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**Egham Urban District Council.**

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**REPORT**

OF

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR

**1925.**





# Egham Urban District Council

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## Report

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY,

FOR


*THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1925,*

BY

A. GEDEN WILKINSON, M.B.Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.





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# Egham Urban District Council.

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## Public Health Staff:

*Medical Officer of Health*—A. GEDEN WILKINSON, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
D.T.M. (part time).

*Sanitary Inspector, &c.*—A. P. STURT, A.R.S.I.  
~~Both~~ whole time.

*Inspector of Cowsheds & Dairies*—A. E. WILLETT, part time.

*Inspection of Food, Health Visitors & Special Nurses* are administered  
by the Surrey County Council.

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## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

**Area of District** ... .. **7,786**

Land, 7,621 Acres. Inland Water, 165 Acres.

**Population (1921)** ... .. **13,735**

Nett Population after deducting Inmates of Institutions, 12,865.

**Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)** ... .. **3,025**

Giving a Density of Occupation of 4.25 per House and about 5 per acre.

**Rateable Value** ... .. **£80,400** (assessable).

Sum represented by a Penny Rate, £321.

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**GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER.**—East of the Southern Railway, the district is on the river drift gravels. To the west of this line it is mainly on the Bagshot formation, except between Englefield Green and Virginia Water where the London clay prevails.

**POPULATION.**—In the last ten-year Census period—1911-21, there was an average increase of 118.4 persons per annum.

During the year 1925 the total number of deaths registered in the district of Egham was 120; of these 23 were persons temporarily residing in the district, but actually residents of other places. This number of deaths has to be deducted, and the deaths of 42 persons belonging to Egham who died while staying away from home added, thus making the nett deaths for the year 1925, 139.

During the year 222 births were registered, making the number of births over deaths 83.

The estimated nett population for the year is 13,620.



The district is essentially residential in character, and, with the exception of two engineering firms and two factories, no large industries are carried on.

Causes of Death.						Male.	Female.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	64	75
1. Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2. Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
6. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
11. Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	9	14
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
16. Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	10	16
17. Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
18. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
25. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
26. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27. Parturition apart from Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
28. Congenital Debility, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
29. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
30. Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
31. Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
32. Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special Causes (included above)—							
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—7 deaths of infants under one year of age were registered; no illegitimate death was recorded.

POOR LAW RELIEF.—The amount of Poor Law Relief granted during 1925 shews a slight decrease from the previous year.

MEDICAL RELIEF.—Every advantage has been taken of Hospital and gratuitous medical relief provided.



**NOTEWORTHY CAUSES OF SICKNESS.**—No serious epidemics or occupational diseases have occurred in the period.

**HOSPITALS.**—The Egham Urban District Council's Isolation Hospital is situated at Englefield Green within the district, and the accommodation is for 18 beds. Extra Observation Wards, a Discharge Block, and further Administrative accommodation have now become a necessity. Other hospitals are under the control of the Surrey County Council outside the area. Smallpox cases are sent to the Surrey County Smallpox Hospital at Clandon.

The only institution available for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children is the Union Infirmary at Old Windsor under the jurisdiction of the Windsor Board of Guardians.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—A Ford motor ambulance is available for infectious diseases and is kept at the Isolation Hospital.

A scheme is now in process for the acquisition of a motor ambulance for non-infectious and accident cases.

**CLINICS.**—Clinics for Maternity and Child Welfare, School and Tuberculosis are administered by the Surrey County Council.

**HOME NURSING.**—Excellent work is done by two efficient trained Nurses provided by the Egham District Nurses Association.

**INFECTIOUS NURSING.**—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Typhoid cases are treated at the Isolation Hospital. In serious cases of Pneumonia special home nursing is provided for.

**MIDWIVES.**—Midwives are controlled by the Surrey County Council. The number of midwives practising in the district is five.

**CHEMICAL WORK.**—Chemical analyses of water and sewage are dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health at a local laboratory or sent to London Analysts.

Foods and Drugs are analysed by the Surrey County Council.

