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Surrey County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

For the Years 1940 and 1941

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PREFACE.

To the Members of the Surrey County Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Report for the two years 1940 and 1941. The report has been prepared so as to cover the two years, firstly, because of the abnormal pressure of work on my department which has, in addition, suffered very severely in consequence of the call-up of staff and, secondly, because, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the usual form of report has been very considerably abbreviated.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the County at mid-year 1940 was 1,216,500—an increase of 8,800 on the previous year: and at mid-year 1941 was 1,188,800—a decrease of 27,700. While this decrease is doubtless attributable to war conditions, it is worthy of note that this is the first time the population of the County has shown a decrease since the last war. There was a natural increase (i.e. an excess of births over deaths) in both years—1,630 in 1940 and 2,395 in 1941: thus it is apparent that the main cause of the variation in numbers of persons living in the County was movement in the population.

The birth rates in the County have further declined from 14.13 per thousand in 1939 to 13.52 in 1940 and 13.47 in 1941. The actual numbers of births in the two years were 16,445 and 16,011 respectively.

The numbers of deaths and the crude death rate were respectively 14,815 and 12.18 per thousand for 1940 and 13,616 and 11.45 per thousand for 1941. The crude death rates in 1938 and 1939 were 9.52 and 9.80 per thousand respectively. The four main causes of death—heart disease, respiratory disease (non-tuberculous), tuberculosis and cancer, all showed in both years considerable increases. 937 persons died in the County in the two years as a result of enemy action.

The infant mortality rates were 41.62 and 44.60 per thousand births in 1940 and 1941 respectively. These are both increases on the comparative figure for 1939, namely 37.61—which was the lowest recorded in the County—but still compare favourably with the rates for England and Wales which have also increased.

The case rate for pulmonary tuberculosis in the County was 0.77 in 1940 and 0.88 in 1941: this latter marks a very considerable increase of this disease among the population. The case rate of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.19 in 1940 and 0.24 in 1941. Thus tuberculosis—both in its pulmonary and its non-pulmonary forms—shows a grave increase in the war years, comparable to the increase in the war of 1914-18. This increase in incidence is beginning to be reflected in the death rate which has increased from 0.40 per thousand in 1939 to 0.46 and 0.48 in 1940 and 1941. This increased incidence throws a very heavy burden on the Tuberculosis Officers and on the dispensaries which are in many cases working under considerable difficulties. In addition the problem of finding sanatorium and hospital accommodation for tuberculosis cases has become very serious.

The new maternity block of 54 beds at Epsom County Hospital was opened in 1941. Parts of St. Helier Hospital were becoming available for the reception of patients in 1941.

In 1940, at the request of the Ministry of Health, the County Council accepted the responsibility of opening and administering the Woking War Hospital. The temporary hutments at Botleys Park, Redhill County Hospital and Warren Road Hospital are in use under the Emergency Hospital Scheme of the Ministry of Health.

The Government Evacuation Scheme has made a great addition to the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section through the opening of Ante- and Post-Natal Hostels and additional Emergency Maternity Homes.

Many Residential Nurseries have been taken over and new Nurseries established during the years 1940 and 1941. Arrangements have also been completed for the opening of a number of war-time Day Nurseries early in 1942.

The staff of the Public Health Department, both in the central office and outside, has been severely hit by the call-up and temporary staff has had to be engaged to replace those so called up: this temporary staff now forms a large proportion of the whole.

Finally, I must conclude this preface with the expression of my sincere admiration of the unsparing efforts and devotion to duty of all members of my staff, both permanent and temporary, under very trying conditions, and I wish to express my gratitude to them.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,

County Medical Officer.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.

The area of the Administrative County during 1940 and 1941 was 449,160 acres.

Population.

The population of the Administrative County at the 1931 Census was 947,770, and the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1940 was 1,216,500, an increase of 268,730 in nine years, and at mid-year 1941 was 1,188,800, a decrease of 27,700, compared with the previous year.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population for the Urban and Rural areas during each of the six years 1936-1941 is shown in the following table :—

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Urban Districts... ..	1,010,461	1,042,600	1,063,300	1,086,500	1,078,870	1,044,600
Rural Districts	116,600	118,400	120,600	121,200	137,630	144,200
Administrative County	1,127,061	1,161,000	1,183,900	1,207,700	1,216,500	1,188,800
Increase or decrease over previous year ...	+38,661	+33,939	+22,900	+23,800	+8,800	-27,700

Rateable Value and Estimated Produce of a Penny Rate.

The rateable value of the Administrative County on the 1st April, 1940, was £13,627,483, and the estimated produce of a 1d. rate for general County purposes for the year 1940-41 was £52,488.

The corresponding figures for the year 1941 were £13,624,390 and £51,794.

VITAL STATISTICS.

CHIEF VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following table the chief vital statistics of the Administrative County for 1940 and 1941 and those of the urban and rural districts of the County, are compared with those of England and Wales :—

	1940				1941			
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County.	†England and Wales.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County	†England and Wales.
	Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1940)				Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1941)			
Birth-rate	13.54	13.38	13.52	14.16	13.41	13.89	13.47	14.2
Death-rate	12.16	12.29	12.18	14.3	11.35	12.21	11.45	12.9
*Infant mortality-rate ...	41.42	43.16	41.62	55	43.62	51.07	44.60	59
Smallpox death-rate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever death-rate ...	0.004	—	0.003	0.00	0.001	—	0.001	0.00
Measles death-rate ...	0.008	0.022	0.010	0.02	0.011	0.014	0.012	0.03
Scarlet fever death-rate ...	0.002	0.007	0.002	0.00	—	0.007	0.001	0.00
Whooping cough death-rate	0.002	0.015	0.003	0.02	0.034	0.062	0.037	0.06
Diphtheria death-rate ...	0.027	0.015	0.025	0.06	0.026	—	0.023	0.07
Influenza death-rate ...	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.32	0.18	0.28	0.19	0.19
*Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) death-rate	3.87	2.60	3.72	4.6	4.05	3.25	3.95	5.1

* Rate per 1,000 births.

† Provisional figures.

The following statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1940 with the previous year and with the mean of the five years 1935-39. Similar statistics are also given with regard

Deaths and Death Rates.

(a) All Causes.

The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during 1940 and 1941 were 14,815 and 13,616 respectively, as compared with 11,871 in the year 1939. The crude death rates for 1940 and 1941 were 12.18 and 11.45 respectively, as compared with 9.80 for 1939. The death rates for England and Wales during 1940 and 1941 were 14.3 and 12.9, the standardised death rate for Surrey for 1940 being 12.06.

(b) Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths under one year during 1940 and 1941 were 693 and 734 as compared with 647 in 1939. The infant mortality rates for Surrey were 41.62 and 44.60 as compared with 37.61 for the year 1939. The comparable figures for England and Wales for 1940 and 1941 were 55 and 59, as compared with 50 for 1939.

The following table gives (a) the crude and standardised death rates for 1940 and the crude death rate for 1941. It is impossible to calculate the standardised death rate for 1941 as the Registrar-General is unable to give Areal Comparability Factors for this year owing to variety and magnitude of local population movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, and (b) the number of deaths under 12 months and the infant mortality rate, in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1940 and 1941 :—

