25 years and that no person under the age of 45 years died from the disease. Indeed, no person under the age of 25 years has died in Luton from respiratory tuberculosis since 1952.

PARTICULARS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1965

Age Periods	Cases Notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 " ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 " ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 " ...	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
20 " ...	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 " ...	3	5*	9	8	—	—	—	—
35 " ...	2	7	3	2	—	—	—	—
45 " ...	7	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
55 " ...	4*	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
65+ ...	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	31*	25*	16	13	1	2	—	1

* Includes one re-notification

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
1961	58	16	3	1
1962	69	18	2	—
1963	81	11	6	1
1964	63	14	7	1
1965	56*	29	3	1

* Includes two re-notifications

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1965, 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	475	308	33	77
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	30	24	16	12
No. of cases transferred from other districts	12	12	2	—
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	1	1	—	1
	518	345	51	90
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	40	38	5	4
(b) removed from the district	10	7	—	4
(c) died from Tuberculosis	1	2	—	1
(d) died from other causes	8	2	—	—
(e) diagnosis not established	—	—	—	—
(f) lost sight of	10	2	2	—
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	449	294	44	81

The total of 743 respiratory cases on the register at 31st December, 1965, represents a ratio of 4.93 per thousand of the population as compared with 5.5 at the end of 1964.

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	4
Identified Agents:	
Salmonella Typhi-mirium	3
Salmonella Oranienburg	1

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 1965 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 142 Luton women were delivered in the Chase Nursing Home.

The Nursing Home closed at the end of 1965.

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 two 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 two cases to alleviate or remedy the circumstances and so enable the person to remain at home.

The first case concerned a male aged 75 years who was found to be infested with body lice and suffering from auricular fibrillation, chronic bronchitis and was incontinent. The patient died a fortnight after admission to hospital. The second case was a female, aged 79 years, living alone, incontinent, very weak and considered not to have eaten for several days. After admission to hospital, the patient gradually recovered and was able to return home.

Section 50

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

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

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year 278 lectures were given to schools and various Religious and other social groups to a total estimated audience of approximately 6,300.

Subjects of the lectures (most of which included the showing of a film or filmstrip) were as follows:—

Mothercraft (at Clinics)	...	...	...	...	136
Mothercraft (in Schools)	...	...	...	...	11
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	8
Home Safety	...	...	...	...	17
Public Health Services	...	...	...	...	13
Emergency Resuscitation	...	...	...	...	6
Dental Health	...	...	...	...	4
Smoking	...	...	...	...	7
Welfare Services	...	...	...	...	2
Mental Health	...	...	...	...	5
Sex Education (including Venereal Disease)	...	...	...	...	13
Care of the Eyes	...	...	...	...	5
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	7
Personal Hygiene	...	...	...	...	13
Others	...	...	...	...	31

In addition to the above 23 separate film previews for various members of the professional staff were held.

A special course of lectures on "Mothercraft" together with instruction in "Relaxation" was given to expectant mothers at the six permanent Health Centres. The course consists of seven or eight lectures on subjects such as "Breast and Artificial Feeding", "Ante-natal Care", "Nutrition and Pregnancy", "Gas and Air Analgesia" and "Anatomy and Physiology" and visual aids, including films and filmstrips are used to illustrate them. At about 3-monthly intervals the film "To Janet, A Son?" was shown, not only as part of the course of lectures but at special evening sessions so that husbands as well as their wives could attend.

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, Health Centres and to numerous individual members of the public.

Exhibitions dealing with particular aspects of public health such as "Dental Health", "Smoking", "Foot Health", "Home Safety", "Nutrition", "Ante Natal Care" and "Personal Hygiene" were held at the Health Centres.

A special lecture on "Emergency Delivery" was given to members of Ambulance Staff and also to the Civil Defence Nursing Reserve.

A course on "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, and another course on "First Aid" for the same scheme was given by a Male Nurse at one of the senior boys 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 Health Department (the Honorary Secretary being the Health Education Officer) receive an annual financial grant from the Council for this purpose.

**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Child Welfare Centres

There was a decrease of more than 5,400 attendances at the Child Welfare Centres during the year. This is partly due to the fact that there were 122 fewer births in 1965 than in the previous year and to a change in policy during the latter part of the year whereby mothers are encouraged to weigh their baby themselves and unless they have a consultation with the medical officer or health visitor their attendance at the clinic is not recorded.

The following table shows the attendances at the Child Welfare Centre during recent years:—

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of sessions ...	728	756	848	960	1,044	1,138
Total attendances ...	38,639	40,304	42,608	45,918	56,859	51,441
Average attendances	53	53	50	48	54	45

Two new purpose built Centres were completed during the year, one on Farley Hill taking the place of those previously held in Church Halls on the Estate, and one at Lewsey Farm, fulfilling a long needed requirement on this rapidly developing Council house estate.

Fifteen Centres are now provided in the town permitting twenty-three sessions weekly and immunisations are carried out at all Centres.

Despite the reduction in total attendances at the Centres, of the 3,480 children born in Luton during 1965, 2,929 (84%) were brought to the Centre by their parents at least once during the year.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1965

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	248	3,337	—	532	301	109
Castle Street ...	52	235	2,462	24	438	195	80
Dallow Road ...	100	453	3,914	59	500	403	144
Farley Hill ...	72	124	1,776	17	364	147	65
Gooseberry Hill	102	282	5,656	173	1,310	364	129
High St. Leagrave	104	290	3,137	35	729	332	207
Marsh Rd. „	51	144	2,463	8	555	269	98
Lewsey Farm ...	38	161	660	103	449	37	34
Limbury ...	104	214	2,625	10	427	303	114
Park Street ...	50	107	1,236	7	294	83	34
Round Green ...	52	206	2,494	20	342	173	76
St. Anne's ...	49	98	1,505	9	488	104	60
Stopsley ...	102	309	3,292	20	597	254	249
Sundon Park ...	108	244	3,442	123	445	228	108
Vauxhall Park ...	52	122	1,813	5	309	46	39
Total ...	1,138	3,237	39,812	613	7,779	3,239	1,546

(b) Toddlers' Clinic

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

Of the 2,487 invitations sent out during 1965, 1,340 (53.9%) children attended.

(c) Contraceptive Clinics

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

With the opening of additional sessions at the High Street Leagrave Centre, the total number of sessions increased during the year from 96 to 106. Total attendances increased from 2,176 in 1964 to 2,300 in 1965.

Beechwood Health Centre	...	...	...	Weekly
Stopsley Clinic	...	...	...	Fortnightly
Gooseberry Hill Health Centre	...	...	...	Monthly
High Street, Leagrave, Health Centre	...	...	...	Monthly
Lewsey Farm Health Centre...	...	...	...	Monthly (commenced 15.12.65)

The following summary shows the details of attendances:—

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Patients	Subsequent Attendances		Total Attendances
			Patients		
			New	Old	
Beechwood	50	162	458	351	971
Stopsley Clinic	22	77	262	164	503
Gooseberry Hill	13	83	173	112	368
High Street, Leagrave	19	155	116	169	440
Lewsey Farm	1	6	—	12	18
Totals	105	483	1,009	808	2,300

(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.

Orthopaedic Clinic	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of New Cases	10	37	47
No. of first attendances	3	34	37
No. of subsequent attendances	3	31	34
Total attendances	16	102	118

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Bow Legs	4	8
Congenital Deformities	5	7
Hernia	10	15
Intoing	9	12
Knock Knees	24	34
Over Riding Toe	1	2
Other	31	40
	84	118

Disposal

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	5
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	7
No. of cases discharged	12

Ophthalmic Clinic	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of new cases	29	147	176
No. of first attendances	3	220	223
No. of subsequent attendances	18	299	317
Total attendances	50	666	716
	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of new cases	167	9	32
No. of first attendances	223	—	16
No. of subsequent attendances	317	—	40

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 287 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	13	13	11	12	19	3	3	7	1
Children under five ...	274	206	164	1	247	235	119	—	—

(f) Audiology Clinic

	Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
No. of new cases	2	15	17
No. of subsequent attendances ...	—	28	28
Total ...	2	43	45

Four 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	189
(b) Other	4
Born at home	45
Total	<u>238</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	1	—	12	4	—	49	10	1	36	30	3	88	45	4	189	238
Number surviving after 24 hours	—	—	1	1	—	8	3	—	41	10	1	35	30	3	86	44	4	171	219
Number surviving after 8 days	—	—	1	1	—	7	3	—	40	10	1	35	30	3	85	44	4	168	216
Number surviving at 4 weeks	—	—	1	1	—	7	3	—	40	9	1	35	30	3	85	43	4	168	215

* 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 information is supplied to the General Register Office concerning congenital defects apparent at birth.

A summary and analysis of the notifications received during 1965 are given below:—

Summary of Notifications

Number of notifications received during year	...	...	...	...	32
Number of live births included in (i) above	...	...	...	...	27
Number of still births included in (i) above	...	...	...	...	5
Total number of malformations notified as apparent at birth	...	...	...	...	45
Number of children with multiple abnormalities	...	...	...	...	7

Analysis of Malformation Notified

Code	Defect	Cases	Code	Defect	Cases
0	<i>Central nervous system</i>		6	<i>Limbs</i>	
	·1 Anenccephalus ...	4		·0 Defects of upper limb NOS ...	2
	·2 Encephalocele ...	1		·1 Defects of lower limb NOS ...	4
	·4 Hydrocephalus ...	2		·3 Polydactyly ...	1
	·8 Spina bifida ...	6		·4 Syndactyly ...	1
2	<i>Alimentary system</i>			·6 Talipes ...	10
	·1 Cleft lip ...	3		·7 Other defects of shoulder girdle, upper arm and forearm ...	2
	·2 Cleft palate ...	5		·8 Other defects of hand	2
3	<i>Heart and great vessels</i>				
	·7 Persistent ductus arteriosus ...	1			
5	<i>Uro-genital system</i>				
	·6 Hypospadias epispadias ...	1			

(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. Stopsley Nursery provides a further 25 places and in addition there are 15 places allocated for the Medical Care Unit which was introduced in 1964. The hours of attendance at this Nursery are from 8.30 a.m. to 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 a charge. During the year 21 children have attended the Unit, six of these had speech difficulties, six were suffering from various congenital disorders, three were mentally handicapped and the remainder admitted because of emotional disturbance or behaviour problems.

The Unit has made a valuable contribution to the care of the handicapped child and was used with increasing frequency by the various agencies concerned with children in this age group. There has been a waiting list for places throughout the year and it may be necessary in the near future to consider the provision of an additional unit of this type. Unfortunately it has not been possible, as originally intended, to provide speech therapy because of the shortage of trained staff, but the Educational Psychologist has made frequent visits to the Unit to see individual children.

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 1965 the Sub-Committee considered 196 applications of which 19 were refused. The number of children admitted was 204 and the daily average attendance was 83. The average length of stay of a child in the nurseries was approximately 11 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 1965 appear on page 34.

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley	Medical Care Unit
No of children on register 1.1.65 ...	41	43	14	11
No. added to register ...	72	66	56	10
No. removed from register ...	76	62	48	8
No. remaining on register 31.12.65	37	47	22	13
No. of sessions ...	260	260	260	260
Attendances—0-2 years ...	1,960	1,986	756	—
2-5 years ...	6,455	7,820	2,710	2,922
Total attendances ...	8,415	9,806	3,466	2,922
Average daily attendances (Monday-Friday) ...	32.4	37.7	13.3	11.2

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1965:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.65	No. admitted during 1965	No. on Register 31.12.65
Illness of Parents ...	4	32	5
Debilitated Children ...	5	6	1
Confinement ...	1	21	3
Illegitimacy ...	25	17	22
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	4	10	7
Parents separated ...	33	66	41
Father in H.M. Forces ...	4	1	—
Adverse housing conditions ...	1	—	1
Poor financial circumstances ...	14	25	17
Other ...	7	16	9
Medical Care Unit ...	11	10	13
Total ...	109	204	119

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 ...	36	1,168	32
Debilitated Children ...	32	3,120	157
Confinement ...	22	470	21
Illegitimacy ...	42	5,169	123
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	14	1,637	117
Parents separated ...	99	8,855	89
Father in H.M. Forces ...	5	395	79
Adverse housing conditions ...	1	231	231
Poor financial circumstances ...	39	2,179	56
Other ...	23	1,385	60
Total ...	313	24,609	79

The following table shows the fees charged during 1965.

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
Up to £2 ...	1/6d.	23	34	29	39	43	60	95	133
£2-£3 ...	1/9d.-2/0d.	5	8	9	9	4	6	18	23
£3-£8 ...	2/6d.-7/0d.	38	47	31	40	16	20	85	107
£8-£10 15s. 0d.	7/6d.-12/6d.	7	8	5	11	2	3	14	22
£10 15s. 0d.-£13 5s. 0d. ...	13/0d.-17/6d.	12	16	7	10	1	2	20	28
TOTALS ...	...	85	113	81	109	66	91	232	313

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

During the year thirteen new child minders were registered and seven registrations were cancelled.

