

[Report 1943] / Medical Officer of Health, Surrey County Council.

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Surrey (England). County Council.

Publication/Creation

1943

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Surrey County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1943

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PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Surrey County Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1943. Once again, owing to the exigencies of the War, the report is very much abbreviated and on the instructions of the Ministry of Health, certain figures which it is customary to give have been omitted.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at Mid-Year 1943 is 1,178,300, a decrease of 11,100. This decrease in the population is due to calling up for the Services and to emigration from the County, caused no doubt by war conditions. The natural increase in the population, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, was 7,299; this figure compares with the figures of 6,762 in 1942 and 2,395 in 1941.

The number of live births in the County has again increased from 19,706 in 1942 to 20,436 in 1943; similarly the birth rate per thousand population has increased from 16.57 per thousand in 1942 to 17.34 per thousand in 1943. In both these years the birth rate in Surrey exceeded that for England and Wales as a whole (namely 15.8 per thousand in 1942 and 16.5 per thousand in 1943). The birth rate in 1943 was the highest for the County since 1924.

The number of deaths and the crude death rate were 13,137 and 11.15 per thousand population respectively, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1942 of 12,944 and 10.88 respectively. Of the four main causes of death, deaths due to Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) and to Cancer, have increased from 1,376 (or 1.16 per thousand) and 2,111 (or 1.77 per thousand) in 1942, to 1,539 (or 1.31 per thousand) and 2,182 (or 1.85 per thousand) in 1943; while those for Heart Disease and for Tuberculosis, showed slight reductions from 3,440 (or 2.89 per thousand) and 627 (or 0.53 per thousand) in 1942, to 3,311 (or 2.81 per thousand) and 602 (or 0.51 per thousand) in 1943.

The number of deaths of infants, under one year, in 1943 was 750, and the infant mortality rate was 36.70 per thousand births; the comparable figures for 1942 were 754 and 38.26 respectively. The rate of 36.70 is the lowest ever recorded in the County of Surrey. I would also draw your attention to the extremely low maternal mortality rate of 1.43 per thousand births; this is the lowest rate ever recorded in Surrey. Of the 30 maternal deaths, 11 were due to puerperal and post abortion sepsis.

The number of expectant mothers who attended ante-natal clinics, in the County's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, was 4,600, a decrease of 358 as compared with 1942; but the number attending at the ante-natal clinics in the County Hospitals was 5,148, a marked increase on the total of 3,429 for the previous year. It is interesting to note, that this gain in cases attending at ante-natal clinics, in County Hospitals, apparently at the expense of the ante-natal clinics, organised under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, is reflected in the increasing numbers of maternity cases admitted to County Hospitals. In the years 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943 the numbers of maternity cases admitted to County Hospitals were 3,624, 4,299, 5,685 and 6,937 respectively; and the proportions of live births which took place in County Hospitals to total live births in the County in the same years were 20.7, 25.8, 25.3 and 33.0 per cent. respectively. In addition to the 6,937 maternity cases admitted to County Hospitals in 1943, 535 maternity cases were admitted to Maternity Homes or Hospitals, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and 2,783 cases were admitted to Emergency Maternity Homes established under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

Once again I would draw your attention, to the disappointingly small attendance at post natal clinics, organised under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme; only 370 mothers attended such clinics, as against 4,600 expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has decreased from 0.45 in 1942 to 0.43 in 1943. The number of new notifications and the case rate, however, have increased from 1,097 and 0.92 per thousand population in 1942, to 1,140 and 0.97 per thousand population in 1943. As regards non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the corresponding figures were 272 and 0.23 per thousand in 1942, and 309 and 0.26 per thousand in 1943.

The work of the dispensaries again increased during the year, the total attendances being 23,150 as compared with 18,002 in 1942. The number of new cases diagnosed as tuberculosis at the dispensaries during the year was 1,365 (including contacts diagnosed as Tuberculosis), as compared with the corresponding figure of 1,206 in 1942. From these figures it is apparent that the dispensaries are dealing with the great majority of the new tuberculous cases arising in the County.

The shortage of beds for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was—and still is—most serious. Although the daily average of beds in sanatoria (other than Milford) occupied by cases of pulmonary tuberculosis from Surrey, increased from 268 in 1942 to 294 in 1943, and although the number of beds in County Hospitals (excluding Milford), occupied by tuberculous patients had increased from 132 at the beginning of the year, to 211 at the end of the year, there was throughout the year a lengthy waiting list, and patients recommended for institutional treatment had to wait at home for very long periods before a bed was available.