DISTRICTS.	All Causes.			Infant Mortality.	
	1940.		1941.	1940.	1941.
	Crude net rate per 1,000 population.	Standardized death rate. *	Crude net rate per 1,000 population.	Net rate per 1,000 births.	Net rate per 1,000 births.
Urban.					
1. Banstead	8.80	8.36	9.01	50.00	35.04
2. Barnes (M.B.)	15.84	13.94	14.41	35.19	74.53
3. Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	12.62	12.62	11.14	34.78	21.13
4. Carshalton	8.76	12.09	8.36	43.87	40.52
5. Caterham and Warlingham	11.89	12.25	11.08	24.52	50.30
6. Chertsey	11.18	12.30	9.21	52.02	59.45
7. Coulsdon and Purley	11.55	10.97	11.58	36.98	51.99
8. Dorking	13.65	11.74	13.03	37.29	34.92
9. Egham	12.11	11.75	9.81	40.54	35.34
10. Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	9.15	9.15	10.21	30.59	37.09
11. Esher	11.73	11.38	11.61	43.87	41.73
12. Farnham	13.93	11.84	12.05	46.51	23.44
13. Frimley and Camberley	13.49	12.68	11.40	48.61	34.58
14. Godalming (M.B.)	11.96	11.12	12.32	49.02	68.09
15. Guildford (M.B.)	12.40	11.90	11.60	48.44	39.27
16. Haslemere	11.23	9.77	13.14	17.24	32.09
17. Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.)	17.61	16.03	14.60	56.31	58.59
18. Leatherhead	10.82	10.28	10.08	47.06	46.96
19. Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	11.57	12.73	11.22	43.72	39.56
20. Merton and Morden	10.42	13.23	8.58	34.26	42.50
21. Mitcham (M.B.)	11.81	14.53	11.06	47.83	55.47
22. Reigate (M.B.)	13.80	11.87	13.65	34.41	67.34
23. Richmond (M.B.)	19.26	15.99	16.43	41.67	40.00
24. Surbiton (M.B.)	10.79	11.55	11.33	36.18	54.21
25. Sutton and Cheam (M.B.) ...	10.83	11.59	10.82	42.25	38.93
26. Walton and Weybridge	13.27	12.74	11.19	50.88	35.51
27. Wimbledon (M.B.)	16.59	13.94	14.20	43.40	41.15
28. Woking	10.87	10.33	10.78	35.23	29.01
Total	12.16	12.16	11.35	41.42	43.62
Rural.					
1. Bagshot	10.92	10.16	10.86	26.88	47.62
2. Dorking and Horley	12.30	11.44	11.98	50.30	46.75
3. Godstone	11.95	10.64	13.42	34.74	67.76
4. Guildford	12.37	11.50	11.83	42.25	39.02
5. Hambledon	13.12	11.15	12.34	56.02	57.36
Total	12.29	11.06	12.21	43.16	51.07
Administrative County	12.18	12.06	11.45	41.62	44.60

* The standardized death rate is based on information supplied by the Registrar-General, and the effect of standardizing the death rate is to adjust the population of a district in regard to sex and age distribution so as to make the death rate of that district truly comparable with those of other districts, and with the country as a whole.

The death rates per 1,000 population from each of the four main causes of death in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1940 and 1941, together with the total number of deaths from each of these diseases in the Urban and Rural areas and in the Administrative County, are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Heart disease.		Respiratory diseases (non-tuberculous)		Tuberculosis.		Cancer of lung, cavity, and Oesoph. (M.) uterine (F.)		Cancer of stomach and duodenum.		Cancer of breast.		Cancer of all other sites.	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
URBAN														
1 Banstead	2.51	2.10	1.13	1.11	0.26	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.19	0.26	0.32	0.20	0.81	0.95
2 Barnes (M.B.)	3.12	3.27	1.69	1.54	0.64	0.11	0.03	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.22	1.69	1.61
3 Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	3.65	3.80	1.17	1.09	0.35	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.22	0.43	0.22	0.19	1.31	1.09
4 Carshalton	2.16	2.08	1.32	0.91	0.55	0.09	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.10	0.18	0.67	0.88
5 Caterham and Warlingham	3.50	2.56	1.63	1.50	0.57	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.73	1.32
6 Chertsey	2.08	2.12	1.77	1.19	0.25	0.08	0.11	0.23	0.26	0.18	0.08	0.22	0.87	0.79
7 Coulsdon and Purley	2.83	2.99	1.43	1.07	0.56	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.27	0.34	0.26	0.28	0.85	1.07
8 Dorking	2.58	2.47	2.10	2.05	0.33	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.29	0.28	0.15	0.37	0.88	1.45
9 Egham	3.03	2.77	2.05	2.05	0.50	0.09	0.08	0.40	0.18	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.67	0.71
10 Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	2.09	2.90	1.11	1.19	0.63	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.17	0.23	0.21	0.13	0.84	1.18
11 Esher	2.67	2.98	1.37	1.30	0.55	0.02	0.11	0.31	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.15	1.10	1.15
12 Farnham	4.01	3.64	1.68	1.09	0.44	0.17	0.04	0.47	0.47	0.24	0.34	0.12	0.73	0.73
13 Farnham	3.28	3.09	2.12	1.13	0.38	0.26	0.18	0.19	0.36	0.12	0.32	0.06	1.16	0.89
14 Frinton and Camberley	2.69	2.77	1.68	1.87	0.67	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.34	0.39	0.32	0.26	1.34	1.42
15 Guildford (M.B.)	2.60	2.70	1.93	1.49	0.37	0.04	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.28	0.20	1.10	1.03
16 Haslemere	2.58	3.04	1.62	1.11	0.65	0.08	0.08	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.08	0.30	0.89	1.11
17 Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.)	5.08	3.73	2.35	2.00	0.72	0.50	0.08	0.11	0.24	0.33	0.24	0.14	1.68	1.25
18 Leatherhead	3.65	2.94	0.82	1.23	0.20	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.24	0.32	0.31	0.12	0.67	1.03
19 Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	2.32	2.44	1.15	1.27	0.68	0.03	0.15	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.13	0.09	0.94	1.27
20 Merton and Morden	2.20	2.26	1.36	1.02	0.53	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.14	0.12	0.20	0.63	0.82
21 Mitcham (M.B.)	2.59	2.86	1.86	1.13	0.73	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.28	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.99	1.13
22 Reigate (M.B.)	3.60	3.52	1.50	1.95	0.38	0.02	0.07	0.26	0.31	0.36	0.36	0.21	1.17	0.78
23 Richmond (M.B.)	3.98	3.70	2.16	2.15	0.75	0.57	0.16	0.26	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.44	1.47	1.23
24 Surbiton (M.B.)	2.74	2.89	1.23	1.32	0.46	0.41	0.06	0.10	0.34	0.35	0.12	0.14	1.09	0.93
25 Sutton and Cheam (M.B.)	2.74	2.74	1.26	1.16	0.47	0.53	0.09	0.19	0.30	0.26	0.22	0.16	0.69	1.20
26 Walton and Weybridge	2.57	2.68	1.46	1.05	0.39	0.23	0.06	0.36	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.12	0.90	1.28
27 Wimbledon (M.B.)	4.01	3.50	1.96	2.03	0.42	0.67	0.04	0.07	0.28	0.39	0.20	0.30	1.44	1.17
28 Woking	2.14	2.16	1.35	1.47	0.28	0.36	0.02	0.15	0.26	0.15	0.15	0.19	1.05	1.17
Total Deaths	3,103	2,965	1,652	1,398	518	523	81	197	279	267	223	192	1,073	1,131
Rate per 1,000	2.88	2.84	1.53	1.34	0.48	0.50	0.08	0.10	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.18	0.99	1.08
RURAL														
1 Bagshot	2.75	2.80	1.34	1.09	0.30	0.27	0.14	0.22	0.30	0.27	0.07	—	1.34	1.30
2 Dorking and Horley	3.16	2.69	1.66	1.53	0.25	0.32	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.29	0.28	1.04	1.05
3 Godstone	3.62	3.83	1.10	1.56	0.26	0.39	0.13	0.16	0.29	0.39	0.23	0.36	1.00	1.10
4 Guildford	2.40	2.75	1.90	1.61	0.40	0.19	0.05	0.10	0.16	0.24	0.21	0.29	0.95	1.02
5 Hambledon	3.62	3.41	1.51	1.28	0.42	0.34	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.37	0.16	0.03	0.96	1.07
Total Deaths	429	451	211	210	46	43	13	28	29	43	28	31	140	156
Rate per 1,000	3.12	3.13	1.53	1.46	0.33	0.30	0.09	0.10	0.21	0.30	0.20	0.21	1.02	1.08
Administrative County														
Total Deaths	3,532	3,416	1,863	1,608	564	566	94	116	308	310	251	223	1,213	1,287
Rate per 1,000	2.90	2.87	1.53	1.35	0.46	0.48	0.08	0.10	0.25	0.26	0.21	0.19	1.00	1.08

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of certain statistics relating to the whole Administrative County and to the area in which the Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority :—

	Whole of Administrative County.		County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area.	
	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
Acreage	449,160	449,160	386,771	386,771
Population (1931 Census)	947,770	947,770	505,122	505,122
Registrar-General's estimated population (mid-year)	1,216,500	1,188,800	705,460	708,100
Number of live births (registered)	16,445	16,011	9,872	9,852
Number of illegitimate births	710	1,048	435	693
Number of still-births	482	469	278	277
Birth rate	13.52	13.47	13.99	13.91
Deaths under one year	693	734	420	444
Infant mortality rate	41.62	44.60	41.38	42.40
Notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	34	46	20	20
Notified cases of puerperal pyrexia	205	208	81	130
Maternal deaths from puerperal and post abortion sepsis	11	9	6	4
Maternal deaths from other causes	25	30	13	21
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	2.10	2.30	1.82	2.32
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.16	2.37	1.87	2.39

(2) POPULATION AND NUMBER OF BIRTHS.