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

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

(a) **Ante-Natal Clinics**

(i) *Attendances—1965*

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 ...	100	359	1,309	—	—	359	1,309
Farley Hill ...	33	93	386	—	—	93	386
Stopsley ...	102	232	977	197	1,592	429	2,569
Gooseberry Hill ...	104	152	695	116	944	268	1,639
High Street, Leagrave ...	106	328	784	103	916	431	1,700
Beechwood ...	26	76	263	28	177	104	440
Lewsey Farm ...	19	58	237	4	40	62	277
TOTALS ...	490	1,298	4,651	448	3,669	1,746	8,320

Of the 1,746 cases booked at Ante-natal Clinics, 391 were admitted to Hospital or nursing home, 19 moved to other areas and 3 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	1,008
Total number of blood samples taken	1,473
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected ...	2
„ „ rhesus positive cases	802
„ „ rhesus negative cases	206
„ „ 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 1965. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 482 or 47·8% fell below this level.

Haemoglobin level	Number of cases
Under 50%	—
50-54%	1
55-59%	2
60-64%	26
65-69%	68
70-74%	152
75-79%	233
80-84%	241
85-89%	197
90-94%	64
95-99%	20
Over 99%	4
All Groups	1,008

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 ...	73	82·1	1·4	—
13-24 ...	676	80·8	5·2	0·4
25-36 ...	213	77·0	10·3	—
Over 36 ...	14	76·4	28·5	—
Not stated	32	81·0	12·5	—

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

The establishment of domiciliary midwives was increased during the year from twenty-five to twenty-seven midwives. Recruitment remained good throughout the period and at the end of the year there were twenty-five full-time and one part-time midwives on the staff.

For the first time since 1954, there was a decrease in the number of domiciliary births, the total of 1,285 being 191 fewer than in 1964. There has also been a marked reduction in the percentage of home confinements (which include stillbirths) compared with total confinements, as the following table shows:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ...	1,020	1,178	1,295	1,439	1,427	1,291
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	40%	43%	43%	44%	43%	37%

Midwives made a total of 31,587 visits to patients during the year. In addition to home confinements attended, the midwives also attended 405 mothers discharged early from hospital, details of which are on page 38.

Of the patients confined at home 1,164 (90%) received some form of analgesia. Analgesia was not given in 127 cases for the following reasons.

Precipitate labour	...	...	84
Unbooked emergency	...	...	6
Refused analgesia	...	...	37

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1965

Administration of Analgesia:	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Pethidine only	121	38	159
Pethidine and Trilene	377	299	676
Trilene only	222	103	325
No analgesia	106	21	127
General analgesia	—	4	4
Total number of deliveries attended	826	465	1,291

Visits

Visits to patients: (a) Pre-natal period	...	...	...	8,052	
(b) Labour period	...	...	...	2,835	
(c) Lying-in-period	...	...	...	20,700	
					31,587
Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	3

Midwives Clinics:

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	352
Attendances made by Patients	...	...	...	...	8,516
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought	...	...	...	...	59

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:

Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	...	124
Attendances made by Patients	...	...	...	...	972

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	2,148	1,291	806	246	1,043	970	299	75
Under 25 years ...	939	496	556	180	370	315	13	1
25-34 years ...	966	726	219	64	567	602	180	60
35 years and over...	230	69	26	2	100	53	104	14
Not Stated ...	13	—	5	—	6	—	2	—

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1965

	Nursing Homes	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	2	28	46	1	77
(b) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address	—	5	—	—	5
(d) Change of name ...	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Sending for medical help	—	59	—	—	59
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	—	3	—	—	3
(g) Deaths occurring in practice—					
(i) Mothers ...	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ...	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	—	3	—	—	3

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1965.

(a) Domiciliary Midwives—	
Whole-time	25
Part-time	1
(b) Maternity Hospital and Ext. ...	40
(c) Private Practice (Independent) ...	1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The Establishment of Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses is 32 and at the end of the year actual staff comprised nine full-time and one part-time health visitors, eleven full-time and three part-time state registered nurses. Two student health visitors were undergoing training.

Seven thousand, nine hundred and nine visits were paid to children under the age of one year and twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-one visits to children 1-5 years.

The number of phenistix tests for phenylketonuria carried out by health visitors during the year was 3,121.

SUMMARY OF HOME VISITS

Children under 1 year:	First visits	...	...	...	...	3,371	
	Re-visits	...	...	...	...	4,538	
							7,909
Children 1-5 years	First visits	...	...	...	...	3,421	
	Re-visits	...	...	...	...	8,540	
							12,161
Expectant mothers	First visits	...	...	...	...	81	
	Re-visits	...	...	...	...	76	
							157
Special visits, infectious diseases, etc.		...	...	...	...		1,309
Non-effective calls	...	...	...	...	...		3,302
							24,838

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The scheme, first introduced in 1964 for the gradual attachment of District Nurses to General Practitioners practices was continued during 1965 and by the middle of the year all 22 female nurses were working in close liaison with General Practitioners, many from the doctors' own surgeries.

This co-operation has provided opportunities for improving the district nursing service; the daily meeting of family doctor and nurse has improved personal relationships and made communication easier; there are more patients to nurse and the type of nursing required is more varied and interesting; the nurse is called in earlier; doctor and nurse are able to see the patient together to give advice and instruction.

During the year 48,017 visits were made to 2,032 patients. In addition 9,754 treatments were given in doctors' surgeries.

As in previous years, the majority of patients nursed at home were over the age of 65 years and accounted for almost 53% of total visits.

The establishment of district nurses was increased from 24 to 26 nurses on the 1st April 1965, and at the end of the year the staff comprised of 22 female and 4 male nurses.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Number of Visits
Acute Medical ...	572	9,422
Chronic Medical ...	1,025	29,892
Surgical ...	417	8,329
Tuberculosis ...	13	355
Abortion ...	3	11
Other ...	2	8
Total ...	2,032	48,017

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	13	60	—	—	—	6	17	86	183
Genito-urinary Condition ...	—	3	—	—	2	15	—	1	5	6	4	7	43
Neoplasm ...	—	—	—	4	21	36	1	1	2	6	34	49	154
Respiratory T.B. ...	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	11
Surgical T.B. ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	7
Other Respiratory Infections ...	—	2	—	—	2	20	—	1	—	7	5	24	61
Other Infections ...	—	—	—	6	6	5	—	2	8	8	9	6	50
Gastro-intestinal Disorders ...	1	1	2	7	6	13	2	5	4	7	23	47	118
Preparation for X-ray ...	—	1	2	21	39	13	—	—	5	29	54	38	202
Post Operative Treatment ...	4	2	9	20	20	21	—	2	10	20	20	35	163
Rheumatism and Arthritis ...	—	—	—	2	5	14	—	—	—	—	20	49	90
Blood Diseases ...	—	—	1	2	9	31	—	—	5	23	30	71	172
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	2	—	—	7	26	46
Accident and Injuries ...	19	7	3	5	4	9	10	5	5	6	18	42	133
Senility ...	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	119	144
Skin Diseases ...	5	1	3	2	4	10	2	—	5	9	13	20	74
Gynaecology ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	2	32	56
Hemiplegia ...	—	—	—	—	18	33	—	—	—	1	15	67	134
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	6	2	4	4	—	—	10	5	1	9	—	1	42
Varicose Ulcers ...	—	—	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	1	10	36	63
Disorders of Nervous System ...	—	1	—	3	6	4	—	—	1	4	9	11	39
Other Conditions ...	1	1	1	3	2	6	3	1	2	1	8	18	47
Total ...	36	21	26	62	172	331	28	25	57	170	298	786	2,032

Particulars of Work of Nurses attached to General Practitioner Groups

<i>Treatment</i>	<i>No. of patients seen at surgeries</i>		<i>Total visits of patients shown in Column 1</i>	
Dressings ...	...	1,652	...	2,161
Injections ...	...	1,501	...	1,884
Immunisations:				
Poliomyelitis ...	...	1,837	...	2,035
Diphtheria, etc. ...	...	1,958	...	2,178
Smallpox ...	...	358	...	358
Sutures removed ...	...	407	...	442
Attendance at minor operations ...	...	69	...	69
Other ...	...	602	...	627

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 ...	259	123	64	21	18	485
Chronic Medical ...	250	151	121	54	109	685
Surgical ...	117	140	67	21	14	359
Tuberculosis ...	2	4	2	—	1	9
Abortion ...	1	2	—	—	—	3
Other ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	631	420	254	96	142	1,543

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

(a) *Smallpox*

Vaccination in the normal way is carried out entirely by the family doctor.

There was an increase of 215 in the number of primary vaccinations compared with the previous year, the increase being more incident in the 0-4 age group. The percentage of children under the age of five years (41.1%) is, however, slightly less than for 1964 (43%).

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1965

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination	261	1,027	282	79	60	1,709
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	18	42	76	136
Totals ...	261	1,027	300	121	136	1,845

Percentage of Children under five years vaccinated

Year of Birth	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
No. vaccinated ...	173	1,158	1,585	1,601	2,127
% of child population	4.8%	31.4%	44.1%	49.6%	73.6%

(b) *Poliomyelitis*

Fewer persons received protection against poliomyelitis than in any year since vaccination against the disease was first introduced in 1956. Of the total who did receive protection, 3,271 were children under the age of 5 years, 116 fewer than in the previous year.

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 1965 ...	301	2,970	372	123	3,766

It is estimated that 77.8% of all children under the age of 15 years and 74.8% of all persons between the age of 15 and 25 years have received protection.

Age at 31.12.65	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	301	2,414	2,884	2,597	2,424	10,289	10,185	14,476	10,376	55,946
Estimated population	17,028					11,083	12,826	19,341	32,749	93,027
Percentage ...	62.4%					92.8%	79.4%	74.8%	31.7%	60.1%

Immunisation

Immunisation sessions for both Diphtheria and Whooping Cough/Tetanus Antigen are held at each of the Child Welfare Centres in addition to those held 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.

During the year 3,282 children received primary immunisation against Diphtheria and 3,229 against Whooping Cough as compared with 3,700 and 3,591 respectively in 1965.

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

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics	...	...	...	...	341
No. of children immunised at clinics					
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	...	17
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	35
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	...	2
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	1,424
					— 1,478

No. of children immunised by general practitioners

Diphtheria only	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	10
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough only...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	1,789
Quadruple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	8
						— 1,816

Total number of children protected against Diphtheria	...	...	3,282
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough	...	...	3,229
Total number of children protected against Tetanus	...	...	3,258
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools	...	...	10
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	...	...	703
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	...	...	687
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	487
Total number of re-inforcing courses	...	...	1,877

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1965

Children born in years ...	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-60	1951-55	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	960	1,922	193	82	42	67	16	3,282
Reinforcing Courses	—	7	13	18	7	1,039	793	1,877

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1965.

Age group	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total under 15
Estimated percentage immunised ...	26.8%	89.0%	80.9%	76.3%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.65 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1965	1-4 1961-1964	5-9 1956-1960	10-14 1951-1955	Total Under 15
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1961-1965 ...	980	11,934	8,109	6,316	27,339
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1960 or earlier ...	—	—	2,265	2,661	4,926
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	3,628	13,400	23,909		40,937
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	27.0%	89.0%	60.3%		66.8%

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

The staff establishment for the Ambulance Service was amended during the year and as from 1st April the establishment provided for an Ambulance Officer, two Controllers (Senior and Junior) and twenty-five Driver/Attendants.

The vehicle fleet consists of nine ambulances, one 11-seater coach for sitting patients, one dual purpose vehicle and one car for sitting cases. Two vehicles were in course of being replaced at the end of the year.

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

It is not possible in the following table to give comparative statistics of the ambulance service, since 1965 was the first full year that the Council was responsible for administering the service.

SUMMARY OF CASES AND MILEAGE 1965

Quarter Ended	Accident		Sickness		Other		Totals		All Cases	Mileage
	Str.	S.	Str.	S.	Str.	S.	Str.	S.		
March ...	553	442	1,039	5,095	—	—	1,592	5,537	7,129	40,716
June ...	620	464	1,182	4,771	—	—	1,802	5,235	7,037	39,815
September ...	540	411	1,134	4,439	—	—	1,674	4,850	6,524	41,263
December ...	557	405	1,264	5,071	—	—	1,821	5,476	7,297	44,936
Totals ...	2,270	1,722	4,619	19,376	—	—	6,889	21,098	27,987	166,730

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 401 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 16,800 pads were issued compared with 5,600 for the previous year.

(c) Tuberculosis After-Care

One health visitor is responsible for the after-care of tuberculous patients and works under the direction of the Physician-in-Charge of the Luton Chest Clinic. Her duties include visiting patients in their own homes, advising on

the prevention of 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. Thirteen 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 1965, 1,176 children were protected, and 127 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 scheme provides for the treatment of expectant mothers, handicapped persons and aged persons. The majority of patients, however, fall into the last group. No limit is put on the number of treatments, this being left to the discretion of the chiropodists and where their patients are house-bound the scheme provides for treatment to begin in the patient's 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>
1963	...	...	574	2,430
1964	...	...	1,259	5,220
1965	...	...	1,806	11,428

(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 a mother of five young children to go away for a period of two weeks.