The most important development in the Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme, however, was the introduction, by the Ministry of Health, of a scheme of Treatment Allowances for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The scheme is far more limited than one would wish, for example it applies only to persons who are considered likely, as a result of treatment, to be able to return to work, and the allowances for child dependants are low; nevertheless the scheme is the first official recognition that Tuberculosis is not merely an individual medical problem, but also a social and family problem. This is a very great advance in Social Medicine and there is no doubt that the present limited scheme will be greatly extended and developed in the future. The scheme is described in considerable detail in the body of the Report.

The total attendances of Surrey residents at Venereal Diseases Clinics show an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Although the number of new cases of Syphilis increased somewhat, from 180 new cases in 1942 to 239 new cases in 1943, the main reason for the increased attendances is to be found in the increased number of persons who attend suffering from conditions other than venereal, the figures for 1942 and 1943 being 1,047 and 1,980 respectively. In so far as this indicates increased willingness to submit to treatment, it is to be regarded as a favourable development. The increased facilities provided during the year for the treatment of these diseases in the County are set out in the body of this Report.

The main development in the control of venereal diseases during the year, however, was the introduction of Regulation 33b, made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940. This Regulation came into force at the beginning of the year. It provides for the notification by "special practitioners" to the County Medical Officer, of persons named by a patient suffering from venereal disease, as being the source of his infection. If two such notifications are received naming the same person as a source of infection, the County Medical Officer is empowered to cause a notice to be served on that person requiring him to submit to medical examination and, if necessary, treatment. Penalties are provided for failure to comply with the notice. In order to undertake the work in respect of this Regulation, and also to develop social welfare work among patients attending County Council venereal diseases clinics, an Almoner was appointed during the year. In addition to serving notices in respect of "double notifications", she visits persons who have been the subject of single notifications and endeavours to persuade them to submit voluntarily to treatment. Details of notifications received under the Regulation will be found in the body of the Report.

The number of patients admitted to County Hospitals has again increased. In the last complete year of peace, 1938, there were 2,435 beds available in County Hospitals at the end of the year and 19,073 patients were admitted; in 1942 there were 5,754 beds available at the end of the year in County Hospitals or hospitals administered by the County Council, as part of the Emergency Hospitals Scheme, and 44,105 patients were admitted; in 1943, the number of beds was 5,751, but the admissions had increased to 49,098.

There was a considerable increase in the number of beds available at St. Helier Hospital during the year. A Radiotherapy Unit for the treatment of cancer was established at Warren Road Hospital, Guildford, under the Ministry of Health's Emergency Hospitals Scheme.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the loyalty and willing co-operation of all members of my staff, both permanent and temporary, under conditions of very great difficulty.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,

County Medical Officer.

12th January, 1945.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.

The area of the Administrative County during 1943 was 449,160 acres.

Population.

1,178,300

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 1943 was 1,180,400, an increase of 230,530 in eleven years. There has been considerable fluctuation in the population since the beginning of the war.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population for the Urban and Rural areas during each of the five years 1939-1943 is shown in the following table :—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Urban Districts...	1,086,500	1,078,870	1,044,600	1,052,600	1,045,700
Rural Districts ...	121,200	137,630	144,200	136,800	132,600
Administrative County	1,207,700	1,216,500	1,188,800	1,189,400	1,178,300
Increase or decrease over previous year ...	+23,800	+8,800	-27,700	+600	-11,100

Rateable Value and Estimated Produce of a Penny Rate.

The rateable value of the Administrative County on the 1st April, 1943, was £13,614,414, and the estimated produce of a 1d. rate for general County purposes for the year 1943-44 was £53,459.

VITAL STATISTICS.

CHIEF VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following table the chief vital statistics of the Administrative County for 1942 and 1943 and those of the urban and rural districts of the County, are compared with those of England and Wales :—

	1942				1943			
	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 1942)				Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1943)			
Birth-rate ...	16.48	17.22	16.57	15.8	17.35	17.28	17.34	16.5
Death-rate ...	10.76	11.71	10.88	11.6	11.09	11.65	11.15	12.1
*Infant mortality-rate ...	37.64	42.87	38.26	49	36.65	37.10	36.70	49
Smallpox death-rate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever death-rate ...	—	—	—	0.00	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.00
Measles death-rate ...	0.005	0.007	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Scarlet fever death-rate ...	—	—	—	0.00	0.004	—	0.003	0.00
Whooping cough death-rate	0.006	0.015	0.007	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	0.03
Diphtheria death-rate ...	0.014	0.015	0.014	0.05	0.01	0.008	0.01	0.03
Influenza death-rate ...	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.34	0.31	0.34	0.37
*Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) death-rate	3.92	4.67	4.01	5.2	3.47	3.93	3.52	5.3

* Rate per 1,000 births.