The population and the number of births registered in the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area during the years 1940 and 1941 are shown below :—

Year.	Population.	Number of registered births.
1940	705,460	9,872
1941	708,100	9,852

(3) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of births notified under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

Year.	Notified by doctors and parents.		Notified by midwives.		Total.
	Live births.	Still-births.	Live births.	Still-births.	
1940	2,432	87	6,488	153	9,160
1941	2,192	77	8,455	188	10,912

(4) CENTRES.

The County Council maintains 90 Infant Welfare Centres; two of these situated near to Airfields were temporarily closed in 1940. A new Centre was opened during 1941 at Virginia Water.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at 29 different Centres throughout the County and in some districts Ante-Natal consultations take place before the Infant Welfare sessions.

The following table gives the total attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics for the years 1940 and 1941, with the comparative figures for 1939 :—

Year.	Total attendances.			
	Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.	Infants under one year.	Children 1—5 years.	Inclusive Total.
1939	17,034	100,563	119,874	237,471
1940	15,147	86,608	95,022	196,777
1941	19,307	84,527	78,878	182,712

(5) ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

The attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics were as under :—

Year.	Ante-Natal Cases.		Post-Natal Cases.	
	Total number of expectant mothers who attended the Clinics.	Total attendances of expectant mothers at all clinics.	Total number of mothers who attended the Clinics.	Total attendances of mothers at all Clinics.
1940	3,853	14,612	282	535
1941	4,972	18,674	356	633

(6) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The maternal mortality rate for the County and for England and Wales respectively, for the years 1940 and 1941 was :—

Surrey :—

1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.16
1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.37

England and Wales :—

1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.16
1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.23

The following table shows the number of maternal deaths in the Administrative County during 1940 and 1941, with the comparative figures for 1939 :—

Year.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.	Other maternal causes.	Total.
1939	7	31	38
1940	11	25	36
1941	9	30	39

(7) INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under one year registered in the Administrative County during the years 1940 and 1941 numbered 693 and 734 respectively ; this represents a percentage of 4.68 (1940) and 5.39 (1941) of the total number of deaths at all ages during these years.

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 registered births was as follows :—

	Administrative County.	England and Wales.
1940	41.62	55
1941	44.60	59

An analysis of the causes of infant deaths is given in the following table :—

Causes of death.	Number of deaths of infants under one year.	
	1940.	1941.
Total (all causes)	693	734
Rate per thousand live births	41.62	44.60
Measles	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	21
Diphtheria	1	1
Influenza	6	6
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	—	—
Other tuberculosis diseases	7	7
Bronchitis	9	27
Pneumonia (all forms)	137	102
Other respiratory diseases	1	4
Diarrhoea and enteritis	55	61
Acute and chronic nephritis	—	1
Congenital debility and malformation (including premature birth)	371	421
Other causes	104	82

(8) MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 TO 1936.

The number of State Certified Midwives who notified their intention to practice midwifery was 539 (1940) and 512 (1941), compared with 525 during 1939. The following table gives a summary of the notifications received from midwives during the two years under review :—

	1940.	1941.
Notification of sending for medical aid ...	2,730	2,980
Still-births and abortions	89	103
Miscarriages	47	38
Laying-out dead body	71	69
Artificial feeding	75	123
Liability to be a source of infection ...	177	189
Notification of death	79	81
TOTALS	3,268	3,583

Special investigations undertaken during 1940 and 1941 were as follows :—

	1940.	1941.
Notice of sending for medical aid	244	323
Still-births, abortions and miscarriages ...	63	94
Liability to be a source of infection ...	75	45
Death of mother or baby	57	35
TOTALS	439	497

The returns received from midwives who had practised in the area during 1940 and 1941 were as follows :—

	1940.	1941.
Births at which midwife acted as midwife	8,693	9,631
Births at which midwife acted as a maternity nurse	4,079	3,756

Midwives Act, 1936—Alterations to Scheme.

During the year 1941, two changes occurred ; the Churt District Nursing Association, formerly a part of the Three Counties Nursing Association, became affiliated with the Surrey County Nursing Association and the Camberley Nursing Association established a separate Association for the Ash part of their district.

Gas-Air Analgesia.

The Kingston and Epsom County Hospitals and Woking Maternity Home are now approved by the Central Midwives Board as Institutions for the special training of midwives in the administration of nitrous oxide and air.

(9) PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS 1926 TO 1937.

The following table gives the number of notifications of inflammation of the eyes received from midwives and the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified under the Regulations by Medical Practitioners :—

Year.	Number of cases in which		Case Rate, i.e., number of notified cases per 1,000 births.
	Medical Aid sought for Inflammation of Eyes.	Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.	
1940	128	34	2.01
1941	146	46	2.86

No case resulting in any marked visual defect is known to have occurred in the last few years.

Year.	Cases.				Results in cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.			Left County
	Notified.	Occurring in the practice of Midwives	Treated		Vision unimpaired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	
			At Home	In Hospital				
1940	34	15	11	4	15	—	—	—
1941	46	12	9	3	12	—	—	—

During the years 1940 and 1941 there were respectively seven and eleven babies admitted to the White Oak Hospital, Swanley, for treatment under the Council's scheme. In six cases the babies were accompanied by their mothers.

(10) PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939.

The following table shows the number of notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia received during 1940 and 1941 and the number of patients admitted to Hospital during these years :—

Year.	Number of notified cases.		Number of patients admitted to Hospital from Maternity and Child Welfare Area.
	Whole County.	County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area.	
1940	205	81	38
1941	208	130	26

(11) MATERNITY HOMES.

The number of women normally resident in the County who have been admitted to these Institutions under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare scheme is shown in the following table :—

	1940.	1941.
Bagshot, Duchess of Connaught Memorial Nursing Home	49	61
Frimley and Camberley District Hospital	14	17
Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home ...	75	94
Woking Maternity Home	272	348
Public Health Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions	690	832
	1,100	1,352

(12) HOSPITAL SUPERVISION OF COMPLICATED CASES.

During the years 1940 and 1941, 44 and 43 cases respectively of complicated labour were admitted to Hospital.

(13) HOME NURSING AND HOME VISITING.

The number of visits made by Health Visitors to expectant mothers and to children under five years of age is shown below :—

Year.	Expectant mothers.		Infants under 1 year.		Children 1—5 years.		Visits to Foster Children.
	Number of cases visited for first time during the year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during the year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during the year.	Total visits to all cases on register.	
1940	2,351	3,616	9,073	31,149	2,391	52,322	6,337
1941	3,031	4,872	9,360	34,888	2,722	56,761	6,420

(14) DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following table gives a record of the work undertaken during the years 1940 and 1941 at 30 Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinics, 11 of which were held jointly with the School Dental Clinics :—

Year.	Attendances.		Extractions.		Fillings.		No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics.		No. of other operations including supply of Artificial Teeth.
	Mothers.	Children.	Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.	Mothers.	Children.	
1940	4,366	1,255	6,440	2,241	572	217	2,095		1,261
1941	4,794	1,032	7,358	1,658	662	165	2,066		1,314

(15) PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CRIPPLING.

The County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme provides for the out-patient treatment of orthopaedic defects at ten Orthopaedic Clinics and for Institutional treatment at the St. Nicholas Orthopaedic Hospital, Pyrford. Fifteen children were admitted for Institutional treatment in each of the years 1940 and 1941, as compared with 22 during 1939.

Details of the Orthopaedic Centres and the number of children under five years of age treated at each Centre are given in the following table :—

Centre.	1940.	1941.
Aldershot and Farnborough Curative Post	2	2
Croydon General Hospital	25	26
East Grinstead Curative Post	2	3
Farnham Curative Post	9	5
Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	34	23
Kingston, Red Cross Curative Post ...	79	88
Merton, Nelson Hospital	—	6
Redhill County Hospital	—	8
Weybridge : Locke-King Clinic	50	45
Woking : Red Cross Curative Post ...	55	34
TOTALS	256	240

(16) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The following foster mothers and foster children were known to be in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area on 31st December, 1940 and 1941 :—

	1940.	1941.
Foster mothers	319	342
Foster children	502	481
Visits made by Health Visitors	6,337	6,420

(17) The following table shows the attendances and total number of children who were in attendance at the Welfare Centres at the end of the two years under review :—

Year.	Children under One Year.		Children One Five Years.		Total number of children who were in attendance at end of year.		
	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	Children under one year.	Children between one and five years.	Total.
1940	8,018	86,608	3,549	95,022	5,305	14,664	19,969
1941	7,216	84,527	3,927	78,878	5,762	15,989	21,751

(18) EVACUATION.