(g) Occupational Therapy

The number of patients on the register at the beginning of 1965 was 66, but this figure had decreased to 59 by the end of the year. This was partly due to the running down of the service following the resignation of the Occupational Therapist.

The high rate of visiting (1,512 in a 10 month period) was due to the number of patients attending the Welfare Handicapped Club. This always proves to be a busy time with patients helping one another to start and finish work. It is on this basis that it is hoped to continue making baskets at the Sheltered Workshop, with a nucleus of 4 patients, who are proficient in cane-work, teaching others.

The club had its annual Christmas party, which was organised almost entirely by voluntary helpers. There was also a visit to St. Margaret's Church before Christmas for an afternoon's entertainment of carols and concert items, followed by tea.

A large amount of finished work was sold at the Polio Fellowship Bazaar held in the Town Hall in December, and patients themselves served on the stalls. A letter of thanks was received from the Fellowship expressing their pleasure at seeing such a high standard of work produced by handicapped people. The majority of goods were basketry and stools, but also included leatherwork, knitted goods, lampshades and toys.

The club outing this year took approximately 40 members in addition to 6 residents from The Mount to Wembley Stadium to see "Snow White" on Ice. Cups of tea and prepacked food parcels were distributed during the interval to each person, thus avoiding the necessity of moving and resettling the patients. The outing proved to be very successful which seemed to please both old and young alike.

The continued co-operation of the Welfare Officers and the Occupational Therapists at St. Mary's Hospital is most appreciated, and it is hoped that the opening of the Sheltered Workshop, due in 1966, will find work for many of the patients now receiving Occupational Therapy.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The steady demand for home help assistance continued throughout the year and a total of 1,169 families received a total of 122,463 hours assistance. This is equivalent to 59 home helps working a 40 hour week throughout the year, but due to the expansion of the service 140 home helps (equivalent to 72 full time) were being employed at the end of the year.

The greatest demand was from aged persons who received 77% of the total hours provided. It is also noted that of the 778 aged persons receiving assistance, 502 had been provided with a home help for a period longer than twelve months.

It is significant that 60 fewer confinement cases received assistance during the year.

Of the 116 cases receiving assistance, 602 received the service free, 220 were assessed cases and 347 paid the full cost of the service.

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
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
1965	174	5,933	2	222	40	7,549	60	4,841	115	9,378	778	94,540	1,169	122,463

*C = Cases

*H = Hours

Cases being served at beginning of 1965	...	620
Cases commenced during year	...	549
Cases discontinued during year	...	487
Cases being served at end of 1965	...	682

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	6	14	96	19	39	174	14.9
Tuberculosis ...	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.2
Chronic Illness ...	31	7	—	2	—	40	3.4
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	46	9	5	—	—	60	5.1
Emergency, or other Illness	85	17	11	2	—	115	9.8
Aged Persons ...	696	79	3	—	—	778	66.6
Total ...	865	127	115	23	39	1,169	—
Percentage of whole ...	74.0	10.9	9.8	2.0	3.3	—	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	166	6	1	1	—	174
Tuberculosis ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Chronic Illness ...	2	3	4	6	25	40
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	21	21	9	4	5	60
Emergency, or Other Illness	44	30	7	8	26	115
Aged Persons ...	45	57	49	125	502	778
Total ...	278	119	70	144	558	1,169
Percentage of whole ...	23.8	10.2	6.0	12.3	47.7	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	174	334	1.9 weeks	5,933	17.7 hours
Tuberculosis ...	2	43	21.5 weeks	222	5.2 hours
Chronic Illness	40	1,462	36.5 weeks	7,549	5.1 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	60	964	16.1 weeks	4,841	5.0 hours
Emergency or other Illness	115	1,512	13.1 weeks	9,378	6.2 hours
Aged Persons	778	23,682	30.4 weeks	94,540	4.0 hours
Total ...	1,169	27,997	23.9 weeks	122,463	4.4 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.	449	17	—	39	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	511
Under £6 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
£6-£7 ...	89	84	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	188
£7-£9 ...	13	62	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
£9-£10 ...	—	15	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
£10 and over	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17
Income not disclosed	—	—	221	—	—	33	—	—	67	—	—	9	—	—	14	344
Total ...	551	187	222	46	24	35	3	8	67	2	1	9	—	—	14	1,169

Number of cases in which full fee was not charged:

(a) Maternity cases	...	...	16
(b) Other cases	...	...	806
		—	Total ... 822

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time (over 30 hours)	...	29
Part-time	...	...
	...	111
	Total ...	... 140

**MENTAL HEALTH
SERVICE**

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Service in Luton is closely integrated with that provided by the Bedfordshire County Council in the southern part of the County. The County Council's Senior Medical Officer, Dr. L. C. Nicol, is adviser on mental health to the Medical Officer of Health for Luton.

Staff

The establishment provides for a Chief Mental Welfare Officer, one Senior Mental Welfare Officer and five Mental Welfare Officers. At the end of the year, one officer was absent on full time training and there was one post vacant.

Mental Welfare Officers work in close liaison with the hospitals, medical practitioners and social workers in other fields.

In addition to providing an extensive social case work service for psychiatric patients and their families, they carry out all the statutory duties (mainly concerned with admission to psychiatric hospitals and the supervision of guardianship cases), required of them under the Mental Health Act 1959. A 24-hour service is provided and a Mental Welfare Officer is always available to help and advise in emergency situations.

Mental Illness

There was an increase of 30% in the number of patients referred to the service in 1965. New cases were up by 26% and "re-referred" cases by 38%.

As forecast in the report for 1964 the number of patients placed under community care during 1965 (393) showed a considerable increase over that of the previous year.

Informal admissions to Hospital increased by 59 (60%) whilst those admitted for Observation (Section 29 and 25) and long term stay (Section 26) remained virtually the same.

Mental Welfare Officers referred 133 patients to the Out-Patients Clinic at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital—an increase of 49% over the previous year.

It is now expected that building of the Home for the elderly mentally infirm will begin in December 1966. When ready for occupation, the Home will meet the requirements of those elderly persons who, although not requiring nursing or Hospital care, are unable to live alone and who, because of unpredictable behaviour, require closer supervision than can be given in an Old People's Home. Meantime, it is frequently necessary for elderly patients to be admitted to psychiatric hospitals, thus occupying beds which would otherwise be available for patients requiring active psychiatric treatment or care.

Table III shows that 21 more people over the age of 70 years were referred to the Service in 1965 than in the previous year. Of the 77 patients referred 37 were admitted to Hospital.

Mental Handicap

There were fewer cases of mental handicap referred during the year. Table II shows that by far the greatest number of cases is referred by Local Authority Departments—more particularly by School Medical Officers.

There were six patients admitted to Hospital, four informally and two for long term care under Section 60. In addition, eight patients were admitted to Hospital for short term care, either for assessment or to enable their parents to take a holiday. There were thirty three mentally handicapped persons accepted for community care by the Mental Health Service.

Ten cases of mental handicap are under guardianship, four resident in Luton and six in care of the Guardianship Society, Brighton.

At the end of the year, seven patients were waiting for beds in hospitals, for the mentally subnormal.

The Adult Training Centre

Because of building problems, hopes that the Adult Training Centre would be opened during the Autumn were not realised, indeed it was not possible to admit trainees before the end of the year. Nevertheless, the Centre Manager, one Senior Instructor (female) and two male instructors were able to occupy a small part of the building for the last two days of the year and were able to start planning.

The Centre contains several working areas where instruction will be given in a wide and varied range of subjects, including gardening, woodwork, concrete work, laundry work, domestic training and, perhaps most important, social training.

Adult mentally handicapped persons suitable for training from Luton and South Bedfordshire will be admitted to the Centre.

The Mental Welfare Officers and Centre Manager will endeavour to place in remunerative employment trainees who appear to be capable of working in the community. Those not so capable will continue in sheltered employment.

All trainees will receive incentive payments of amounts ranging from a minimum of 10s. per week to 30s. per week, the maximum limit allowed by the National Assistance Board.

Table No. 1 gives details of trainees attending County Council Training Centres and of those waiting for places. The figure of eleven waiting for Junior places refers only to those who are ready for admission now. It does not take into account those children who for various reasons such as incontinence are not yet able to work 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 of such children, the Borough Council, jointly with the Bedfordshire County Council have under consideration, the provision of Special Care Units.

Consideration is also being given to the needs of mentally subnormal persons whose parents or relatives are unable to care for them. It is particularly unfortunate when trainees or those in employment who, 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.

The Regional Hospital Board's recent restrictions of the categories of mentally handicapped persons who are considered suitable for admission to Hospital, coupled with the difficulties now experienced in obtaining Hospital beds for both long term and short term care make it imperative not only to bring forward hostel planning but also to consider a substantial increase in the number of places to be provided.

Table I

TRAINEES ATTENDING AND WAITING FOR PLACES AT TRAINING CENTRES

	Under 16			16 years and over			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Attending—									
Ridgeway Avenue ...	10	9	19	1	17	18	11	26	37
Kirby Road ...	—	—	—	19	—	19	19	—	19
Total Attending ...	10	9	19	20	17	37	30	26	56
Waiting Junior Training	7	4	11	—	—	—	7	4	11
Waiting Adult Workshop	—	—	—	13	10	23	13	10	23
Total Waiting ...	7	4	11	13	10	23	20	14	34
Total Need ...	17	13	30	33	27	60	50	40	90

Table II

MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL SUBNORMALITY—SOURCES OF CASES

Referred by	Mental Illness	Mental Subnormality and Severe Subnormality	Total
Medical Practitioner	223	3	226
Relatives	51	4	55
Hospitals	122	3	125
Police	43	1	44
Patients	31	1	32
Local Authority Departments ...	27	22	49
Probation Officers	6	—	6
Other Sources	23	8	31
Totals	526	42	568

Table III

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—MENTAL ILLNESS REFERRALS

Sex	Age							Total
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 and Over	
Males	16	45	42	47	31	19	30	230
Females	18	64	52	46	29	40	47	296
Totals	34	109	94	93	60	59	77	526

TABLE IV

SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL CASES REFERRED

Sex	Age			Total
	Under 7 years	7-15 years	16 years and upwards	
Males	9	6	12	27
Females	7	—	8	15
Totals	16	6	20	42

Table V
MENTAL DISORDER—FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1965

Category of Disorder	Cases Referred During Period				Action Taken												Under Community Care At End of Period																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Old	New	Total	Sex	Compulsorily						Without Compulsion						Under Guardianship	On Leave from Hospital	Under Other Community Care	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
					Admitted to Hospital						Placed Under Community Care										Other Action																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
					For Observation (S 29)		For Observation (S 25)		For Treatment (S 26)		Informally		Placed Under Community Care		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Mental Illness	113	132	117	164	230	296	—	—	—	—	15	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI
SUBNORMALS AND SEVERELY SUBNORMALS AGED 16+
EMPLOYED AT 31.12.65

Males			Females			Total		
Under C.C	Work- ing	% Work- ing	Under C.C	Work- ing	% Work- ing	Under C.C	Work- ing	% Work- ing
74	29	39.1	70	20	28.5	144	49	34.02

**WELFARE
SERVICES**



WELFARE SERVICES

The establishment of the Welfare Services Section provides for a Chief 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 her first 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."

The accommodation in Luton consists of two adapted homes, Rookwood (39 beds) and The Mount (25 beds) and a purpose built Home, Westlea (40 beds), a total of 104 beds. There were at the end of the year 109 Luton residents in Bedfordshire County Council Homes.

At 31st December 1965, 207 Luton residents were in the following Homes:

Homes	Male	Female	Total
Westlea, Luton	13	26	39
The Mount, Luton	9	13	22
Rookwood, Luton	14	23	37
The Chilterns, Dunstable	6	12	18
Caddington Hall	—	15	15
Parkside, Kempston	—	2	2
The Cedars, Ampthill	—	16	16
Waverley House, Bedford	—	4	4
Russell House, Bedford	—	1	1
The Limes, Biggleswade	3	8	11
Pirton Hall, Shillington	1	2	3
St. Margaret's, Streatley	20	—	20
Other Homes	7	12	19
Totals ...	73	134	207

During the year 38 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	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
65-69	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
70-74	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
75-79	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
80-84	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
85-89	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
90-94	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	3	9	6	6	3	6	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	38

At the end of the year 87 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	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65-69	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
70-74	—	5	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	15
75-79	1	5	2	2	2	1	—	—	3	3	—	1	20
80-84	5	5	—	2	—	1	2	4	1	10	—	—	30
85-89	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	—	14
90-94	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Totals	7	21	6	8	5	3	2	7	6	20	1	1	87

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

(a) General Classes

During the year 95 patients were added to the register of handicapped persons and 3 cases removed; at the end of the year there remained 403 persons on the register, an increase of 92 as compared with the previous year.