† Provisional figures.

The following statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1943 with the previous year and with the mean of the five years 1938-42.

	PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death-rate from Cancer.	Maternal Mortality	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.
Population :—						
Registrar-General's estimate mid-year 1943 :	1,178,300					
Mean of 5 years 1938-42	14.42	10.76	0.44	1.65	2.18	39.99
Year 1942	16.57	10.88	0.45	1.77	1.78	38.26
„ 1943	17.34	11.15	0.43	1.85	1.43	36.70
Increase or decrease in 1943 on :—						
5 years' average 1938-42	+2.92	+0.39	-0.01	+0.20	-0.75	-3.29
Previous year	+0.77	+0.27	-0.02	+0.08	-0.35	-1.56

Live Births and Birth Rates.

The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1943, numbered 20,436, as compared with 19,706 in the previous year, showing an increase of 730. Of this number 1,420, or 6.95 per cent., were illegitimate, as compared with 1,251 or 6.35 per cent., in 1942. The birth rate for the year was 17.34 as compared with 16.57 for the previous year. The birth rate for the year was the highest recorded since 1933, and the infant mortality rate was the lowest ever recorded for the County. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1943 was 16.5.

The birth rate and the excess of births over deaths in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1943 are shown in the following table :—

DISTRICTS.	1943.	
	Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid Year 1943).	Excess of births over deaths
Urban.		
1. Banstead	17.14	235
2. Barnes (M.B.)	18.05	142
3. Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	17.52	188
4. Carshalton	13.90	319
5. Caterham and Warlingham	20.43	211
6. Chertsey	17.39	277
7. Coulsdon and Purley	17.44	357
8. Dorking	16.70	60
9. Egham	13.43	68
10. Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	17.48	413
11. Esher	17.88	292
12. Farnham	17.53	107
13. Frimley and Camberley	18.89	132
14. Godalming (M.B.)	15.79	86
15. Guildford (M.B.)	16.12	228
16. Haslemere	12.62	6
17. Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.)	17.74	137
18. Leatherhead	18.84	181
19. Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	18.15	304
20. Merton and Morden	17.40	571
21. Mitcham (M.B.)	18.76	435
22. Reigate (M.B.)	16.64	130
23. Richmond (M.B.)	17.28	64
24. Surbiton (M.B.)	18.61	387
25. Sutton and Cheam (M.B.)	16.74	417
26. Walton and Weybridge	18.92	276
27. Wimbledon (M.B.)	17.69	157
28. Woking	18.58	373
Total	17.35	6,553
Rural.		
1. Bagshot	15.37	58
2. Dorking and Horley	17.94	122
3. Godstone	18.17	177
4. Guildford	18.25	253
5. Hambledon	15.56	136
Total	17.28	746
Administrative County	17.34	7,299

Deaths and Death Rates.

(a) All Causes.

The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during 1943 was 13,137, as compared with 12,944 in the year 1942. The crude death rate for 1943 was 11.15, as compared with 10.88 for 1942. The death rate for England and Wales during 1943 was 12.1.

(b) Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths under one year during 1943 was 750, compared with 754 in 1942. The infant mortality rate for Surrey was 36.70, as compared with 38.26 for the year 1942. The comparable figure for England and Wales for 1943 was 49, the same as for the previous year.

The following table gives (a) the crude death rate and (b) the infant mortality rate, in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1943 :—

DISTRICTS.	All Causes.	Infant Mortality.
	Crude net rate per 1,000 population.	Net rate per 1,000 births.
Urban.		
1. Banstead	8.82	26.86
2. Barnes (M.B.)	13.83	32.95
3. Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	10.76	32.85
4. Carshalton	8.27	39.39
5. Caterham and Warlingham	11.20	59.96
6. Chertsey	7.80	35.86
7. Coulsdon and Purley	10.53	35.52
8. Dorking	13.51	44.59
9. Egham	10.28	24.14
10. Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	10.67	35.85
11. Esher	11.39	31.09
12. Farnham	12.83	50.13
13. Frimley and Camberley	10.69	29.61
14. Godalming (M.B.)	10.11	37.66
15. Guildford (M.B.)	11.06	39.89
16. Haslemere	12.07	31.06
17. Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.)	13.93	48.67
18. Leatherhead	11.39	41.48
19. Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	10.09	33.58
20. Merton and Morden	8.73	23.56
21. Mitcham (M.B.)	10.77	36.19
22. Reigate (M.B.)	13.26	45.38
23. Richmond (M.B.)	15.44	45.69
24. Surbiton (M.B.)	11.05	32.56
25. Sutton and Cheam (M.B.)	10.90	30.96
26. Walton and Weybridge	10.74	28.21
27. Wimbledon (M.B.)	14.37	50.18
28. Woking	10.05	36.95
Total	11.09	36.65
Rural.		
1. Bagshot	11.02	34.15
2. Dorking and Horley	12.58	34.31
3. Godstone	11.97	38.54
4. Guildford	11.54	46.51
5. Hambledon	11.07	25.48
Total	11.65	37.10
Administrative County	11.15	36.70