The Annual Report for 1939 contained a brief note on the increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service caused by the Evacuation of many mothers and young children to reception areas in the County. Apart from the home visiting by Health Visitors of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age, and the increase in sessions at certain Ante-Natal Clinics and Welfare Centres, two Emergency Maternity Homes were opened at the request of the Ministry of Health, and other accommodation arranged to meet the great demand for maternity beds.

During 1940 and in the early part of 1941, seven more Emergency Maternity Homes were opened, giving a total of 225 beds in all these Homes. Twelve Ante- and Post-Natal Hostels have now been established, with accommodation for 274 expectant and/or nursing mothers. Expectant mothers come to these Hostels approximately one month before the confinement is due and remain there until labour commences. On leaving the Maternity Homes, mothers are given the opportunity of staying a fortnight in one of the Post-Natal Hostels, so that they may recover their strength fully before returning home or to billets.

From the opening of the Emergency Maternity Homes, until 31st December, 1941, 2,684 expectant mothers were admitted; of these 19 were transferred elsewhere before delivery, and 2,525 were delivered in the Homes. Of the total admissions, 20 mothers were delivered by Caesarian Section, 83 by instrumental means, and in 15 cases the placenta was manually removed; labour was induced medicinally in 104 cases and surgically in 100 cases. There were three maternal deaths. Of 2,548 births, 61 (23.9 per 1,000 births) were stillborn, and 32 (12.6 per 1,000 births) died before discharge, giving a combined foetal and infant mortality rate of 36.5 per 1,000 births.

At the outbreak of war a number of Day Nursery parties were evacuated to reception districts in the County, and in the Spring of 1940, at the request of the Ministry of Health, the Council undertook the administration and maintenance of the ten parties then established as Residential Nurseries in the Council's Welfare Area. By the end of 1941 the number of Residential Nurseries had increased to 19, with a total accommodation for 560 children. Three part-time Day Nurseries, established by District Councils, were transferred to the County Council in the autumn of 1941.

(19) WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES.

Preparations were made for the opening of a number of War-time Day Nurseries in January, 1942.

NURSING HOMES.

Applications for registration received during 1940 and 1941 totalled 24 (13 in 1940 and 11 in 1941); each application was approved subject to compliance with certain requirements.

On the 31st December, 1941, there were 109 registered and 42 exempted Institutions and Hospitals on the register as compared with 114 registered and 42 exempted Institutions and Hospitals on register on 31st December, 1940.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) NOTIFICATIONS.

The summary of returns for 1940 from the District Medical Officers of Health shows that 1,185 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, and the summary for 1941 shows that 1,329 cases were notified. Both years show an increase on the number of notifications in the year 1939 (1,063).

The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1940 numbered 945, and in 1941 numbered 1,049; the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1940 numbered 240, and in 1941 numbered 280. The notifications in 1939 were 833 (pulmonary) and 230 (non-pulmonary).

The case rate of pulmonary tuberculosis per thousand of the population of the county was 0.77 in 1940 and 0.88 in 1941; the case rate in 1939 was 0.69. In non-pulmonary tuberculosis the case rate for the county was 0.19 in 1940 and 0.24 in 1941; the figure for 1939 was 0.19.

Apart from these new notifications, 406 cases of tuberculosis in Surrey became known through death returns, posthumous notifications, transfers from other areas, etc., in 1940, and 464 in 1941. These figures compare with the figure of 329 for 1939.

Each District Medical Officer keeps a register of the known cases of tuberculosis resident in his sanitary district, and the register is checked with the information available in the County Health Department. The numbers of cases on the district registers on the 31st December, 1940 and 1941, were as follows:—

							1940.		1941.	
							Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,613	815	2,909	854
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,323	868	2,503	943
Totals							4,936	1,683	5,412	1,797
Grand Total							6,619		7,209	

These totals compare with the total of 6,359 on the district registers at the end of 1939.

(2) DEATHS.

The total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1940 was 564, and 566 during 1941. The death rate per thousand of the population was 0.46 and 0.48 respectively. The lowest figure in any year in Surrey was 0.40 per thousand, recorded in 1939.

From non-pulmonary tuberculosis the total number of deaths was 94 or 0.08 per thousand of the population in 1940, and 116 or 0.10 per thousand in 1941. The rate for 1939 was 0.07.

For purposes of comparison the death rates from tuberculosis in the various sanitary districts are shown on page 6.

(3) NEW NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

The new cases which are included in paragraphs 1 and 4 under heading (1) above number 1,591 in 1940 and 1,793 in 1941.

Of the 658 deaths which occurred during the year 1940, 113 or 17.2 per cent. occurred in non-notified cases, and of the 682 deaths during 1941, 168 or 24.6 per cent. The corresponding figure for the year 1939 was 86 or 15.1 per cent.

(4) ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Dispensary Organisation.

There were no changes in the dispensary organisation during the years under review.
The following tables show the work of the Dispensaries during 1940 and 1941:—

1940.														
Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	388	281	15	14	39	59	44	40	427	340	59	54	880	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	8	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	677	407	198	136	1418	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	36	44	7	7	4	1	8	4	40	45	15	11	111	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	255	295	299	1015	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered ...	37	46	4	3	13	15	10	10	50	61	14	13	138	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	843	668	503	443	2457	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1570	1377	58	67	168	220	206	154	1738	1597	264	221	3820	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	1	10	

1941.													
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	479	299	13	11	36	40	46	48	515	339	59	59	972
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1114	677	266	235	2292
B.—Contacts examined during the year :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	51	50	12	11	1	5	6	4	52	55	18	15	140
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	411	416	361	1397
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
(a) Recovered ...	23	35	3	—	10	16	8	8	33	51	11	8	103
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1323	1088	682	596	3689
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1795	1444	66	74	170	210	210	178	1965	1654	276	252	4147
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	6

	1940.	1941.		1940.	1941.
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	3,671	3,830	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...	1,395	1,704
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	408	600	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	13,991	14,461
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	737	891	10. Number of:—		
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	351	401	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	1,579	1,847
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	12,463	15,184	(b) X-ray examinations made ...	3,627	5,484
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	171	157	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	5	7
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—			12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	1,586	1,729
(a) Personal ...	378	578			
(b) Other... ...	2,261	3,724			

(B) Residential Treatment.

The County Sanatorium, Milford, provides accommodation for 348 adult pulmonary cases. The County Council continued to make use of a number of other sanatoria for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases: throughout the years 1940 and 1941 a daily average of approximately 225 and 226 beds respectively in pulmonary sanatoria (other than Milford) and 102 and 109 beds respectively in non-pulmonary institutions were occupied by patients from Surrey. In 1939 the beds averaged 220 pulmonary and 148 non-pulmonary.

Notice of the admission and discharge of all patients is sent to the District Medical Officers of Health to enable them to take all necessary steps for the prevention of the spread of infection. Private medical practitioners receive a report on the clinical condition of their patients on discharge from the sanatorium.