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

Code		Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	33 (1V)	5 (1Q/T)	38
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism ...	25 (1V)	63	88
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	13	16	29
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary, heart, circulatory and respiratory systems	32 (2V) (1F)	11 (2V) (1F)	43
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine	23 (1V)	15 (1V)	38
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, disseminated sclerosis	75	63	138
U/W	Neuroses Phychoses other than V above	5 (1Q/T)	1	6
X	Tuberculosis respiratory ...	11	—	11
Y	Non-respiratory	1	(1F) 3	4
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified	4	(1F) 4	8
Totals ...		222	181	403

(Figures in brackets denote multiple disabilities as stated)

AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-5	2	1	3
5-16	4	3	7
16-25	12	10	22
25-35	17	18	35
35-45	26	19	45
45-55	42	31	73
55-65	54	41	95
65 and over	65	58	123
Totals ...	222	181	403

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 1965—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Amputations	7	1	8
Angina	1	2	3
Arthritis	4	5	9
Bronchiectosis	6	0	6
Brain Tumour	1	0	1
Calcinoma of Breast	0	1	1
Cerebral Spondilitis	1	0	1
Cervical Spondylosis	0	1	1
Claudication	3	0	3
Congenital Malformations	0	1	1
Coronary Thrombosis	2	1	3
Disseminated Sclerosis	0	1	1
Emphysema	1	0	1
Epileptic	1	11	12
Hemiplegia	4	4	8
Motor Neurosis	1	0	1
Multiple Sclerosis	2	2	4
Muscular Dystrophy	1	0	1
Myxadenoma	1	1	2
Nervous Disorder Unspecified	1	0	1
Osteomyelitis	1	0	1
Parkinsons	2*	0	2
Poliomyelitis	4	2	6
Spastic	5	1	6
Scalding	2	0	2
Spinal Injury	2	1	3
Spinal Tumour	0	2	2
Stroke	1	0	1
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	0	1
T.B.	1	0	1
Vascular Disease	1	0	1
War Injury	1	0	1
Totals	58	37	95

*Including Hemiplegic

The demand for various gadgets and other aids continued and during the year 29 aids were issued on loan to handicapped persons; 6 adaptations to premises were completed. At the end of the year there were a total of 61 aids on loan to the handicapped.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Employment Conditions	Total
Working or looking for Work ...	92
Working at LUDUN ...	19
Capable of Home Work or Occupational Therapy ...	32
Not capable or available for any form of Employment ...	260
Total ...	403

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 17 severely handicapped persons together with their families or parents were given holidays.

Living Conditions	Total
Living with family ...	327
Living alone ...	54
In lodgings ...	9
Hospital/Residential care ...	13
Total ...	403

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

The aim of the club is 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 45 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 1966.

(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 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	7	11	2	20
	F	7	19	3	29
Deaf without speech	M	4	18	3	25
	F	3	14	2	19
Hard of Hearing	M	16	8	—	24
	F	13	5	—	18
Totals ...		50	75	10	135

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 Males and 117 Females (Table 1).

The number of new registrations totalled 33 and once again the majority occurred in persons over the age of 60 years:—

Under 30 years	...	...	...	...	1
Between 30-60 years	...	...	...	...	7
Over 60 years	...	...	...	...	25

Of the 40 persons in employment, 31 were employed under normal conditions, 7 were in Special Workshops and 2 under Home Workers Schemes. 23 of the persons were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.

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

(b) Partially Sighted Persons

There were 22 new registrations to the register of Partially Sighted Persons and at the end of the year the number on the register totalled 77 (Table VI). 11 of the persons are in ordinary employment and five of 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 I ANALYSIS OF REGISTERED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS

Classification	AGE GROUP																								TOTAL	
	0-4		5-15		16-20		21-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-64		65-69		70-79		80-89		90 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1. All registered blind persons	1	2	6	2	3	—	3	—	6	6	9	9	13	10	13	6	13	11	17	27	16	36	1	8	101	117
2. Employment and Training																										
(a) Employed in workshops for the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
(b) As Approved Home Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(c) Employed under normal conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	5	1	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3
(d) Undergoing training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(e) Not employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	5	3	9	3	6	13	11	17	27	16	36	1	8	60	105
(f) At school	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3. Children ...																										
(a) At home	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
(b) Home for Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Attending special school for Blind	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
(d) In Hospital for Mentally Sub-normal	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

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 ...	5
Fitters and Assemblers ...	5
Viewers, Inspectors, Testers ...	5
Packers, Storekeepers ...	7
Knitters, Weavers ...	1
Chair seaters ...	1
Piano Tuners ...	2
Labourers ...	4
Canteen Workers ...	2
Miscellaneous Workers ...	2
Total ...	40

TABLE III

	Male	Female	Total
Blind Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 ...	17	6	23

TABLE IV BLIND PERSONS WITH OTHER DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Mentally ill ...	—	1	1
Mentally Sub-normal ...	4	3	7
Physically Defective ...	6	5	11
Deaf without speech ...	—	1	1
Deaf with speech ...	2	2	4
Hard of hearing ...	8	5	13
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 ...	24	19	43

TABLE VI PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	—	—	—
5-15	5	5	10
16-20	1	—	1
21-49	7	4	11
50-64	1	3	4
65 and over	14	37	51
Totals	28	49	77

**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the County Borough is 10,695 acres and the estimated population 150,700. 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.—1,346·2 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 12th May, 1965, when 14·0 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 25·72 inches, the wettest day being 3rd September, 1965, when 0·85 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 82 °F., recorded on 20th June, 1965, and the minimum temperature was 12 °F., recorded on 3rd March, 1965.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was South-South-West.

WATER SUPPLY

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

		<i>Million Gallons</i>	
		<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>
1. Total consumption—County Borough of Luton		3,035	2,970
2. Unmetered consumption—County Borough of Luton	... ..	2,092	2,011
3. Metered consumption—County Borough of Luton	... ..	943	959
4. Average Chlorination Rate	... ..	0·25 p.p.m.	0·25 p.p.m.

Based upon Registrar General's population for County Borough of Luton of 150,700 at mid-1965, the above figures represent an average daily

consumption per capita as under (1964 figures for Borough of Luton in parentheses):—

						<i>gallons per head per day</i>
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes	...	...	...	...	...	36.55 (38.68)
Metered trade purposes	...	...	...	...	...	17.44 (17.43)
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>53.99 (56.11)</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 206,420 as at Mid-1965.

Additionally two small bulk supplies are afforded by the Company—Mid Beds. Water Board (Streatley and Barton) 32,000 gallons per day and Lee Valley Water Company (Putteridgebury) 2,600 gallons per day.

For all purposes in the whole of its Statutory Area the Company's average output was 11.50 million gallons per day.

Resources and Future Development

Throughout the year good progress has been made by the Great Ouse Water Authority (of which Luton Water Company is a constituent member) in constructing the major civil engineering works to develop the River Great Ouse as a source of public water supply. It is expected that the Ouse source will come into service in the Spring of 1966 and this will augment the Water Company's resources by nearly 100%.

During 1965 the Water Company completed laying nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of trunk mains, of 42", 39", 30", 27", 24" and 18" diameter, to connect the Ouse Water Authority's Sundon Service Reservoir to various points of the Company's distribution system.

Distribution

During 1965 some 3.41 miles of distribution mains have been laid within the County Borough as follows:—

Lewsey Farm Estate	St. Bernards Close	Russell Rise
Chatteris Close	Montague Avenue	Sutton Gardens
Dallow Road	Green Oaks	Weltmore Road
Trowbridge Gardens	Swasedale Road	Bramingham Road
Tenby Drive	Watermead Road	Dover Close
Falconers Road	Lamorna Close	Cutenhoe Road
Highover Close	Saywell Road	Chertsey Close
Caleb Close	Midhurst Gardens	St. Annes Road
St. Josephs Close	Carol Close	Felstead Way
Toland Close	Oakley Road	Toddington Road

Sampling of Water

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

Plumbo-Solvency

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

The following is a copy of the Public Analyst's latest report on the mains supply submitted by the Luton Water Company on 13th December, 1965:—

- No. 14/259 Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Chalk, Unchlorinated (chemical).
- No. 1/259 Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Unchlorinated (bacteriological).
- No. 2/259 Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Chlorinated (bacteriological).
- No. 15/259 Runley Wood, Chalk, Unchlorinated (chemical).
- No. 16/259 Runley Wood, Greensand Filtrate (chemical).
- No. 3/259 Runley Wood to Supply, Chlorinated (bacteriological).
- No. 4/259 Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 1 (bacteriological).
- No. 5/259 Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 2 (bacteriological).

Chemical Analysis

				<i>Parts per 100,000</i>		
				<i>No. 14/259</i>	<i>No. 15/259</i>	<i>No. 16/259</i>
Free Ammonia	...	...		0.0048	0.0800	0.0001
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...		0.0024	0.0012	0.0002
Oxygen consumed in 4 hours at 80 °F.	...	...	...	0.002	0.006	0.004
Nitrites (p.p.m.) N	...	...	...	0.004	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	0.99	0.49	0.03
Chlorine	...	...	...	2.6	2.0	1.8
Hardness, Total	...	...	...	32.0	46.2	22.2
Hardness, Permanent	...	...	...	9.5	18.9	5.8
Total Solids	...	...	...	47.6	66.8	27.3
pH Value	...	...	...	7.25	7.15	7.2
Sulphate as SO ₄	...	...	...	4.7	21.7	5.6
Iron as Fe (p.p.m.)	...	...	...	Nil	1.14	Nil
Fluorine (p.p.m.)	...	...	...	0.05	0.15	0.20

Samples Nos. 14/259 and 16/259 were clear and free from smell. No. 15/259 showed a white opalescence and was odourless.

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

Bacteriological Examination

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
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. ...	68	2	0	0	75

Opinion

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

Fluoride in Water Supplies

The three main sources of supply contain naturally 0.05–0.19, 0.08–0.15 and 0.11–0.23 p.p.m. of fluorine respectively.

It was not possible during the year to implement the Council's decision to introduce artificial fluoridation of the town's water supplies.

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 ...	218
Number of samples of water obtained from:—	
Crescent Road Pumping Station ...	43
Runley Wood Pumping Station ...	79
Friars Wash Supply ...	40
Laportes ...	55
Flowers Brewery ...	1
	— 218
Classified results of the above samples:—	
Class 1—Excellent ...	217
Class 2—Satisfactory ...	—
Class 3—Suspicious ...	—
Class 4—Unsatisfactory ...	1

The sampling of the various sources at the Luton Water Company's Stations and the supplementary supplies at Messrs. Laporte Ltd. and Flowers Breweries Ltd. was maintained during the year. All samples were classified excellent with one exception and in this instance repeat samples were satisfactory.

Further trouble was experienced with the discolouration of water in the Limbury and Leagrave Areas as a result of which the Council resolved that a special control sample from these sources be submitted to the Public Analyst at monthly intervals. Ten samples were obtained for this purpose and although the iron content was generally higher than desirable in no case did it reach a concentration high enough to render the water unpotable. It is hoped that the advent of the Grafham water supply will reduce this problem to negligible proportions. Four samples were submitted from two houses for

examination of copper content, and in each case it was found that the absorption of copper had virtually ceased.

The one private well within the boundary of the Borough was sampled at regular intervals and in September the well was found to be seriously contaminated. The occupiers of the five dwellings concerned were immediately notified to boil all water before use and extensive investigations were launched in an attempt to find the source of contamination, in the course of which 7 bacteriological, 2 chemical and 12 other samples were examined. This effort was unsuccessful and by the year end the two owners concerned had agreed to the installation of chemical treatment plant.

The remaining 46,017 dwellinghouses in the Borough with a population of 150,692 are supplied from piped water mains direct to the house. None are served by means of standpipes.

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. It has been well maintained throughout the period and extensions have been laid wherever new building has rendered this necessary.

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 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 grass plots to effect further improvement. As at East Hyde a high quality effluent is necessary because of the low dilution available. The sludge is treated as at East Hyde and disposed of for similar use.

CESSPOOLS

A mechanical cesspool exhauster worked daily throughout the year, emptying 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 a weekly refuse collection service was maintained throughout the County Borough.

"The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year 1965 the weight of all refuse dealt with at the Tip was 86,040 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 45.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,308*
Primary Inspections:—								<i>No. of visits</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS								
Dwelling houses on complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,668
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Own observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Notifiable infectious disease disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vermin, insects and other pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542
Noise abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
HOUSING ACTS								
Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Housing application visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Houses let in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
FOOD PREMISES								
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Canteens and mobile canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	659
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Old people's homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	848
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Food storage premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Visits to obtain water samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Visits to obtain utensil swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits re food complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175

* This figure does not include 903 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1964 ...	17	17
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24	22	22
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	23	9
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	10	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	46	27
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17	17	17
	—	—
	136	99
	—	—
No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1965	37	

Work carried out by the Corporation

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

	£	s.	d.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24. Seventeen houses, at a cost of	118	5	9
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 39, 45 and 47. Five houses, at a cost of	178	18	1
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17. Six houses, at a cost of ...	112	19	9
	—	—	—
Total	£410	3	7
	—	—	—

Proceedings were instituted in one instance of failure to comply with Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936. The summons was dismissed, the Bench not being satisfied that the Owner was the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arose. A further notice was served upon the Owner as a result of which the repairs were satisfactorily executed.