**LEGISLATION.**—There are no Local Acts or special Local Orders in force. The adopted Acts, etc., are as follows :—

**Adopted Acts.**

- (1) Certain parts and sections of The Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890.
- (2) Certain parts and sections of The Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907 (7th December, 1920, 26th September, 1922).

**Byelaws.**

With respect to New Streets and Buildings (allowed 23rd March, 1925).

With respect to Slaughter Houses (allowed 9th August, 1907).

With respect to Nuisances (allowed 6th November, 1914).

For imposing on Occupiers duties in connection with the removal of House Refuse (allowed 30th November, 1921).

**Regulations.**

With respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops made 18th July, 1907.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

**WATER.**—The South West Suburban Water Co. supply the greater part of the district, the supply is constant and of good quality.

The source of water is the River Thames. It is estimated that 2,443 premises are supplied from the mains, and such service embraces 78 per cent. of the population.

(Outlying portions of the district rely on wells and pumps).

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.**—No extensive pollution of rivers or streams has been noted.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.** — No part of the district is sewered. Cesspools are emptied by a motor vacuum emptier, and the contents are dealt with on shoots or in the "Aersedcon" Purification Plant which re-commenced working on the 13th April.

Owing to complaints and non-satisfactory working, a Sanitary Engineer's report was obtained at the end of September. He pointed out that the plant only served a quarter of the district (750 houses out of a total of 3,025) and that the quantity of sewage dealt with by the plant when in full operation was a little over one gallon per head per day.

His conclusions were that the plant was working satisfactorily, that it only served part of the district, and that it could only be regarded as a temporary measure, and in view of the increasing amount of sewage and the growth of the district a much larger scheme was necessary to meet present and future requirements.

The plant has had to be supplemented by four dumps, only one now being available, the others being too near populous areas to be used without a nuisance resulting.

The future extension of the district with its gradually increasing number of inhabitants and houses mean more sewage to be dealt with and less available ground for the use of sewage disposal.

It would not be premature at the present time to consider and draw up a skeleton scheme for the future sewerage of the district, so that suitable sites for dumps, or sewage disposal plants might be obtained before they are acquired for other purposes.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**—The approximate number of the various forms of closet is as under :—

Privies	...	...	...	...	...	58
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	307
Cistern Flushed	...	...	...	...	...	1,491
Hand-flushed Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	1,405

The provision of public conveniences in Egham is a very much needed improvement.

**SCAVENGING.**—Dry scavenging is carried out by the Local Authority, and the contents are disposed of by dumping, 3 large and 2 small dumps being used.

These all give rise to complaints from the nuisance caused.



A more satisfactory scheme is yet to be found. The proposal for a joint scheme with neighbouring authorities has fallen through on account of difficulties arising through the distance of transport and expense involved. The most economical, efficient and sanitary method would be to pass the refuse through a Pulveriser before dumping.

In cases where difficulty arises in the emptying of pail closets, the Council undertake their removal.

The contents of pail closets are generally buried by the tenants.

Covered sanitary dust bins are being substituted for fixed receptacles, old boxes, baths, etc., the estimated number of houses in which such substitutions have been made since 1921 is 1,875.

**SANITARY INSPECTION.** — Mr. A. P. Sturt, the Sanitary Inspector, reports having visited 761 premises during the year.

One Hundred and Four complaints were received, and 185 detailed inspections carried out.

One Hundred and Twenty-six cases of nuisances were discovered. These chiefly related to :—

House Drains	...	...	...	...	50
Privies	...	...	...	...	13
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	12
Foul Houses	...	...	...	...	6
Dilapidated Houses	...	...	...	...	32
Foul Ditches	...	...	...	...	2

Nuisances were abated on 112 premises, 12 statutory and 98 informal notices were served, but in no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings, the notices in each case being complied with.

No nuisances from smoke were recorded.

No offensive trades, etc., are registered in the district.

Educative pamphlets have been issued from the Public Health Department from time to time.

**SCHOOLS.**—Inspections of School Premises were on the whole very satisfactory. The conversion of the lavatory basin to a trough system and the replacement of drinking mugs by an upward spray system is very desirable.