The following tables show the numbers and sex of all patients (excluding those in Public Health and Public Assistance Hospitals) who received institutional treatment during 1940 and 1941:—

1940.						
		In Institutions on Jan. 1. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31. (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males ...	—	11	11	—	—
	Adult Females	—	13	13	—	—
	Children ...	5	—	2	—	3
	Total ...	5	24	26	—	3
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	221	377	278	52	268
	Adult Females	216	320	250	51	235
	Children ...	16	4	5	—	15
	Total ...	453	701	533	103	518
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	24	39	26	4	33
	Adult Females	16	63	50	3	26
	Children ...	50	32	46	1	35
	Total ...	90	134	122	8	94
Grand Total ...		548	859	681	111	615
1941.						
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males ...	—	13	13	—	—
	Adult Females	—	7	7	—	—
	Children ...	3	2	1	—	4
	Total ...	3	22	21	—	4
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	268	341	264	53	292
	Adult Females	235	308	231	44	268
	Children ...	15	11	8	—	18
	Total ...	518	660	503	97	578
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	33	19	24	2	26
	Adult Females	26	39	26	6	33
	Children ...	35	52	32	—	55
	Total ...	94	110	82	8	114
Grand Total ...		615	792	606	105	696

1941.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals.	
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ...	9	1	—	26	18	1	10	20	5	1	6	—	46	45	6	97
		Not quiescent ...	11	12	—	11	6	—	1	8	—	—	1	—	23	27	—	50
		Died in Institution ...	4	4	—	1	7	—	3	4	—	1	3	—	9	18	—	27
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent ...	3	—	—	7	8	—	7	6	—	7	5	—	24	19	—	43
		Not quiescent ...	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	6	4	—	10
		Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	4
	Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent ...	7	3	—	20	8	—	19	12	—	13	12	—	59	35	—	94
		Not quiescent ...	16	15	—	20	20	—	23	13	—	11	19	—	70	67	—	137
		Died in Institution ...	4	1	—	9	3	—	4	4	—	5	1	—	22	9	—	31
	Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
		Not quiescent ...	4	3	—	2	4	—	7	5	—	4	8	—	17	20	—	37
		Died in Institution ...	5	3	—	5	4	—	4	3	—	4	3	—	18	13	—	31
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent ...	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	5	6	4	9	8	6	23
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	3
	Abdominal.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	—	3	4	6	13
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
	Other Organs.	Quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	2	5
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent ...	1	1	2	1	5	6	3	2	7	—	—	3	5	8	18	31
		Not quiescent ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HOSPITAL PROVISION.

The number of hospital beds available on the 31st December, 1940 and 1941, and on the same date in 1939 are given in the following table:—

Hospitals	1939	1940	1941
Surrey County Council General Hospitals...	5,598	6,376	5,661
Voluntary Hospitals	2,109	2,466	2,466
Isolation Hospitals	924	694	730
Mental Hospitals	3,373	3,373	3,059
Mental Deficiency Institutions	900	1,050	1,112
TOTALS	12,904	13,959	13,028

These figures are in respect of those hospitals only which were in use prior to the War, but they do include additional accommodation provided in those hospitals under the Emergency Hospital Scheme of the Ministry of Health.

I. County Hospitals.

(i) BEDS AVAILABLE AND OCCUPIED.

The total number of beds available in the hospitals for general purposes on the 31st December, 1941, was 5,661, as compared with 6,376 on the same date in the preceding year.

The accommodation in each hospital on 31st December, 1940 and 1941, and the number of beds occupied, are given below :—

Hospital	December, 1940		December, 1941	
	Available	Occupied	Available	Occupied
Botleys Park War Hospital	1,417	783	1,376	583
Brookwood War Hospital	400	176	—	—
Dorking	259	214	263	205
Epsom (including Ewell Park)	472	360	509	357
Farnham	322	188	266	158
Guildford (Warren Road)	652	464	661	419
Hambledon Institution	138	97	—	—
Kingston Hospital (including Surbiton Annexe and Warren House)	760	456	730	437
Kingston Institution	99	99	99	99
Mitcham (Cumberland House)	99	92	103	78
Netherne War Hospital	372	85	—	—
Redhill (Hospital)	562	363	562	322
Redhill (St. Annes)	118	118	70	70
Richmond War Hospital	360	258	366	295
St. Helier	—	—	299	108
Shabden Park	66	72	77	65
Woking War	280	110	280	121
TOTALS	6,376	3,935	5,661	3,317

The number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1941, was 3,317, as compared with 3,935 at the end of the preceding year. In December, 1941, 1,907 beds were occupied with cases coming within the scope of the Emergency Hospitals Scheme, compared with 2,340 beds in December, 1940. There were also 57 Surrey cases in the Windsor Institution at the end of 1941.

There is accommodation for 50 sane epileptics at The Lodge, Effingham, which was fully occupied during 1940 and 1941.

(ii) DETAILS OF WORK DONE.

In-Patient Treatment.

Detailed figures of the work done during 1940 and 1941 are given in the following tables :—

	Botleys Park	Brookwood	Cumberland House	Dorking	Epsom	Effingham Lodge	Farnham	Guildford, Warren Road	Hambledon	Kingston	Kingston C.R.I.	Redhill	Richmond, Grove Road	St. Helier	Shabden Park	Woking War	Totals
1. Total No. of admissions	5,703	1,384	356	1,578	4,128	3	2,201	5,168	313	7,422	83	3,704	983	—	43	641	33,710
2. Total No. of deaths	96	45	107	231	599	—	269	525	76	838	38	454	299	—	16	18	3,643
3. Total No. of discharges	5,656	1,237	221	1,280	3,448	3	1,848	4,407	270	6,525	40	3,250	643	—	9	515	29,352
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above :—																	
(a) Under four weeks	Not available	145	1,085	3,174	—	1,596	4,049	177	5,880	38	2,862	588	—	3	7	Not available	7,547
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen																	
(c) Thirteen weeks or more																	
5. No. of surgical operations	1,872	544	—	105	852	—	671	561	—	2,422	—	510	174	—	—	187	7,547
6. No. of maternity beds	—	—	—	24	22	—	8	39	3	50	—	60	6	—	—	—	212
7. No. of maternity cases admitted	—	—	—	272	554	—	134	615	20	1,092	—	819	118	—	—	—	3,624
8. No. of live births	—	—	—	273	556	—	134	519	20	1,113	—	667	118	—	—	—	3,400
9. No. of cases notified as :—																	
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	7	—	63	—	14	2	—	—	—	104
10. No. of maternal deaths	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	15
11. No. of foetal deaths :—																	
(a) Stillborn	—	—	—	6	31	—	9	24	2	52	—	37	5	—	—	—	166
(b) Within 10 days of birth	—	—	—	7	23	—	3	27	—	29	—	14	7	—	—	—	110

1941	Botleys Park	Brookwood	Cumberland House	Dorking	Epsom	Eltham Lodge	Farnham	Guildford, Warren Road	Hambleton	Kingston	Kingston C.R.I.	Rehill	Richmond, Grove Road	St. Helier	Shabsden Park	Woking War	Totals
1. Total No. of admissions ...	7,150	1,173	243	2,158	5,076	10	2,140	6,160	206	6,802	60	5,271	1,444	581	31	1,737	40,242
2. Total No. of deaths ...	123	46	85	221	767	2	238	575	55	704	21	528	388	32	13	141	3,939
3. Total No. of discharges ...	7,126	1,153	165	1,940	4,288	8	1,920	5,515	248	6,116	39	4,790	1,028	434	26	1,555	36,351
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above :—																	
(a) Under four weeks ...	Not available			121	1,555	3,998	3	1,691	4,965	33	5,098	12	4,159	938	375	2	1,178
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen ...				94	453	853	—	318	915	125	1,405	9	951	308	77	5	456
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ...				35	153	204	7	149	210	145	317	39	208	170	14	32	62
5. No. of surgical operations ...	1,923	—	—	256	908	—	838	752	—	2,448	—	763	81	193	—	410	8,572
6. No. of maternity beds ...	—	—	—	30	50	—	8	55	6	50	—	60	6	—	—	—	265
7. No. of maternity cases admitted ...	—	—	—	365	829	—	212	801	29	1,164	—	776	123	—	—	—	4,299
8. No. of live births ...	—	—	—	355	800	—	201	780	29	1,100	—	749	118	—	—	—	4,132
9. No. of cases notified as :—																	
Puerperal fever ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	19	—	14	44	—	25	—	12	2	—	—	—	116
10. No. of maternal deaths ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	13
11. No. of fetal deaths :—																	
(a) Stillborn ...	—	—	—	10	29	—	11	21	—	64	—	27	5	—	—	—	167
(b) Within 10 days of birth ...	—	—	—	12	30	—	4	20	3	25	—	26	2	—	—	—	122

The total admission for the year 1941 was 40,242, as compared with 33,710 for 1940, an increase of 6,532. Part of this increase is due to the admission of a number of Emergency Hospitals Scheme cases, but the increase is sufficiently large to indicate that the number of normal Surrey civilian cases also increased.