Complaints referred to other Departments

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

Housing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Borough Engineer's Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Parks Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Luton Water Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Luton Rural District Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

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

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the end of the year, 11 sites catering for 87 vans were licensed. In addition the Municipal Site provides for a further 54 vans. A policy of careful selection of tenants for this site has been carried out in order to maintain a good standard and consequently not all standings have been occupied. At the year end however only five were vacant and little relief in respect of the remaining unsatisfactorily housed caravans in the town can be expected from this quarter.

Although it has not been possible finally to resolve the Wigmore Lane problem strict supervision of the area has been maintained and the Council's "running-down" policy rigidly enforced. The number of vans stationed there was reduced during 1965 from 98 to 28.

A total of 220 visits and 60 revisits was paid to caravans and caravan sites during the year.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	38
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Articles disinfected by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	115
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	139

Four hundred and eleven library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned to the Public Library.

Three aircraft were disinfected and International Clearance Certificates issued.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	...	...	...	74
Articles disinfested by steam	...	...	...	40
Articles disinfested by liquid insecticide	...	...	...	4
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	35
Wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	105

The number of premises disinfested for bugs (11) decreased as compared with 1964 (19). One hundred and five wasps nests were destroyed and 9 treatments for earwigs and 11 for ants were carried out.

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

PESTS DESTRUCTION

A systematic treatment of the sewers for rat infestations was carried out from February to May. One thousand and twenty-five chambers were baited with Warfarin in stockinette packages resulting in 102 complete and 313 partial takes.

The number of infestations at private houses and business premises was approximately the same as 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	540 166	537 138	565 142	30 9
Business Premises	{ Rats Mice	109 88	110 114	113 120	6 3
Totals	{ Rats Mice	649 254	647 252	678 262	36 12

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 5,932 visits. Twenty-nine visits were also made to infestations by the Public Health Inspectors.

Following receipt of many complaints of nuisance from pigeons in the central area, consultations were held with the appropriate officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Subsequently a Specialist Contractor was engaged and an efficient operation resulted in which some 500 pigeons were humanely destroyed. By the time the exercise was terminated only about a dozen pigeons remained in the area.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information:—

During the season of 1965, the following numbers attended:—

	<i>Luton Baths Centre (from 18/10/65)</i>	<i>Waller Street Baths</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Swimmers	23,388	75,531	38,064
Spectators	1,799	4,069	3,208
Clubs	2,412	22,851	—
Schools	—	53,685	13,876
Instruction (Class and Private)	3,835	9,345	—
Total Swimmers and Spectators	31,434	165,481	55,148
Slipper Baths	159	45,613	—
Total Attendances	31,593	211,094	—

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

Following the opening of the new Baths Centre in October there are now four 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 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 Council as the Licensing Authority that the sanitary accommodation was adequate and had been satisfactorily maintained during the year. A total of five inspections was made.

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

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

At the end of March Luton Gas Works closed, removing a long standing source of pollution and at the same time a source of smokeless fuel upon which the No. 1 Smoke Control Order almost entirely depended. However, the rapidly changing pattern of fuel availability is reflected in the fact that despite this loss supplies from other manufacturers, including for the first time the National Coal Board fuel Homefire, have increased considerably. This fuel, the result of National Coal Board research, has received an excellent reception and the opening of a new plant in 1966 augurs well for the future. Gas heating continues to find popularity, supplies now being pumped from Dunstable.

The No. 3 Smoke Control Order came into operation on 1st October, so that over 970 acres of the County Borough are now covered by Smoke Control Orders.

In November the Council made the No. 4 Smoke Control Order to cover that area of the County Borough west of the M.1 Motorway. The area contains over 4,000 dwellings and the Luton and Dunstable Hospital. The Minister's confirmation was still awaited at the year end.

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 has generally operated to comply with the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. The emission of smuts from oil fired plant, due in the main to design and construction features, continued to present problems and a considerable amount of work has been involved in reducing such emissions.

Contraventions of the Clean Air Act were noted in 74 cases. Twenty-four intimations and warnings were given in connection with offences under Section 3 and 50 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	...	...	...	...	85
Number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	199
Number of visits to boiler houses	...	...	...	...	29
Number of smoke observations made and recorded	...	...	...	...	1
Number of chimney observations	...	...	...	...	2
Number of visits to premises in Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	548
Number of visits re special surveys	...	...	...	...	19

Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	457
Number of lectures given	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chimney heights determined	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

One application for prior approval and thirteen 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.

A study of the local pollution levels has been carried out for the three winter periods ending March, 1965. It shows a continued reduction of smoke concentration with an associated but lesser reduction in the sulphur dioxide levels. Concentrations recorded in the first three months of the 1965-66 winter conform to this pattern. These figures bear out the known trend of conversion to smokeless forms of heating throughout the town.

SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

1965

Month	Buxton Road	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	118	137	90	82	128
February ...	123	115	71	102	125
March ...	123	133	66	56	138
April ...	57	104	43	53	69
May ...	34	30	22	30	45
June ...	15	22	12	23	27
July ...	13	19	10	13	21
August ...	16	21	15	21	26
September ...	35	44	31	66	77
October ...	75	105	55	54	94
November ...	77	93	63	58	138
December ...	78	94	67	80	103

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

1965

Month	Buxton Road	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	177	153	135	156	189
February ...	228	166	149	146	205
March ...	193	233	174	140	247
April ...	102	128	93	90	142
May ...	69	62	90	62	89
June ...	37	40	65	47	35
July ...	41	25	40	38	51
August ...	35	40	44	31	64
September ...	59	51	59	32	68
October ...	127	111	100	56	116
November ...	143	132	115	67	185
December ...	121	141	118	68	127

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)

1965

Month	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
January	22.74	20.69	13.64
February	12.88	8.55	9.09
March	29.88	24.74	15.13
April	25.95	27.68	20.13
May	28.92	9.72	27.45
June	19.59	26.94	15.84
July	26.49	34.20	29.13
August	11.99	20.65	11.63
September	17.23	23.75	12.32
October	6.97	6.88	4.48
November	22.61	28.53	15.35
December	16.12	29.01	15.22

SULPHUR COMPOUNDS BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
1965

Month	Town Hall	Luton High School	Connaught Road
January	1.86	1.50	2.44
February	2.05	1.17	1.32
March	1.85	1.58	1.06
April	1.07	0.83	1.15
May	0.81	0.65	0.41
June	0.37	0.50	1.74
July	0.40	0.48	0.22
August	0.64	0.50	0.95
September	0.86	0.45	0.92
October	1.21	0.82	1.43
November	1.57	1.17	1.38
December	1.69	1.37	2.78

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The increasing use of mechanisation frequently results in noise nuisance to local residents and this development is illustrated by the annually increasing number of complaints received in the Department. One hundred and twelve visits were paid during the investigation of complaints and this activity resulted in the service of 27 notices of which 25 were complied with by the end of the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following is the report on the operation of the Act required by the Minister of Labour. Good progress was made in ensuring that the provisions of the Act were implemented.

Over the past year, it has been possible to give more time to visits in connection with the Act. One Inspector has been employed upon this work throughout the year, and another Inspector for part of the year. One thousand and thirty premises, which is approximately two-thirds of the number registered, have been fully inspected. Visits have also been made to other premises to ascertain if an O.S.R.1 should have been returned and although registration has not been necessary in many cases, the system should eventually account for practically all premises affected by the Act.

It has been found necessary to send out 733 letters notifying contraventions under the Act.

A difference of opinion has arisen in connection with Section 6(3)(b). The local Federation of Greengrocers maintains that they sell goods which are likely to deteriorate and therefore should not have to conform with the temperature requirements or provide thermometers. They have however

provided heating points to enable the staff to obtain warmth. This matter is under consideration and it may be necessary in the near future to resolve the issue in the Courts.

Adequacy of ventilation in the absence of a standard is presenting some difficulty.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	62	418	308
Retail shops	95	749	634
Wholesale shops, warehouses	5	78	43
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	11	143	43
Fuel storage depots ...	Nil	7	2
Total	173	1,395	1,030

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises: 2,718.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	4,624
Retail shops	4,753
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	677
Catering establishments open to the public	971
Canteens	88
Fuel storage depots	26
Total	11,139
Total males	4,939
Total females	6,200

A report was called for by the Minister on inspections carried out during the month of November when a special investigation was made into existing lighting standards. The following was reported:—

The assessment of the adequacy or otherwise of lighting in offices and shops was made in accordance with the Recommendations of the Illuminating Engineering Society's Code for workrooms, a minimum of 15 lumens being accepted as a satisfactory standard.

1. The general impression of the standards of lighting was that it was satisfactory though seldom very good, and that natural lighting almost invariably needed to be supplemented by artificial lighting. These conditions may not apply to the whole town because the survey has been concentrated in the town centre where there is much over-shadowing by nearby buildings, some streets being narrow, and the property some 80-100 years old. Most of this area is however planned for redevelopment in the near future.
2. During November, 1965, approximately 64% of the offices and shops inspected were found to be satisfactorily lighted. The standard in shops was lower than in offices, only 40% of the shops being regarded as satisfactory. This percentage includes stores, stockrooms and packing rooms, etc. Eighty-seven per cent of the offices were lighted satisfactorily, and in some cases it was found that re-arrangement of office furniture improved the natural lighting from an unsatisfactory figure of 5-10 lumens to a more suitable level of 20-25 lumens.
3. A standard of not less than 15 lumens is being recommended.
4. In no case was excessive glare found.

Details of Offices and Shops inspected for Lighting Standards.

OFFICES

Number of rooms where lighting standards were:—

Less than 5 lumens/sq. ft	More than 5, less than 10 lumens/sq. ft	More than 10, less than 15 lumens/sq. ft	More than 15, less than 25 lumens/sq. ft	More than 25 lumens/sq. ft
Nil Nil%	5 5.25%	8 8.40%	40 42.10%	43 45.25%

SHOPS

Selling area	Stock rooms	Packing rooms	Preparation rooms
10	5	10 (2)	13
8	10	—	—
15 (3)	10	—	—
10	10	—	15
30	—	—	—
20	20	—	—
15	—	—	—
10	6	10 (2)	—
20	15	—	15
20	20	—	—
10	10	10 (2)	—
12	12	—	—

All figures in this table are in lumens/sq. ft. Readings taken at approximately 2' 9" from floor level.

Number of rooms where lighting standards were:—

Less than 5 lumens/sq. ft	More than 5, less than 10 lumens/sq. ft	More than 10, less than 15 lumens/sq. ft	More than 15, less than 25 lumens/sq. ft	More than 25 lumens/sq. ft
Nil Nil%	2 6.70%	16 53.33%	11 36.70%	1 3.33%

Twenty-eight accidents were notified to the Department during the year, all of them non-fatal; 14 of these were investigated. No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

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

There are seven licensed pet shops in the Borough and 20 visits were paid to these premises to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The purpose of this Act 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.

There is only one kennels licensed in the County Borough accommodating 50 dogs. Eight visits have been paid during the year and the premises has 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. Twenty-six visits of inspection and supervision were paid.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Examination of the results of sampling fertilisers and feeding stuffs samples indicates that the limits of permitted variations are so finely drawn as to cause the manufacturers difficulty in complying. One formal and 21 informal samples were procured, of which four were reported as unsatisfactory. These were referred for investigation in each case to the Authorities in whose districts the manufacturers were located. Other references were received regarding a manufacturer operating in Luton.

In connection with this activity a total of 42 visits was made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

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

The Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretary of State have issued the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1965, prescribing the analysts to whom samples may be submitted.

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.

Complaints continue to be received periodically regarding conditions at the Gut Scraping premises adjacent to the Municipal Abattoir. The firm made every endeavour to minimise the nuisance and installed new machinery as well as a system of air conditioning. These measures were not entirely successful although considerable improvement was noted. However a final solution to the problem is still sought.

During the course of investigations 98 visits were made.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector								6
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

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	22	1	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	729	56	24	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	51	48	9	Nil
Totals	802	105	33	Nil

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

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	9	7	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	5	—	18	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	14	21	—	1	—
Total	37	34	—	19	—

At the 31st December, 1965, there were 729 factories (mechanical power) and 22 factories (non-mechanical power) on the Register. These figures include 140 hat manufacturers and 50 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 ...	1,206	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	10	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	8	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	150	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,374	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,337	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	9	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work ...	346	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,701	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 89

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,533

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

February Returns: 15 lists were forwarded to 14 other Local Authorities in respect of 241 workers.

14 lists were received from 10 other Local Authorities in respect of 17 workers and 1 contractor.

August Returns: 17 lists were forwarded to 17 other Local Authorities in respect of 258 workers.

9 lists were received from 8 other Local Authorities in respect of 53 workers and 2 contractors.

HOUSING

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

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	439
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation	...			168
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	...	...	...	224
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	...			50
Number of houses demolished or closed by negotiation with Owners				4
				918
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	...	...	...	27
				Total
	...	...	...	891

During 1965, 7 dwellings were represented to the Health Committee as individually unfit and 7 Demolition or Closing Orders were made. In addition 2 Demolition Orders were substituted for Closing Orders. Five houses were purchased by the Corporation for closure, one of which has now been demolished. A total of 30 "grey" properties are now maintained by the Housing Department for emergency purposes. They are used for rehousing families at the request of the Welfare and Children's Departments as well as in other cases of need.