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 1943, 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.		Bas. cav. and Oesoph. (M.) uterus (F.)	Cancer.		
			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.		Stomach and duodenum.	Breast.	All other sites.
URBAN								
1 Banstead ...	2.53	0.89	0.32	0.07	0.25	0.11	0.32	0.96
2 Barnes (M.B.) ...	3.72	1.78	0.54	0.12	0.21	0.27	0.30	1.46
3 Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	2.70	1.15	0.40	0.11	0.18	0.25	0.18	1.30
4 Carshalton ...	1.68	0.64	0.71	0.11	0.14	0.25	0.16	1.04
5 Caterham and Warlingham	3.02	1.49	0.44	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.92
6 Chertsey ...	1.66	0.97	0.24	0.07	0.21	0.28	0.19	0.83
7 Coulsdon and Purley ...	3.12	1.10	0.39	0.08	0.10	0.19	0.27	0.99
8 Dorking ...	3.83	1.06	0.21	—	0.16	0.32	0.16	1.22
9 Egham ...	3.15	1.16	0.37	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.46	0.74
10 Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	3.15	1.17	0.48	0.03	0.15	0.31	0.16	0.97
11 Esher ...	2.98	1.22	0.36	0.18	0.36	0.31	0.38	1.02
12 Farnham ...	3.16	1.49	0.22	0.09	0.18	0.31	0.18	1.63
13 Frimley and Camberley ...	2.24	1.06	0.44	0.19	0.37	0.12	0.06	0.93
14 Godalming (M.B.) ...	2.31	1.19	0.40	—	0.20	0.26	0.07	0.59
15 Guildford (M.B.) ...	2.02	1.42	0.35	0.09	0.35	0.27	0.27	1.13
16 Haslemere ...	1.57	1.49	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	1.72
17 Kingston-on-Thames(M.B.)	3.31	1.92	0.70	0.03	0.14	0.42	0.28	1.48
18 Leatherhead ...	3.37	1.07	0.04	0.21	0.12	0.16	0.41	1.68
19 Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	2.70	1.32	0.40	—	0.21	0.26	0.19	1.09
20 Merton and Morden ...	2.05	1.06	0.53	0.09	0.14	0.26	0.24	1.12
21 Mitcham (M.B.) ...	2.50	1.82	0.57	0.07	0.13	0.22	0.13	1.27
22 Reigate (M.B.) ...	3.59	1.12	0.44	0.05	0.13	0.31	0.18	1.39
23 Richmond (M.B.) ...	4.04	2.05	0.41	0.06	0.18	0.23	0.15	1.58
24 Surbiton (M.B.) ...	3.26	1.29	0.47	0.06	0.23	0.16	0.25	1.35
25 Sutton and Cheam (M.B.)	3.24	1.04	0.53	0.07	0.13	0.27	0.28	1.11
26 Walton and Weybridge ...	2.37	1.33	0.21	0.03	0.15	0.36	0.24	0.89
27 Wimbledon (M.B.)...	3.51	1.82	0.63	0.08	0.25	0.27	0.36	1.50
28 Woking ...	1.81	1.17	0.37	0.11	0.14	0.23	0.25	1.24
Total Deaths ...	2,937	1,344	463	83	189	265	246	1,230
Rate per 1,000 ...	2.81	1.29	0.44	0.08	0.18	0.25	0.24	1.18
RURAL								
1 Bagshot ...	2.47	1.20	0.30	0.07	0.52	0.15	0.37	0.75
2 Dorking and Horley ...	3.47	1.41	0.48	0.18	0.09	0.48	0.13	0.92
3 Godstone ...	3.64	1.02	0.18	0.04	0.18	0.32	0.21	1.09
4 Guildford ...	1.86	1.70	0.45	0.13	0.24	0.29	0.34	1.59
5 Hambledon...	2.91	1.78	0.29	0.07	0.13	0.33	0.26	0.83
Total Deaths ...	374	195	43	13	27	43	35	147
Rate per 1,000 ...	2.82	1.47	0.32	0.10	0.20	0.32	0.26	1.11
Administrative County								
Total Deaths ...	3,311	1,539	506	96	216	308	281	1,377
Rate per 1,000 ...	2.81	1.31	0.43	0.08	0.18	0.26	0.24	1.17