The increase of 1,065 in the number of surgical operations in 1941, as compared with the previous year, indicates the growth of the amount of acute surgical work undertaken in the Council's Hospitals. The number of surgical operations is now considerably more than double the pre-war figure.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of the cases dealt with in County Hospitals during the years 1940 and 1941 are given below :—

Classification.		Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.		Died in Hospital.		In Hospital on December 31st.	
		1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.	1940.	1941.
No. of Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Males ...	256	306	170	204	79	108	64	57
	Females ...	183	216	124	135	55	78	47	49
	Children ...	15	17	6	14	7	5	8	4
	TOTALS ...	454	539	300	353	141	191	119	110
No. of Patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Males ...	25	31	19	23	9	8	3	2
	Females ...	28	25	26	17	2	9	3	1
	Children ...	24	37	15	23	9	12	3	7
	TOTALS ...	77	93	60	63	20	29	9	10
GRAND TOTALS		531	632	360	416	161	220	128	120

Out-Patient Treatment.

The number of persons seen and the attendances made in 1940 and 1941, as compared with 1939, are given below :—

	1939	1940	1941
Number of Persons seen ...	6,513	9,180	17,573
Number of Attendances ...	26,809	37,259	60,690

(iii) NEW BUILDINGS, ADAPTATIONS, ETC.

The erection of the St. Helier County Hospital has been proceeded with, and certain blocks were equipped and brought into commission during 1941, providing accommodation for 300 patients,

as compared with the total 862 beds. Other buildings are being brought into use as they are completed and equipped.

The new maternity block at the Epsom County Hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st September, 1941. This block provides accommodation for 54 patients, including isolation accommodation for 4 patients in a small annexe connected by open corridor. The erection of the new Nurses' Home will be completed in 1942.

Various "up-grading" works have been carried out at the Hospitals and Institutions generally in connection with the Emergency Hospital Scheme.

Works of protection have also been in progress at the Hospitals and Institutions, including the erection or improvement of shelters, maintenance or improvement of blast walling and black-out facilities, and the provision of emergency water tanks and fire-fighting equipment. Reserves of hospital beds, bedding and linen have also been provided in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

II. Voluntary Hospitals.

The total number of beds, including emergency beds, amounted to 2,466 on the 31st December, 1941.

III. Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions.

The accommodation at Brookwood and Netherne for mental cases and at Botleys Park for mental deficiency purposes at the end of 1940 and 1941 was as follows :—

Hospital.						December, 1940	December, 1941
Brookwood	...	...	...	...	...	1,753	1,106
Netherne	...	...	...	...	...	1,620	1,953
Botleys Park	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	1,112

IV. Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

The accommodation available in the County for infectious diseases is dealt with below.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

During 1940 and 1941 the average number of home visits paid per week by District Medical Officers was 452 and 443 respectively, and the average number of visits paid by patients to the doctors' surgeries was 329 and 426 respectively.

HOME NURSING.

Under the Home Nursing scheme of the County Council, 16,276 visits were made during 1940, and 13,999 in 1941 by district nurses of the Nursing Associations. The comparable figure for 1939 is 14,135.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1. HOSPITAL PROVISION.

The accommodation for cases of infectious disease at the end of 1941 was 730, as compared with 694 at the end of the previous year.

2. SMALLPOX.

The County Hospital at Clandon (37 beds) serves the whole of the Administrative County and also by agreement the County Borough of Croydon. There were no cases of smallpox in the County during 1941.

3. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the County during the years 1940 and 1941, giving the number of cases of each disease notified, and the attack rate :—

Diseases.	1940		1941	
	Number of cases notified.	Attack-rate per 1,000 population.	Number of cases notified.	Attack-rate per 1,000 population.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	641	0.53	528	0.44
Erysipelas	289	0.24	298	0.25
Scarlet fever	1,577	1.30	1,520	1.28
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever	120	0.10	88	0.074
Undulant fever	3	0.002	4	0.003
†*Puerperal pyrexia	205	12.31	208	12.64
Plague	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	945	0.78	1,049	0.88
„ Non-pulmonary	240	0.20	280	0.24
Cerebro-Spinal fever	302	0.25	197	0.17
Acute Poliomyelitis	13	0.01	28	0.02
*Ophthalmia neonatorum	34	2.04	46	2.79
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	1	0.0008	2	0.002
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0.0008	2	0.002
Malaria	4	0.004	3	0.003
Dysentery	290	0.24	481	0.40
Pneumonia	887	0.73	1,002	0.84
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—

* Rate per 1000 births.

† Includes Puerperal Fever.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1939.

The facilities for out-patient clinics under the Mental Treatment Act remained unaltered.

“ Voluntary ” and “ Temporary ” patients continued to be admitted to the Mental Hospitals at Brookwood and Netherne.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There was no change in the normal laboratory facilities. Certain emergency laboratories have been set up at hospitals, etc., since the outbreak of war.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The following table shows the vaccinal state on 31st January, 1941 and 31st January, 1942, of children whose births were registered during the year ended 31st December, 1939 and 31st December, 1940 respectively :—

	1940.	1939.
Successfully vaccinated	7,615	7,452
Insusceptible to vaccination	82	102
Had Smallpox	—	—
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection	5,305	6,003
Died unvaccinated	485	495
Still postponed by medical certificates	139	87
Removals to other districts	1,206	846
Removals to places unknown, etc.	1,349	754
Otherwise unaccounted for	467	459
	<u>16,648</u>	<u>16,198</u>

The numbers of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the years ended 30th September, 1940 and 1941, were 6,709 and 163 respectively and 5,486 and 119 respectively.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There was no change during 1940 in the provision made for the treatment of Venereal Diseases either under the London and Home Counties Scheme or directly by the Surrey County Council, but arrangements were completed towards the end of that year for certain premises to be placed at the disposal of the Army Authorities for the purpose of a weekly session being held solely for Service cases under an Army Venereologist.

In 1941 the Public Health Committee decided to carry out a programme of public enlightenment in certain areas of the County, each campaign to include a public meeting, film showings, lectures and talks to special sections of the community, e.g., factory employees, Civil Defence workers, young adults (by sexes). The first of these anti-V.D. campaigns was held towards the end of 1941 and was very successful, all the arrangements being carried through by the British Social Hygiene Council.

At the Council's own clinics at Guildford and Redhill arrangements were made for additional sessions to be held weekly, at the former on Thursdays for females and at the latter on Fridays for males. These arrangements came into operation on the 24th July and 1st August, 1941, respectively.

The following figures show the volume of work done during 1941 within the London and Home Counties Scheme as a whole and for Surrey in particular. The figures in brackets give the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

	Whole Scheme.		Surrey Cases.	
Syphilis	2,154	(2,202)	73	(81)
Gonorrhœa	5,287	(5,910)	164	(167)
Soft chancre	217	(155)	5	(1)
Diagnosed as not suffering from Venereal Disease	8,384	(8,898)	483	(437)
Total	16,042	(17,165)	725	(686)

	Whole Scheme		Surrey Cases.	
Total attendances of all patients ...	347,446	(437,068)	11,558	(12,526)
No. of in-patient days of treatment	24,167	(21,143)	239	(401)
No. of pathological examinations made:—				
(a) for or at centres	135,152	(153,695)	7,678	(7,285)
(b) for private medical practitioners	34,981	(35,554)	4,031	(1,765)

The following table shows the number of Surrey patients dealt with at various Treatment Centres during 1940 and 1941, the figures relating to the former being shown in brackets:—

	S.C.C. Clinics.		Croydon Clinic.	London and Home Counties Scheme.	St. Bart's Hospital.	Middlesex Hospital.	Alder-shot Clinic.	Colchester Clinic.	Reading Clinic.	South Shields Clinic.	Liverpool Clinic.	Tyne-mouth Clinic.	Total.
	Guildford.	Redhill.											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
New Cases (Surrey).													
Syphilis	53	15	5	73	1	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	153
	(26)	(7)	(17)	(81)	(2)	(—)	(2)	(—)	(2)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(138)
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	(—)	(—)	(—)	(1)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(2)
Gonorrhœa	106	22	36	164	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	335
	(60)	(12)	(30)	(167)	(1)	(—)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(275)
Conditions other than Venereal ...	165	85	58	483	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	798
	(124)	(34)	(48)	(437)	(—)	(—)	(3)	(—)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(647)
Totals	324	122	99	725	2	1	13	—	3	1	—	1	1,291
	(210)	(53)	(95)	(686)	(4)	(—)	(8)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(1,062)
All Cases (Surrey).													
Total number of attendances ...	2,945	2044	796	11,558	66	8	69	—	9	6	2	16	17,519
	(1,888)	(867)	(860)	(12,526)	(39)	(—)	(137)	(6)	(108)	(14)	(—)	(—)	(16,445)

BLIND WELFARE.