Two Clearance Orders in respect of 25 houses were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year. Public Inquiries in respect of 50 houses in 6 Clearance Areas have been held and confirmation of these is awaited. In addition a further 10 Clearance Areas containing 65 houses were represented to the Health Committee.

Fifty-eight houses were demolished during the year, 17 in Clearance Areas, 40 following formal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and 1 on land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957. In addition 4 houses were closed. From these houses a total of 29 families comprising 104 persons were rehoused.

In January, 23 of the pre-fabricated houses still remained of which 15 were occupied. These families were rehoused and the premises all demolished in the early months of the year.

Three thousand, one hundred and sixty houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts for which 7,433 inspections were made.

One thousand, five hundred and fifty-one houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Acts, informal action resulting in 1,408 houses being rendered fit or in nuisances being abated. It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in respect of 93 houses. Fifty-eight were repaired by the respective owners and a further 35 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. Two hundred and fifteen enquiries were made.

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

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Due to pressure of other work it has not been possible to devote the same amount of time to dealing with this difficult problem as in the previous year and until it is possible to appoint additional Inspectors this position is likely to obtain.

Reference has been made in previous years to the time-consuming nature of this work and the difficulties experienced in obtaining access to carry out detailed inspections; in addition frequent changes in the ownership of some of the less satisfactory houses rendered much groundwork abortive.

One hundred and forty-one preliminary inspections and 276 re-inspections were paid to houses in multiple occupation during the year. Twenty-two notices were served requiring compliance with the Council's standards; only four were complied with in all respects. Two Direction Orders in respect of overcrowding were made.

Valuable co-operation was again received from the Fire Prevention Officers in advising on the provision of fire escapes and fire fighting appliances, the requirements being included in the notices served.

Common Lodging Houses

There are now no common lodging houses in the Borough, the last one having been demolished in 1957.

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	...	...	...	...	11
(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	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	4
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	2

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	3
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2
(9) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	329
No. of premises registered as Dairies	4

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	213
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	288
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Untreated	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

The designations under which milk is sold, namely, Pasteurised, Sterilised and Untreated were supplemented during the year by a new category, Ultra Heat Treated. This treatment is in a relatively early stage of development and demands aseptic conditions for bottling or cartoning. It has the very special advantage of being long keeping but until more plant development is carried out is unlikely to be widely produced. There are no plants of this type in Luton. The only untreated or farm cartoned milk is sold from a vending machine sited in a factory premises.

The major portion of the town's milk supply continued to be processed and bottled in two dairy plants, one of which handles more than 30,000 gallons of milk per day and distributes it throughout Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. Nine Depots in the Borough are used in the milk distribution chain.

The number of automatic vending machines used for the sale of milk is now 26 and a programme of frequent sampling was maintained and the machines subjected to regular inspection. They were found to be kept in satisfactory condition, only 3 samples out of a total of 74 taken failing the Methylene Blue test.

A programme of sampling milk from dispensers installed at Cafes and Snack Bars was continued. Despite the improvement noted towards the end of last year, results obtained were disappointing. There is no doubt that the cause is due to a failure to apply the regular standards of cleansing and sterilising demanded and applied as routine in dairy premises. Staff training would have been more effective but for frequent changes in personnel. Towards the end of the year arrangements were made for consultations with Milk Marketing Board officials with a view to improving staff techniques. Twenty-nine out of a total of 63 samples procured failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test. Forty-five samples of bulk milk were also taken and of these 7 failed. In each instance the matter was taken up with the suppliers although the failure may have been due to unsatisfactory storage on the premises.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Sub- mitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Per- centage Satis- factory	Phosphatase Test		Per- centage Satis- factory	Turbidity Test		Per- centage Satis- factory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised ...	476	437	39	0	91·81	476	0	100·00	4	0	100·00
Sterilised ...	4										
Untreated ...	5	5	0	—	100·00						

Four hundred and eighty-five samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and 39 of these failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. (See Table on page 96.)

Brucella Abortus

As all the milk in the Borough with the exception of that sold from the vending machine referred to on page 95 is heat treated, no samples for *Brucella* have been taken during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES AND CHURNS

Eight batches consisting of 86 washed milk bottles and 6 batches totalling 36 churn rinsings were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year. All proved to be satisfactory.

One batch of 12 soft drink bottles 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	...	...	...	...	475
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	...	...	...	84
Fish Frying and Curing	...	...	...	...	30

A total of 5,259 visits was paid to food premises for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 455 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream	...	...	...	111
Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	...	...	264
Fish Frying and Curing	...	...	...	80

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 229 notices were served for various defects and 243 were complied with.

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

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	...	336
Greengrocers	... ..	76
Confectioners	... ..	119
Cooked Meats Shops	... ..	2
Off Licence Premises	... ..	41
Bakers	... ..	27
Fishmongers	... ..	15
Butchers	... ..	81
Total	... ..	<u>697</u>

In addition to the above there are 484 premises of all types serving meals which are detailed on page 99.

All of these premises are regularly inspected and all 1,181 comply with Regulation 16 (provision of hand washing facilities). Regulation 19 (Facilities for washing of food and equipment) applies to 1,021 of these premises and all are in compliance.

There are some 50 mobile shops operating within the Borough. Inspections are carried out as opportunity occurs and 39 were examined during the year.

Four 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.

The Specialist Inspector for Food Hygiene is a co-opted member of the Control of Infection Committee of the Luton Hospitals, and carries out inspection of all food preparation rooms and kitchens of the four hospitals in the Borough.

Thirty-six visits were made to Social Clubs, two in dealing with applications for Justices' Licences. Six lectures with the aid of films and film strips were given to the staff of various food premises, men's and women's clubs and secondary schools.

During the year, 43 new catering premises were established and 17 closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks was 484, comprised as follows:—

Restaurants	96
Snack Bars	31
School Canteens	55
School Kitchens only	6
Factory Canteens	66
Canteens serving Snacks only	29
Commercial Hotels and Boarding Houses ...	8
Social Clubs	48
Occasional Catering	34
Public Houses including those serving Snacks ...	111

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

Number of visits and re-visits made	1,694
Number of interviews held	214
Number of letters sent or arrangements made ...	114
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	131
Number of lectures given	6
Number of persons attending lectures	216

Work carried out:—

Premises completely redecorated	23
Premises partly redecorated	50
Water heaters installed	11
Walls and ceilings cleansed	18
Wash basins supplied	2
New sinks provided	7
Miscellaneous work	48
	159

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 16 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Dinner Plates	49
Tea Plates	19
Soup Bowls	6
Tea and Coffee Cups	58
Beakers	23
Sweet Dishes	25
Total	180

Out of the 180 swabs taken, 119 returned a total bacteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 61, 19 returned a count of between 100–200 colonies, 6 between 200–300, 7 between 300–500, 5 between 500–1,000 and 24 over 1,000. In 3 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 eleven visits to ice-cream premises and vehicles were paid for the purpose of inspections, registration and obtaining samples of ice-cream. Six 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.

Four 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 13 during the year.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

Trade continued at a similar level to last year and this meant that at times of peak demand the Chill Room was of inadequate capacity. The extension to double the Chill Room capacity was put in hand and should be in operation in the early part of 1966. This extension has been designed as a separate unit and will serve a dual purpose in not only meeting current demand but also will enable the undertaking to meet the new standards introduced during the year by the European Economic Community for the export of meat to the member countries.

The hide and skin undertaking operated satisfactorily throughout the year. Reference has been made elsewhere to the problem posed by the gut scraping process.

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, being the actual cost of the service provided.

Eight hundred visits were made to slaughterhouses. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 50,515 compared with 49,759 in 1964.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	5,524	395	309	26,995	17,292	50,515
Number inspected	5,524	395	309	26,995	17,292	50,515
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	2	1	17	15	38
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,280	167	5	1,325	1,378	4,155
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	23.22%	42.78%	1.94%	4.97%	8.06%	8.30%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	1	—	82	84
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.02%	—	0.32%	—	0.47%	0.17%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	31	—	—	—	—	31
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	31	—	—	—	—	31
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The outstanding success achieved by the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was again reflected in the low incidence found. Only one beast out of a total of 5,919 was found to be affected. One calf was diagnosed as suffering from the disease and details were forwarded to the Ministry Divisional Veterinary Officer for investigation of the source. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs rose slightly to 0.47%, whilst an increase of bovine cysticercosis was also experienced, 31 cases or 0.52% being found as compared with 0.15% in 1964.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1964	...	20
Applications for Licences considered during 1965	...	21
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1965	...	20
Applications refused	...	1

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.

Eleven special visits were paid in connection with the Orders and in most cases compliance with the labelling provisions was observed. Three 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>
1,901	Beef	18,349
	Pork	6,612
	Mutton	2,644
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses ...	2,955
	Meat—Canned	2,844
	Sausages and Meat Products	1,049
	Bacon and Ham	414
	Chickens, Turkeys and Rabbits—Fresh and Canned	539
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	1,261
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit and Vegetable Juices	22,086
	Preserves	162
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups ...	5,260
	Milk and Milk Products, Cream—Fresh and Canned	394
	Ice-Cream	27
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	120
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mix- tures, Biscuits, Pastry	278
	Cereals	146
	Custard, Blancmange, Mousse, Jellies ...	47
	Fresh Egg	14
	Sauces and Pickles, Condiments and Gravy Salt	96
	Beverages and Soft Drinks	6
	Butter, Margarine and Cooking Fats ...	4
1,901		29 tons 3 cwts 0 qrs 11 lbs. 65,307

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcasses and organs of 5 cattle, 1 calf, 17 sheep and 15 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.

Six 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.

One prosecution was instituted for the sale of unsound pressed ham. The prosecution was successful; fines totalling £60 and costs of £15 15s. 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 395 samples was submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These included 174 samples of milk and of these 14 were deficient in fat and 10 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 indicative of poor quality milk. One sample of milk was unsatisfactory due to the presence of added water. It had come from a consignment of one churn only and upon hearing of the adverse report, the farmer promptly ceased forwarding milk to the dairy. Two samples of milk showed the presence of traces of penicillin.

The samples which were the subjects of comments were as follows:—

A sample of hot pepper pickle was unsatisfactorily labelled, the ingredients including "choco stripe" being in the wrong order with some omitted altogether. A sample of sweets was labelled as containing vitamin 'C'. Any food declaring the presence of vitamins must be labelled strictly in accordance with the specified manner. A sample of mincemeat was slightly deficient in soluble solids, i.e. sugar. Much discussion ranged round the labelling of a sample of non alcoholic wine. On one hand the manufacturers maintained that this was a perfectly clear description, but on the other it can be held that it is self contradictory and there is no such thing as a non alcoholic wine. However, the matter will resolve itself in due course, for one of the recommendations in the Report on Food Labelling issued during the year, is the complete abandonment of the term "non alcoholic wine" for a soft drink. The vitamin 'C' content of a sample of blackcurrant health drink was not properly declared. Among other statements on the label was the sentence "This blackcurrant should always be taken by babies and children in dilute form and not undiluted with a dummy". If it was not possible to express the intention better, there perhaps should have been some advice on how children should be diluted. Liqueur chocolates labelled as assorted in a box were in fact all identical.

Four samples each the subject of a complaint were examined, none being serious. The effect of incipient rancidity on the flavour of butter is a matter of personal preference. An objectionable smell from a sample of cheese spread with shrimp could not be confirmed. A meat pie could have been accidentally contaminated with a few fibres found in it. Lastly, a currant bun had somehow picked up a small blob of fondant from an icing machine.

New legislation introduced during 1965 included the following measures. The Egg Marking Regulations require eggs to be marked in a particular manner. The Dried Milk Regulations introduce new standards of fat content for each class of dried milk. The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1965 make provision for a new kind of heat treated milk—ultra high heat treated—whereby the milk may be completely sterilised by heat without altering the flavour. Channel Island and South Devon milk is now defined by the Milk (Great Britain) Order. The Therapeutic Substances (Supply of substances for Analysis) Amendment Regulations relax to some degree the supply of these substances to persons engaged in testing them in course of manufacture. While none of these is particularly far reaching at present, the year saw the presentation for comment of much suggested legislation the effect of which will be quite considerable over the next two or three years.

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	5
Meat and meat products	—	10
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	11
Fish—canned, and fish and meat pastes	—	5
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	29
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	2
Groceries—miscellaneous	—	56
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	14
Lard, cooking fat and suet	—	11
Margarine	—	1
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	8
Milk	6	168
Patent medicines and chemical substances	—	23
Sausages and sausage meat	—	13
Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines	—	12
Wines, spirits and beers	12	3
Ice-cream	—	6
Totals	18	377
	395	

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

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	15	3.76	8.83
February	10	3.62	8.47
March	12	3.83	8.87
Quarter ended 31.3.65 ...	37	3.74	8.75
April	12	3.54	8.70
May	17	3.39	8.86
June	24	3.25	8.69
Quarter ended 30.6.65 ...	53	3.37	8.75
July	16	3.60	8.87
August	17	3.75	8.70
September	14	3.48	8.80
Quarter ended 30.9.65 ...	47	3.62	8.78
October	15	3.76	8.83
November	10	3.88	8.84
December	10	3.83	9.05
Quarter ended 31.12.65 ...	35	3.81	8.90
Year ended 31.12.65 ...	172	3.60	8.79

In addition, two samples of Channel Islands Milk were obtained, giving an average fat content of 5.46% and a solids not fat content of 9.69%.