#### **RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.**

Mr. A. P. Sturt is the Executive Officer appointed under this Act, and many premises have been visited and advice given as to the destruction of rats. The distribution of pamphlets, advertising and notices were carried out during Rat Week and also throughout the year.

#### **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.**

Thirty-nine Workshops are on the register, viz. :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	7
Dressmaking, Tailors, Millinery, etc.	...	...	...	...	11
Builders, Coachbuilders, Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	11
Laundries	...	...	...	...	4
Other Workshops	...	...	...	...	6

—  
39  
—







Overcrowding exists in all parts of the district. The principal causes are :—

(1) The sharing of houses during the war period by two or more married couples without family, resulting in several families now occupying one house, often a family residing in two or even in one room.

(2) General deterioration of premises. To enforce eviction has not been expedient owing to absence of alternative accommodation. A list of such cases is kept and as new accommodation occurs the more urgent cases are dealt with.

The new scheme for housing will in the near future remedy this serious state of affairs.

**FITNESS OF HOUSES.**—The general standard of housing in the district is not high and there are a considerable number of houses unfit for habitation or falling below a reasonable standard of repair.

The general defects are :—Inadequate drainage, excessive dampness, defective floors, and insanitary condition of walls, ceilings, etc.

Several cases have been noted where defects are intensified by acts of waste and neglect by tenants.

Action as regards unfit houses is usually taken under the Public Health Acts, especially in cases where action under the Housing Act would result in the Owner declaring his intention of closing the premises.

## **HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.**

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

- (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ) ... 102.
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :
- |                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| (i.) By the Local Authority ...      | Nil. |
| (ii.) By other bodies or persons ... | 41.  |

## **UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.**

### **I.—Inspection.**

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...   | 125 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... | 52  |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...  | 12  |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...             | 38  |

### **II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.**

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... | 32 |
|---|----|



### III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

#### A. *Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs ... ..   | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—   |   |
| (a) By owners ... ..  | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...   | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... .. | — |

#### B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. | 9 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—                |   |
| (a) By owners ... ..  | 9 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...   | — |

#### C. *Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..   | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..   | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... .. | — |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..  | — |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..   | — |

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**MILK SUPPLY.**—The milk supply is adequate and good. No cases of tuberculous milk or cattle were reported.

Cowsheds, dairies and milk shops are regularly inspected and found to be clean and well kept. One License to a Dealer to sell Grade "A" milk purchased from a person duly licensed outside the district is in force.

**MEAT.**—Slaughter Houses are visited for the inspection of meat at times of slaughtering which are notified by the Butchers. Inspections of Butchers' shops are also periodically made; no action has been taken in regard to such premises being provided with covered fronts.

The number of Slaughter Houses is as under:—

		1920.	January, 1925.	December, 1925.
Registered	...	—	—	—
Licensed	...	5	7	7
		—	—	—
Total	...	5	7	7
		—	—	—

All premises used for the preparation of food intended for human consumption were regularly and frequently inspected, both by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector. These were generally found to be satisfactory, minor defects were pointed out and remedied by the person concerned.

**SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.**—These Acts are administered by the County Council. During the year under review 40 samples were submitted for analysis (30 formal and 10 informal) and 7 were found to be adulterated or deteriorated. One prosecution was made but no conviction obtained.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**—The numbers of cases recorded during the past five years are as follows:—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	33	20	20	55	32
Diphtheria ... ..	65	62	14	15	5
Erysipelas ... ..	3	5	5	3	2
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	6	1	2
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	15	13	13	7	8
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	5	4	8	2
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	2	—	2
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	15	38	18	15	14
Dysentery ... ..	4	—	—	2	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	—	—	—
	141	143	83	106	67



## ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1925 UNDER AGE GROUPS.

Name of Disease,	Under				Over								Total.	
	1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65.		
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	—	1	1	7	8	7	6	1	—	—	...	32
Diphtheria ...	...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	...	5
Erysipelas ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	...	2
Puerperal ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—
Pneumonia ...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	3	3	3	...	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	2
Typhoid ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	...	2
Totals ...	2	1	—	2	1	12	8	8	11	4	5	3	...	57