At the end of 1941 the register contained the names of 1,410 blind persons (compared with 1,305 at the end of 1940), a net increase of 172 during those two years. The total of 1,410 includes 16 under training, 23 workshop employees and 67 workers in their own homes; but it does not include "evacuees" from other areas to whom reference is made below.

The new facilities for supplementing the Old Age Pension resulted in the discovery of many additional cases of blindness, certain applicants for the supplementary pension being suspected of blindness by the Assistance Board and on that account referred to the Council for enquiry. This factor accounts also for the increase in the number of examinations during 1941 by the Ophthalmic Specialists of the Council, viz., 274. In 207 cases the persons examined were certified to be blind. In 1940 216 persons were examined, of whom 160 were certified blind.

The Council in February, 1940, agreed to supplement the earnings of workshop employees so as to secure that each should receive not less than 50/- weekly in the case of men and 35/- weekly in the case of women.

The Council's arrangements with their agents, the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind, were continued during 1940 and 1941. At the end of 1941, 672 blind persons (566 in 1940) were in receipt of domiciliary allowances, involving an expenditure by the Council at the rate of £30,810 per annum (£20,363 in 1940). In July, 1940, having regard to the increased cost of living, the Council authorised the Association to incur an additional expenditure not exceeding £5,000 in supplementing these allowances for that year. In November, 1941, in consequence of the continued rise in the cost of living the Council agreed to the scale of assessment being revised. The allowances were increased and some changes were made in the rules for assessing allowances in order to bring them more closely into line with the new provisions for the assessment of supplementary pensions.

During 1941 many of the blind persons who had temporarily moved into Surrey in consequence of the War returned again to their own homes, but at the end of the year there were about 250 blind evacuees still in the County. Those whose circumstances were necessitous were granted allowances by the Association assessed according to the Surrey scale, the cost being recovered by the Association from the Councils of the Counties from which the persons removed and in which they were assumed to be still "ordinarily resident."

The Association continued during the two years to supplement, in miscellaneous ways, the assistance given by the Council, the expenditure incurred, £1,600 during 1940 and £2,000 during 1941, being met out of funds raised voluntarily by the Association.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936 AND 1938.

The County Council has continued to be responsible for the grant of licences to produce tuberculin tested and accredited milks, and the number of such licences in force on the 31st December, 1940, was 90 and 374 respectively and on the 31st December, 1941, 97 and 390 respectively.

"Surprise" samples of the milk produced by each tuberculin tested and accredited milk licensee are examined at approximately two-monthly intervals. These samples have been, with few exceptions, well up to the standard of cleanliness required by the Order. 2,102 such samples were taken during the year 1940, all of which were submitted to the prescribed methylene blue and coliform tests for cleanliness. 84 samples in all were unsatisfactory, 80 of which failed to pass the former test and 64 the coliform test. During 1941 a total of 2,003 samples were taken for examination; of these 86 were unsatisfactory, 85 failing to pass the methylene blue test and 68 the coliform test. In all cases where a sample fails to attain the prescribed standard, the attention of the producer is drawn to the matter and a further sample taken after a reasonable period.

TUBERCLE-INFECTED MILK.

The County Medical Officer continues to investigate, with the assistance of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, all notifications of suspected tuberculous milk made to him by District Medical Officers of Health. During the years 1940 and 1941 19 and 20 notifications respectively of this nature were investigated compared with 25 in 1939.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

For Civil Defence purposes the County of Surrey is divided into two—the metropolitan part, comprising the boroughs of Barnes, Beddington and Wallington, Epsom and Ewell, Kingston, Malden and Coombe, Mitcham, Richmond, Surbiton, Sutton and Cheam, and Wimbledon and the urban districts of Banstead, Carshalton, Coulsdon and Purley, Esher and Merton and Morden, which—together with the County Borough of Croydon—form Group 9 of the London Civil Defence Region, and the ex-metropolitan part comprising the remainder of the County which in 1940 was part of the Southern C.D. Region but during the year was transferred to the South-Eastern Region.

CASUALTY SERVICES.

Certain changes were made in the establishment of these services during the years under review. The following table shows the number of aid posts, mobile units, ambulances, cars for sitting cases and stretcher parties, etc., for each authority at the end of the year 1941 :—

METROPOLITAN AREA.

LOCAL AUTHORITY.	First Aid Posts.	Mobile Units	Ambulances.	Sitting-Case Cars.	Stretcher Parties.	Gas Cleansing Sections.	Public Cleansing Centres.	Mobile Gas Cleansing Units.	First Aid Points.	
									Up-graded	Other.
Banstead U.D.C.	1	3	7	4	4	1	2	—	—	1
Barnes M.B.	2	2	11	10	10	2	1	—	—	—
Beddington and Wallington M.B.	1	1	8	6	5	1	1	—	—	—
Carshalton U.D.C.	4	2	14	10	10	3	—	—	—	—
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C.	2	3	12	8	8	2	—	—	—	—
Epsom and Ewell M.B.	3	2	12	8	10	—	1	—	—	—
Esher U.D.C.	3	2	10	6	7	3	—	—	—	1
Kingston M.B.	2	4	11	12	8	2	1	—	—	—
Malden and Coombe M.B.	2	2	9	6	8	2	—	—	—	1
Merton and Morden U.D.C.	2	2	15	9	9	3	3	—	—	—
Mitcham M.B.	4	2	16	10	11	3	1	—	—	—
Richmond M.B.	3	3	10	6	7	3	1	—	—	—
Surbiton M.B.	2	2	11	8	9	2	—	—	—	3
Sutton and Cheam M.B.	3	3	18	12	12	3	1	—	—	1
Wimbledon M.B.	3	2	15	10	9	3	1	—	—	—
Total	37	35	179	125	127	33	13	—	—	7

EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.

Bagshot R.D.C.	—	1	5	2	2	—	—	—	6	—
Caterham and Warlingham U.D.C.	1	3	11	11	7	1	—	1	1	—
Chertsey U.D.C.	2	1	6	7	7	2	—	1	2	—
Dorking U.D.C.	1	1	8	5	4	1	—	1	2	—
Dorking and Horley R.D.C.	1	1	13	9	4	—	—	1	15	—
Egham U.D.C.	1	1	6	17	9	1	—	1	3	1
Farnham U.D.C.	2	2	10	19	7	2	1	—	4	1
Frimley and Camberley U.D.C.	1	2	6	11	7	1	1	1	—	—
Godalming M.B.	1	—	6	3	3	1	—	1	—	—
Godstone R.D.C.	—	3	10	7	6	—	—	2	13	—
Guildford M.B.	3	2	13	38	14	2	1	1	—	—
Guildford R.D.C.	1	1	6	15	7	1	1	—	24	1
Hambledon R.D.C.	—	1	8	5	6	—	—	—	20	1
Haslemere U.D.C.	—	2	6	2	3	—	1	—	2	1
Leatherhead U.D.C.	2	2	11	12	7	2	—	1	—	1
Reigate M.B.	2	2	17	30	14	2	5	—	1	—
Walton and Weybridge U.D.C.	2	1	6	12	9	2	—	1	—	—
Woking U.D.C.	2	2	20	39	9	2	—	1	1	—
Total	22	28	168†	244*	125	20	10	13	94	6

† Of the 168 ambulances 87 are whole-time; 55 of these have been adapted to convey either stretcher or sitting cases.

* Of the 244 Sitting Case Cars 32 are on whole-time duty.

Details of these services were given in the annual report for 1939, but a number of additional schemes were put in hand during the two years and a resumé of these is appended :—

(1) *First Aid Posts.*

- Provision of protected accommodation for personnel.
- Replacement as it became necessary, of sandbag protection by blast walls.
- Improvement and extension of cleansing sections.

(2) *Public Cleansing Centres.*

As it was felt that the cleansing provision might prove inadequate if gas were used by the enemy, a number of public cleansing centres separate from, but affiliated to the first aid posts were set up.

(3) *Ambulance Service.*

Purchase and adaptation of vehicles as ambulances and cars for sitting cases in replacement of vehicles which had been requisitioned at the beginning of the war. Each of the ambulances was fitted to take 4 stretcher cases.

(4) *Training of Personnel.*

(a) In addition to training undertaken by the local authorities, advanced courses of training were also held for selected civil defence personnel by the scheme-making authority. With special reference to the stretcher parties, certificates were issued to successful candidates as "County" or "Local" Instructors of Stretcher Parties.