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

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
4178		1	Milk	Fat content 2.85%	Average fat contents of total consignments did not fall below statutory minimum in any instance.
4180		1	Milk	Fat content 2.85%	
4364		1	Milk	Fat content 2.85%	
4365		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	
4366		1	Milk	Fat content 2.75%	
4376		1	Milk	Fat content 2.55%	
4382		1	Milk	Fat content 2.30%	
4429		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	
4431		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	
4465		1	Milk	Fat content 2.95%	
4483		1	Milk	Fat content 2.80%	
4193		1	Milk	Fat content 2.70%	From a consignment containing seven churns, the average fat content of the whole consignment falling below the statutory minimum. Formal samples obtained which proved genuine.
4195		1	Milk	Fat content 2.30%	
4196		1	Milk	Fat content 2.55%	
4273		1	Milk	Contained Penicillin	Farmer interviewed and warned.
4275		1	Milk	Contained Penicillin	
4510		1	Milk	N.F.S. Content 7.82%. Hortvet Freezing Point of -0.520°C confirmed presence of added water.	From a consignment consisting of one churn only. Formal sample could not be obtained as farmer ceased forwarding milk to the dairy.

In addition, 10 samples of milk were reported upon as being adnormal. 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	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
4254		1	Hot Pepper Pickle	Unsatisfactorily labelled	Warning letter to local packer.
4298		1	Blackcurrant Sweets with Vitamin C	Unsatisfactorily labelled	Letter to producer. Labels now amended.
4314		1	Mincemeat	Soluble Solids deficient 1%	Letter to producers, who apologised for "near-contravention".
4401		1	Non-alcoholic Wine	Unsatisfactorily labelled	Town Clerk consulted. Further action not justified.
4404		1	Blackcurrant Health Drink	Unsatisfactorily labelled	Letter to packer suggesting amendment to labels.
4520		1	Rum Liqueur Chocolates	Described as Assorted Liqueurs	Representations to manufacturers, who amended label.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE (as at end of 1965)

Mayor

ALDERMAN F. GOODYEAR, 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 J. J. LIKIER
ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE	COUNCILLOR MRS. K. M. MILNER, C.B.E., J.P.
COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON	COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN
COUNCILLOR T. A. JONES	COUNCILLOR R. V. WHITLOCK

Co-opted

MRS. E. LYONS

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

STAFF

(as at 31st December 1965)

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., to 2.8.65

Two Posts Vacant

Ophthalmic Surgeon

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

Orthopaedic Surgeon

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

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

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

Dental Surgeons

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

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

From 17.5.65 (*part time*) to 23.12.65 GLENYS MOSS, B.D.S. (Durham)

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

From 4.10.65 ANN FRYER, D.B.O.

*Physiotherapist*H. J. GODFREY, M.C.S.P. (*Part Time*)*Speech Therapist*From 13.9.65 (*part time*) JACQUELINE REEVES, L.C.S.T.*Psychiatrist*

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

Educational Psychologist

From 27.4.65 D. W. EVANS, M.A., Dip.Ed.(Oxon.)

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

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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

SCHOOL CLINIC,
DALLOW ROAD,
LUTON

Telephone 28271

March, 1966.

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 1965.

The school population increased from 24,113 in January, 1965, to 24,835 in January, 1966.

For the greater part of the year the permanent medical staff was under strength and routine procedures had to be modified to keep the work of the department up to date. Dr. R. S. Cooper, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, was away most of the year as a result of illness, and Dr. E. P. Rigby, School Medical Officer, left in August to take up a similar appointment in Hertfordshire. Throughout the year one post of School Medical Officer remained unfilled and it became increasingly necessary to employ part-time Doctors on a sessional basis to help meet our commitments. As a result of these staff shortages the majority of infant school pupils were six years old before they were examined. At the end of the year it was necessary to alter the arrangements for medical examinations at the Grammar, High and Technical Schools. A new questionnaire was used, and a larger number of children was seen at each session. Follow up examinations were arranged at the School Clinic where necessary. Another change of procedure, unrelated to staff shortage, was the introduction of the Keystone Vision Screener for testing junior and senior pupils. This provides a simple and quick method of giving a comprehensive vision test and can be used in a small room without special lighting.

In April Mr. D. W. Evans was appointed Educational Psychologist. Other staff changes included the appointment in May of Mrs. G. Moss, School Dental Officer, for five sessions weekly; in September Miss J. A. Reeves, Speech Therapist to the Luton Group of hospitals for four sessions weekly and in October Miss A. C. Fryer, full-time Orthoptist.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Principal School Medical Officer.

POPULATION AND DEPARTMENTS

The school population on the 28th January, 1965 was 24,113 and increased to 24,835 on the 28th January, 1966. Form 8B showed that there were 43 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, 1966, was as follows:—

Primary Schools and Nursery Classes	15,341
Secondary Schools	9,330
Special School	164

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The medical examination of school children was carried out in accordance with the provisions 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. Because of staff shortages it was necessary to modify the arrangements for medical examination at the Grammar, High and Technical Schools. A new questionnaire was used and a larger number of children were seen at each session. Follow up examinations were arranged at the School Clinic.

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.

The number of inspections sessions averaged 10.3 per week during the school terms.

At periodic medical inspections at schools (excluding the intermediate and senior selective examination), 4,229 children were examined and a further 1,729 were re-examined. Of these 4,229 children examined 895 (21.16 per cent) were found to have defects requiring treatment.

SELECTIVE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Number of children weighed, measured and vision tested	1,171
Number already under treatment for defective vision ...	104
Number referred to School Clinic for vision test ...	103
Number examined by school medical officer	189
Number medically examined who were found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding defects of vision)	53

SELECTIVE SENIOR EXAMINATION

Number of children vision screened by health visitor/ school nurse	466
Number already under treatment for defective vision ...	127
Number referred to School Clinic for further vision test	119
Number of children seen at school by school medical officer	450
Number found to have defects requiring or already under treatment (excluding defective vision)	156

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assessed general fitness. In 1965 0.05 per cent were considered unsatisfactory—as compared with 0.09 per cent in 1964.

Attendance of Parents

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

Entrants	91.03%
Leavers	24.52%
Other Age Groups	65.54%

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	503
Special	994
2. Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection 352
3. Number of visits to schools for:—
 - (a) Head Inspections:

First Visits	314
Re-inspections	15
 - (b) Other Purposes 359
4. Number of Home Visits 174

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 was to discover which children were 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 54,180 inspections were made and 567 children were found to be verminous (2.3 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.

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—4 sessions weekly.

Audiometric Testing—2 sessions weekly.

Minor Ailments

The treatment of minor ailments was carried out at the School Clinic, Dallow Road. Five Minor Ailment dressing sessions and three Medical Officer's sessions were held each week.

The decline in attendances at Medical Officer's sessions was halted in 1965 and rose to 1,564 compared with 1,498 in 1964.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1961	2,551	21,091
1962	2,103	21,266
1963	1,990	22,003
1964	1,498	24,113
1965	1,564	24,835

A further 116 sessions were held for consultation and treatment of enuresis and other defects. There were 196 new and 426 subsequent attendances by appointment.

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1961	3,066	21,091
1962	2,212	21,266
1963	2,055	22,003
1964	1,918	24,113
1965	1,790	24,835

No children with scabies were diagnosed and treated, compared with one in 1963, and seven in 1964.

Four children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with 21 in 1962, seventeen in 1963, and seven in 1964.

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 12,139, of which 4,082 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	...	...	...	3,204	716
Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	622	176
Number of return cases seen	...	...	...	1,703	223
Number of prescriptions issued	...	...	...	986	88
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	...	...	...	12	22

Vision testing was carried out at school medical examination. The "E" card was used in infant schools, and the Keystone Vision Screener in junior and senior schools.

(2) *Orthoptic Clinic*

Total attendances for year	...	...	...	413 school age
				174 pre-school age

(3) *Colour Vision*

All children in junior and senior schools received a colour vision test (Keystone Vision Screener) during school medical examination.

During the year 50 boys and no girls were found to have defective colour vision.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Defects

Children found at Medical Inspection or at the Minor Ailment Clinic to have orthopaedic, postural or surgical defects necessitating specialist advice, were referred to the Consultant Surgeon, who attended the clinic on the first Wednesday of each month. When operation proved to be necessary children were 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 were held at intervals by School Medical Officers for the observation and treatment of minor postural defects. From these sources 48 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	...	142
Number of attendances at sessions held by School Medical Officers	...	211
Number of new cases seen during the year	... ..	147
Number of cases on register at 31.12.65	... ..	160
Number of attendances at physiotherapy sessions	... ..	1,160

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
Congenital Defects	10	11	—	1	2	1	2
Genu Valgum	53	72	12	1	—	—	21
Genu Varum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hammer Toes	8	8	—	—	1	—	1
Hernia	8	10	—	—	—	6	1
Metatarsus Varus	2	3	—	—	1	—	1
Pes Planus	27	39	9	—	—	—	9
Pes Valgus	4	5	—	1	—	—	2
Posture	62	78	21	—	1	—	27
Testicles—High	3	4	—	—	—	1	2
Retractile	7	7	—	—	—	—	4
Undescended	7	10	—	—	—	1	6
Tight Tendons	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Torticollis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases or Defects ...	80	101	6	5	7	11	29
	275	353	48	8	12	20	105

An additional 118 attendances were made by 84 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 were treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic or referred for specialist opinion, after informing the family doctor. Children thought to have defects of hearing were examined at the Central Clinic by audiometry or other special methods. The Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon held monthly sessions at the Central Clinic for children with hearing defects and saw others (e.g., patients with recurrent tonsillitis) at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and Children's Annexe. The teachers of the deaf attended the consultant sessions at the Central Clinic.

Number of Audiometric Sessions (School Nurse) ...	98
Number of school children tested	486
Number of school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation	33
Number of pre-school children tested	100
Number of pre-school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant	1
Number of E.N.T. Consultant Sessions	11
Number of school children seen	46
Total number of attendances	60
Number of school children recommended to be supplied with hearing aids	6

In addition 29 pre-school children made 45 attendances, and 4 were recommended to be supplied with hearing aids.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Sixteen sessions were held during the year for the examination of delicate children and children with physical defects. There were 14 new and 7 return cases seen, making a total of 21 attendances.

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

Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convalescent Home or Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	4
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped						11

Dental Defects

During the year 1,882 teeth were extracted and 4,617 fillings completed by the School Dental Officers. Further details are given in Part IV of the statistical tables on page 134.

Backward and Disturbed Children

During the year 74 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. Forty new and 30 return cases were seen, making 80 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 18. Sixteen children were considered to need education at Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements. Thirty-six children were admitted to Richmond Hill, of whom 3 were transfers from other areas, 8 were admitted under informal arrangements, and 2 resided in the County area. Sixty-five children received transport to and from Richmond Hill.

Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number reported as needing care after leaving school	...	...	...	...	...	7

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

Child Guidance Clinic

The Luton Child Guidance Clinic was staffed by the traditional team of Consultant Psychiatrist, Educational Psychologist and Social Worker. The Psychiatrist attended by arrangement with the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board for four sessions weekly.

Mr. D. W. Evans began duties as full-time Educational Psychologist, at the end of April.

The demands on the Child Guidance Service continued to grow. As in previous years most children were referred through the School Medical Officers, with whom the Child Guidance Team worked closely. Abnormal behaviour on the part of a child was the most frequent reason for referral, but in almost every case it was found that the child's behaviour was part of a family problem. Each case was, therefore, assessed and helped as a family.

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

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	137
Old Cases	...	...	...	...	...	68
Total	...	...				205

Number of *attendances* during the year:—

First attendances—New Cases	...	...	...	137
Old Cases	...	...	...	68
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	408
Total	...	...		613

Analysis of New Cases referred during the year:—

1. Area—Borough	...	...	...	...	177
Other	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...			181

2. Source of referral:—

School Medical Officers	...	...	...	96
Consultants	...	...	...	15
G.P's.	...	...	...	30
Juvenile Courts and Probation Officers	...	...	...	20
Children's Department	...	...	...	8
Education Officer	...	...	...	4
Other Sources (e.g. re-referral by parent)	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...		181

3. Reasons for referral:—					
Habit disorders (e.g. enuresis/encopresis) ...	16				
Anti-social problems (e.g. delinquency, stealing, etc.)	49				
Dependency problems (e.g. school refusal, phobias, etc.)	12				
Other behaviour problems	73				
Psychosomatic disorders	8				
Learning problems	21				
Psychosis in childhood	2				
Total	181				
4. Action taken over new cases:—					
Treated by psychotherapy at Clinic	28				
Supported and supervised at Clinic	39				
Seen for assessment only	65				
Recommended for placement away from home	5				
Cases offered appointments which they did not keep	14				
Number of cases awaiting assessment ...	30				
Total	181				

In all, 181 new cases were referred during the year, of whom 25 were pre-school children and 8 were adolescents already at work. Five of the children seen had behaviour problems that had developed alongside a handicap such as epilepsy, spasticity or subnormality.