**INFECTIOUS DEATHS.**

During the above-mentioned five years, 112 deaths occurred, which are shewn in the accompanying table.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	2	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	11	4	13	14	10
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3	3	2	4
Measles ... ..	—	—	1	—	—
German Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	9	10	8	6	5
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—

The period under review has been very satisfactory. Apart from Tuberculosis and Pneumonia only 8 fatal cases occurred.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	32	29	—
Diphtheria ... ..	5	4	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2	2	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	14	—	5
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—

**SCARLET FEVER.**—The incidence of Scarlet Fever has remained fairly constant except for an increase during 1924. The cases have mostly been mild in type, no serious complications having resulted. There has only been one "return" case, occurring in 1922, the child having been kept in Hospital for 10 weeks owing to nasal discharge.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—The incidence of Diphtheria has noticeably decreased during the last years, only 3 deaths having occurred during the period and no permanent complications have been observed.

One case of Vaginal Diphtheria occurred in 1924, a child aged 3, and cure finally resulted after a course of inoculation with Diphtheria Vaccine.

Four members of the Hospital Staff were tested for the Schick tests, two were positive, one pseudo positive, and the other negative.



**TYPHOID.**—After a lapse of some years, 6 cases occurred in 1923, one was contracted out of the district, and in another it was impossible to trace the origin. The other 4 cases occurred in one family, viz., mother, two children, and daily domestic; they were visitors to the district and evidently brought the disease to the town.

In 1925 a case was notified from the same house occupied by the daily domestic already mentioned; the premises, cesspool, etc., were thoroughly disinfected, and no further trouble resulted. A noteworthy feature in these 5 cases was that while they were typical clinical cases of enteric, the pathological examination of the blood and excreta were at all times negative.

The case in 1924 contracted the disease when staying with a relative in the North of England.

The case in 1925 was an employee living in the district but working in a grocer's business in Middlesex, the source of infection was not discovered.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—There has been no notable increase during the period.

		<b>TUBERCULOSIS.</b>							
		New Cases.				Deaths.			
Age Periods.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
10	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
15	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25	...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
35	...	2	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
45	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
65 and upwards		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		3	—	4	3	7	3	2	2

Bacteriological diagnosis is carried out by the Camberwell Research Laboratories in case of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, and other diseases where necessary.

#### **NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

**MEASLES.**—A severe epidemic occurred in September and October, 1923, and one case proved fatal, otherwise the cases have been of a mild character.

**WHOOPIING COUGH.**—The only times when cases of whooping cough have assumed large proportions were in the Spring and Autumn of 1925. There were no fatal cases.

CHICKEN-POX.—The epidemics of Chicken-pox varied in periodicity. They occurred in January and February, 1925, March, 1921, May, 1923, and October, 1920 and 1924.

INFLUENZA—Has been prevalent most years, but excepting for the early part of 1922, when 6 deaths occurred, the disease has been of a non-fatal character.

The only features of 1925, apart from those mentioned, was an epidemic of German Measles in June, which occurred in an institution for girls of school age. The other was a widespread epidemic of Mumps by which the adult population was not spared, which commenced in July and was still in evidence at the end of the year.

CANCER.—The figures for 1921-1925 were fairly constant, averaging 15.5 per annum. 1925 shews an increase, 23 cases being recorded.

Disinfection of infectious cases and their belongings is carried out at the Isolation Hospital. Disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings is carried out at the Infirmary, a new type of disinfectant is being installed.

Tuberculosis Schemes, Venereal Diseases, and Maternity and Child Welfare are all under the jurisdiction of the Surrey County Council, with whom close co-operation is maintained.





Table X.—**Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality** during the year 1925

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth- rate per 1,000 Total Popula- tion.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under One year	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ..	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	7.5	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London .. ..	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	7.9	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ..	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	7.4	93.0	5.9	1.1
London .. ..	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	6.7	91.1	8.9	0.0
Egham .. ..	16.3	10.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.73	4.5	3.1	90.7	8.6	0.7