(b) Towards the end of the period under review a scheme for the provision of a Group Training School was put in hand. This school would undertake (a) elementary training of entrants to the C.D. services; (b) refresher training for all personnel; (c) advanced training for selected personnel. The school, however, had not come into operation by the end of 1941.

(5) *Co-operation with Home Guard.*

The C.D. organisation is also required to act, in the event of invasion, as the casualty service for the Home Guard and by the end of 1941, with the enthusiastic and most valuable help of the W.V.S., a scheme for rendering such help in case of need was in being.

(6) *Depots.*

The depots for personnel have been regularly inspected both by representatives of Regional H.Q. and of the scheme-making authority throughout the two years and the standards of hygiene, equipment and comfort have improved steadily during that time.

(7) *Central Stores.*

Central stores were set up in 1939 at Murray House for replenishment of used-up equipment. During the years under review, reserve stores in various parts of the County were established in case the central stores should be destroyed as a result of enemy action or by other means.

The distribution of stores to replace those consumed in action proceeded smoothly.

PERSONNEL.

FIRST AID POST SERVICE PERSONNEL.

(a) EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.

(b) METROPOLITAN AREA.

	Doctors.		Trained Nurses.		Auxiliary Personnel.		Volunteers.	
	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.
(a)	38	65	18	72	158	1,354	815	43
(b)	64	57	70	22	978	1,816	—	33

AMBULANCE SERVICE PERSONNEL.

(a) EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.

(b) METROPOLITAN AREA.

	Depot Superintendent.		Section Leaders.		Other Staff.	
	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.
(a)	5	15	15	13	93	689
(b)	6	1	56	1	1,156	508

AIR RAIDS ON SURREY.

Air Raids took place involving the County of Surrey from August, 1940 to August, 1941, the heaviest attack being in the latter months of 1940.

The total numbers of casualties in the metropolitan and ex-metropolitan parts of the County were as follows:—

Casualties.	Killed.	Seriously Injured.	Slightly Injured.	Total.
Metropolitan ...	700	1,025	1,522	3,247
Ex-Metropolitan ...	237	486	652	1,375

The numbers of cases treated at aid posts and mobile units were :—

(a) EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.

(b) METROPOLITAN AREA.

Fixed Aid Posts.			Mobile Aid Posts.		
Number of Cases Treated.	Sent on to Hospital.	Died.	Number of Cases Treated.	Sent on to Hospital.	Died.
(a) 503	183	12	82	67	12
(b) 2,037	590	23	189	138	19

The conduct of the Civil Defence personnel during air raids was excellent and their courage and devotion to duty were worthy of the highest praise.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number and kind of samples analysed during the years 1940 and 1941 under this Act are shown in the following table :—

Articles.	1940.					1941.				
	Number of samples analysed.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Number of samples analysed.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk	1,203	1,054	149	15	12	1,146	1,001	145	18	15
Cream... ..	16	6	10	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Butter... ..	12	12	—	—	—	15	13	2	1	1
Cheese... ..	5	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	2	1	1	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
Lard	1	—	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
Meat	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tea	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Coffee	6	6	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cocoa	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sugar	7	7	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Sausages	28	28	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	35	32	3	1	—	12	9	3	—	—
Beer	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits... ..	10	10	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Drugs	4	4	—	—	—	14	13	1	—	—
Other Articles ...	91	80	11	1	1	149	83	66	17	15
Totals ...	1,431	1,254	177	17	13	1,391	1,167	224	36	31

HOUSING.

The number of houses erected in all the sanitary districts in the County during 1940 and 1941 was 1,087 and 132 respectively ; the number in course of erection at the end of each of these years was 166 and 68 respectively. The number of inhabited houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1940, was 333,891 and at 31st December, 1941, was 334,758.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Board of Directors of the City of New York for the year 1900.

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF ELECTION
JOHN A. BROWN	100 Broadway	January 1, 1900
JAMES C. DAVIS	123 Main St.	January 1, 1900
WILLIAM E. FOSTER	456 Park Ave.	January 1, 1900
CHARLES G. HARRIS	789 Madison Ave.	January 1, 1900
EDWARD J. KELLY	101 West 12th St.	January 1, 1900
FRANK L. MASON	234 Fifth Ave.	January 1, 1900
GEORGE M. NICHOLS	567 Broadway	January 1, 1900
HENRY P. O'BRIEN	890 Third Ave.	January 1, 1900
JOHN Q. ROSS	112 West 15th St.	January 1, 1900
LEWIS S. TAYLOR	345 Broadway	January 1, 1900

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Board of Directors of the City of New York for the year 1901.

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF ELECTION
JOHN A. BROWN	100 Broadway	January 1, 1901
JAMES C. DAVIS	123 Main St.	January 1, 1901
WILLIAM E. FOSTER	456 Park Ave.	January 1, 1901
CHARLES G. HARRIS	789 Madison Ave.	January 1, 1901
EDWARD J. KELLY	101 West 12th St.	January 1, 1901
FRANK L. MASON	234 Fifth Ave.	January 1, 1901
GEORGE M. NICHOLS	567 Broadway	January 1, 1901
HENRY P. O'BRIEN	890 Third Ave.	January 1, 1901
JOHN Q. ROSS	112 West 15th St.	January 1, 1901
LEWIS S. TAYLOR	345 Broadway	January 1, 1901

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Board of Directors of the City of New York for the year 1902.

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF ELECTION
JOHN A. BROWN	100 Broadway	January 1, 1902
JAMES C. DAVIS	123 Main St.	January 1, 1902
WILLIAM E. FOSTER	456 Park Ave.	January 1, 1902
CHARLES G. HARRIS	789 Madison Ave.	January 1, 1902
EDWARD J. KELLY	101 West 12th St.	January 1, 1902
FRANK L. MASON	234 Fifth Ave.	January 1, 1902
GEORGE M. NICHOLS	567 Broadway	January 1, 1902
HENRY P. O'BRIEN	890 Third Ave.	January 1, 1902
JOHN Q. ROSS	112 West 15th St.	January 1, 1902
LEWIS S. TAYLOR	345 Broadway	January 1, 1902

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Board of Directors of the City of New York for the year 1903.

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF ELECTION
JOHN A. BROWN	100 Broadway	January 1, 1903
JAMES C. DAVIS	123 Main St.	January 1, 1903
WILLIAM E. FOSTER	456 Park Ave.	January 1, 1903
CHARLES G. HARRIS	789 Madison Ave.	January 1, 1903
EDWARD J. KELLY	101 West 12th St.	January 1, 1903
FRANK L. MASON	234 Fifth Ave.	January 1, 1903
GEORGE M. NICHOLS	567 Broadway	January 1, 1903
HENRY P. O'BRIEN	890 Third Ave.	January 1, 1903
JOHN Q. ROSS	112 West 15th St.	January 1, 1903
LEWIS S. TAYLOR	345 Broadway	January 1, 1903

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Board of Directors of the City of New York for the year 1904.

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF ELECTION
JOHN A. BROWN	100 Broadway	January 1, 1904
JAMES C. DAVIS	123 Main St.	January 1, 1904
WILLIAM E. FOSTER	456 Park Ave.	January 1, 1904
CHARLES G. HARRIS	789 Madison Ave.	January 1, 1904
EDWARD J. KELLY	101 West 12th St.	January 1, 1904
FRANK L. MASON	234 Fifth Ave.	January 1, 1904
GEORGE M. NICHOLS	567 Broadway	January 1, 1904
HENRY P. O'BRIEN	890 Third Ave.	January 1, 1904
JOHN Q. ROSS	112 West 15th St.	January 1, 1904
LEWIS S. TAYLOR	345 Broadway	January 1, 1904

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Board of Directors of the City of New York for the year 1905.

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF ELECTION
JOHN A. BROWN	100 Broadway	January 1, 1905
JAMES C. DAVIS	123 Main St.	January 1, 1905
WILLIAM E. FOSTER	456 Park Ave.	January 1, 1905
CHARLES G. HARRIS	789 Madison Ave.	January 1, 1905
EDWARD J. KELLY	101 West 12th St.	January 1, 1905
FRANK L. MASON	234 Fifth Ave.	January 1, 1905
GEORGE M. NICHOLS	567 Broadway	January 1, 1905
HENRY P. O'BRIEN	890 Third Ave.	January 1, 1905
JOHN Q. ROSS	112 West 15th St.	January 1, 1905
LEWIS S. TAYLOR	345 Broadway	January 1, 1905