Number of tests carried out by the Educational Psychologist	276
Number of parental interviews by the Educational Psychologist	196
Number of school visits	102
Number of sessions for remedial work with children	38

Speech Therapy

Children with speech defects were ascertained by School Medical Officers at medical inspections or brought to notice by parents, teachers or medical practitioners. All cases were referred to the speech therapist by the School Medical Officer.

Children were seen for assessment by the speech therapist soon after being referred. The speech defect was diagnosed, advice was given to parents and the child was put on the waiting list.

From September the speech therapist conducted four sessions a week at the School Clinic. Children were seen for treatment in small groups or individually. The case-load was heavy and included children with retarded speech, articulation defects and stammerers.

Number of new patients referred during the year ...	192
Number seen for assessment	135
Number of children treated	32
Total number of attendances	304
Number of patients discharged	10

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
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
1965	3	5	7	—	157	—	13	11	1	4	201	0.81

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

(a) Blind Pupils

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

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

Number of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind as at 31.12.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils

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

Number of partially sighted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
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 31.12.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of partially sighted pupils attending ordinary school	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of partially deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Total number of pupils in Special Schools for Partially Deaf Children as at 31.12.65	Nil
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Hitchin Road J.M. as at 31.12.65 (including 1 child from another area)	5
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Leagrave I. as at 31.12.65	6
Number of children attending Leagrave Nursery Class (including 1 child from another area)	4
Number of pupils with hearing aids attending other Luton schools	30

(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	34
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Richmond Hill School during the year (including 3 transfers from other areas)	28
Number of children admitted to Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements	8
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools	1
Total number of children on Register at Richmond Hill Special School at 31.12.65 (including 27 children residing in county area)	164
Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools as at 31.12.65	20

(f) Epileptic Pupils

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

Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic children as at 31.12.65	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	3
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools etc., for maladjusted children during the year	1
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc., as at 31.12.65	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	1
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.65	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	Nil
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools as at 31.12.65	1

(j) Delicate Pupils

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

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

Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	1
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.65	4

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 1965, 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, 1951, and 31st August, 1952), totalled 1,931 and of this number 1,303 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings 1,176 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. One hundred and twenty-seven (9.7%), 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	1,931
Number accepting invitations for skin test	1,366
Number who attended for skin test	1,303
Number of absentees	63
	———— 1,366
Number of negative reactors	1,176
Number of positive reactors	127
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	—
	———— 1,303
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.	1,176
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	127
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	120
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	7
	———— 127
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	11
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	11
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
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
1965	1,931	1,303 (67.99%)	127	1,176	9.7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	19	6	9	7	16
Whooping Cough	3	—	11	16	8
Measles	599	692	364	593	333
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	3	17	17	2
Infective Hepatitis	9	1	1	8	41
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	1
Other Infectious diseases ...	3	3	—	2	1

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND NURSERY CLASSES

During 1965 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 ...	80	20	100
Dallow Road Nursery School	54	38	92
Beechwood Nursery Class ...	30	57	87
Leagrave Nursery Class ...	18	—	18
TOTAL ...	182	115	297

The Nursery Schools and Classes were visited at least twice each term by a Medical Officer who examined new entrants and those under observation.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK IN SCHOOLS

A self-contained kitchen with dining accommodation was opened in April, 1965, to serve the Denbigh Road Secondary and Primary Junior Schools. With the opening of the Icknield Primary Junior School and the Chantry Primary Infants' School in September last, there are now 43 self-contained kitchen/dining rooms situated as follows:—

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

Eight school departments without kitchens received container meals and the distribution was as follows:—

From Hart Hill C.P. School Kitchen to St. Matthew's C.P. Schools and Queen Square Junior Boys' School.

From Icknield C.S. School Kitchen to Stockwood C.S. Boys' School, Stockwood C.S. Girls' School, Hitchin Road C.P. School, and the Warden Hill C.P. School.

From Maidenhall C.P. School Kitchen to Denbigh Road C.P. Infants' School.

Six Secondary Schools now have available alternative menus.

Meals served in the financial year 1964/1965 were as follows:—

(a) Meals for scholars paying	...	...	...	2,424,731
(b) Meals for scholars, free	...	...	...	82,686
(c) Meals for teaching staff, paying	...	...	...	49,067
(d) Meals for teaching staff on duty, free	...	...	...	100,117
(e) Meals supplied to kitchen and canteen staffs	...	...	...	101,364

Total meals served 1964/65 (198 schooldays) 2,757,965

Comparative figure 1963/64 (193 schooldays) 2,331,743

The annual return to the Department of Education and Science gave the following statistics for meals and milk provided in Maintained Schools during one day in October, 1964, and 1965:—

	Oct 1964	Oct. 1965
Number of children in attendance at school ...	21,996	22,418
Number of children receiving meals on payment ...	12,837	13,986
Number of children receiving free meals ...	357	400
Number of children receiving free milk ...	16,658	17,221
Percentage of children receiving meals ...	59.97	64.17
Percentage of children receiving milk ...	75.73	76.82

One-third of a pint of milk has remained the permitted daily quantity of milk to be provided for each child.

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 ...	364
Number of children re-examined by School Medical Officer and passed ...	64
Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and refused certificates ...	—
Total ...	428

The number of children licensed during 1965 was 364 (including 8 children residing in the County area and working within the County Borough) and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries ...	201
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc. ...	163

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)
1961 and later	241	241	—	—	7	17	24
1960	292	292	—	—	31	51	64
1959	1,191	1,191	—	—	86	181	232
1958	178	178	—	—	20	23	35
1957	164	164	—	—	18	15	29
1956	125	124	1	—	7	13	18
1955	114	114	—	919	10	5	13
1954	91	91	—	—	10	7	17
1953	111	111	—	—	19	16	31
1952	103	103	—	—	35	3	37
1951	524	524	—	—	103	23	128
1950 and earlier	1,095	1,095	—	450	208	77	267
TOTAL ...	4,229	4,228	1	1,369	554	441	895

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 99.98%

Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 0.02%

Table B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,483
Number of Re-inspections	4,138
TOTAL	5,621

Table C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	18,060
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	454
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) ...	206
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) ...	—

PART II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin T	19	22	9	50	200
		23	2	7	32	4
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ... T	137	310	102	549	267
		304	88	85	477	19
	(b) Squint ... T	31	10	6	47	6
		2	—	3	5	2
	(c) Other ... T	4	2	4	10	45
		4	1	1	6	2
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ... T	33	7	8	48	14
		37	8	8	53	12
	(b) Otitis Media T	6	1	—	7	9
		83	5	3	91	5
	(c) Other ... T	4	—	—	4	11
		5	—	—	5	2

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)			PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPEC- TIONS
				Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
7	Nose and Throat ...	T	O	25	6	5	36	39
				279	28	57	364	27
8	Speech ...	T	O	20	1	3	24	25
				35	2	5	42	10
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	T	O	3	—	—	3	1
				86	6	12	104	—
10	Heart ...	T	O	5	1	1	7	1
				14	2	9	25	6
11	Lungs ...	T	O	8	—	1	9	5
				39	9	14	62	15
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ...	T	O	5	1	1	7	—
				4	—	1	5	—
	(b) Other ...	T	O	5	2	4	11	4
				107	16	32	155	24
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ...	T	O	12	—	7	19	18
				35	18	13	66	16
	(b) Feet ...	T	O	14	2	6	22	9
				65	5	26	96	6
14	(c) Other ...	T	O	4	7	13	24	13
				36	16	28	80	17
	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ...	T	O	2	2	—	4	1
				3	—	3	6	—
15	(b) Other ...	T	O	9	—	1	10	22
				30	7	4	41	10
	Psychological— (a) Development ...	T	O	5	—	—	5	1
				26	1	5	32	4
16	(b) Stability ...	T	O	21	—	7	28	17
				29	1	17	47	11
17	Abdomen ...	T	O	3	—	—	3	—
				28	6	7	41	1
17	Other	T	O	3	2	1	6	178
				7	12	10	29	38

**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	54
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,321
TOTAL	2,375
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	986

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	8
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	428
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	4
Received other forms of treatment	31
TOTAL	471
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1965	6
(b) in previous years	35

Table C

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	142
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	50
TOTAL	192

Table D

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

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

							Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	178

Table E

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

							Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	140

Table F

SPEECH THERAPY

							Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

Table G

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

							Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	...	...	509
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above— Orthoptics	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
TOTAL (a)-(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,945

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

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	964	685	175	1,824
Subsequent visits	964	1,227	319	2,510
Total visits	1,928	1,912	494	4,334
Additional courses of treatment commenced	194	132	19	345
Fillings in permanent teeth	992	1,913	695	3,600
Fillings in deciduous teeth	936	81	—	1,017
Permanent teeth filled	771	1,771	669	3,211
Deciduous teeth filled	868	83	—	951
Permanent teeth extracted	93	424	125	642
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,080	160	—	1,240
General Anaesthetics	550	275	54	879
Emergencies	316	109	28	453

Number of pupils X-rayed	139
Prophylaxis	132
Teeth otherwise conserved	461
Number of teeth root filled	13
Inlays	—
Crowns	4
Courses of treatment completed	1,681

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	48
New cases commenced during year	38
Cases completed during year	40
Cases discontinued during year	7
No. of removable appliances fitted	51
No. of fixed appliances fitted	1
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	15

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other den- tures (first time)	—	13	6	19
Number of dentures supplied	—	14	6	20

ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	—
--	---

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	...	2,102
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	...	1,577
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	...	2,371
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	...	2,207
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	...	1,286
Number of (c) found to require treatment	...	978

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	976
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	19
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education		—

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1965			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 2	1 —	— 1	1 1	1 2	19 15	1 —	— —	24 23
B	(i) Children included at A newly placed at special schools (other than hospital special schools), or boarding homes	{ boys girls	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	11 9	— —	— —	12 10
	(ii) Children assessed prior to 1st January, 1965, newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools), or boarding homes	{ boys girls	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	9 5	— —	— 1	11 6
	(iii) TOTAL B(i) and B(ii)	{ boys girls	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— 1	1 —	20 14	— —	— 1	23 16
C	On or about the 20th January, 1966, handicapped pupils from the Authority's area:—												
	(i) Requiring places in special schools—												
	(a) day	{ boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 8	— —	— —	10 8
	(b) boarding	{ boys girls	2 —	— 2	1 3	1 —	— 1	— —	2 2	5 1	— —	— —	11 9
	(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 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 2
	(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	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	(b) boarding places ...	{ boys girls	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
	(iv) Included at C(i) and had been awaiting admission to special schools for more than one year—												
	(a) day places	{ boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	(b) boarding places ...	{ boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	2 —

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1965		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 ... (b) boarding pupils ... (2) non-maintained special schools as— (a) day pupils ... (b) boarding pupils ... (3) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority (ii) Boarded in homes and not already included in D(i) above TOTAL D ... Number of children from the authority's area who are await- ing 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	82
	{ girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	55
	{ boys	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	13	—	—	20
	{ girls	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5
	{ boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ boys	2	1	4	—	4	1	2	1	1	—	16
	{ girls	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	10
	{ boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	8
	{ girls	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
E On or about the 20th January, 1966, handicapped pupils (irres- pective of the areas to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Educa- tion Act, 1944:— (i) in hospitals ... (ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes, etc.) ... (iii) at home ...	{ boys	2	3	4	—	6	2	10	98	1	—	126
	{ girls	1	2	3	—	1	3	3	59	—	1	73
	{ boys	4	3	5	1	6	2	12	113	1	—	147
	{ girls	1	4	6	—	2	3	5	68	—	1	90
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1965:—

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

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 216 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	...	...	...	...	...	23
Baths	...	...	...	...	...	1
Borough Architect's	...	...	...	...	...	29
Borough Engineer's	...	...	...	...	...	38
Borough Treasurer's	...	...	...	...	...	26
Childrens' Department	...	...	...	...	...	2
Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	...	1
Education	...	...	...	...	...	159
Fire Service	...	...	...	...	...	30
Health and Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	86
Highways	...	...	...	...	...	14
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	21
Magistrates'	...	...	...	...	...	2
Market	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parks	...	...	...	...	...	14
Police	...	...	...	...	...	102
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	38
Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	36
Sewage	...	...	...	...	...	4
Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	6
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	...	...	14
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	89
Valuer's	...	...	...	...	...	6
Youth Employment	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL						743

Examinations carried out on behalf of other	
authorities	5
No. of medical forms scrutinized	182

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 1,498 of which 716 were Luton residents. This latter figure represents 51·6 per cent of the total deaths registered in the County Borough in 1965.