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.
Acreage	449,160	386,771
Population (1931 Census)	947,770	505,122
Registrar-General's estimated popula- tion (mid-year) 1943... ..	1,178,300	687,330
Number of live births (registered)	20,436	12,055
Number of illegitimate births	1,420	867
Number of still-births	571	345
Birth rate	17.34	17.54
Deaths under one year	750	429
Infant mortality rate	36.70	35.58
Notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	34	11
Notified cases of puerperal pyrexia	245	138
Maternal deaths from puerperal and post abortion sepsis	11	4
Maternal deaths from other causes	19	8
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	1.43	.97
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.47	.99

(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 year are shown below :—

Population.	Number of births registered.
687,330	12,055

(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.	
1943	3,081	85	9,633	210	13,009

(4) CENTRES.

The County Council maintains 93 Infant Welfare Centres, new Centres at Chipstead and Englefield Green being opened during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at 29 different Centres throughout the County and in some districts ante-natal consultations also take place before the Welfare sessions. Patients are also seen at ante-natal clinics held at the Dorking, Epsom, Guildford (Warren Road), Kingston, Redhill, and St. Helier County Hospitals.

The following table gives the total attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics (excluding the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics) during the year 1943, with the comparative figures for 1942 :—

Year.	Total attendances.			
	Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.	Infants under one year.	Children 1—5 years.	Inclusive Total.
1942	21,442	105,522	80,262	207,226
1943	20,642	120,281	83,843	224,766

(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 Clinics.	Total attendances of expectant mothers.	Total number of mothers who attended Clinics.	Total attendances of mothers.
1943	4,600	20,095	370	547

The foregoing table does not include the cases seen at the Hospital Clinics.

(6) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births for the County and for England and Wales for the year 1943 was :—

Surrey.		England and Wales.
Whole Administrative County.	Council's Welfare Area.	
1.43	0.97	2.30

The following table shows the number of maternal deaths in the Administrative County during 1943 with the comparative figures for 1942 :—

Year.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.	Other maternal causes.	Total.
1942	11	25	36
1943	11	19	30

(7) INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under one year registered in the Administrative County during 1943 numbered 750 ; this represents a percentage of 5.7 of the total number of deaths at all ages during the year.

The infant mortality rate in the Administrative County per 1,000 registered live births was 36.70, as compared with 49 for England and Wales.

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.
Total (all causes)	750
Rate per thousand live births	36.70
Measles	6
Whooping Cough	8
Scarlet fever	1
Influenza	11
Cerebro spinal fever	2
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1
Other tuberculosis diseases	1
Bronchitis	17
Pneumonia (all forms)	84
Other respiratory diseases	3
Diarrhoea and enteritis	67
Acute and chronic nephritis	1
Congenital debility and malformation (including premature birth)	466
Other causes	82
TOTAL	750

(8) MIDWIVES' ACTS, 1902 TO 1936.

The number of State Certified Midwives who gave notice of their intention to practice midwifery during 1943, was 519, compared with 533 during 1942.

The following tables give a summary of the notifications received from midwives during the year under review :—

Notification of sending for medical aid ...	2,902
Still-births and abortions	84
Miscarriages	63
Laying-out dead body	62
Liability to be a source of infection ...	164
Notification of death	44
Artificial feeding	104
TOTALS	3,423

Special investigations undertaken during 1943 were as follows :—

Notice of sending for medical aid	167
Still-births, abortions and miscarriages ...	15
Liability to be a source of infection	30
Death of mother or baby	12
TOTALS	224

The births attended by midwives who practised in the area during 1943 were classified as follows :

Births at which midwife acted as midwife	11,315
Births at which midwife acted as a maternity nurse	6,755

Midwives Act, 1936—Alterations to Scheme.

Negotiations were commenced which led to the inclusion of the Thursley District Nursing Association as from the 1st of April, 1944, in the scheme made by the Council under the Midwives Act, 1936.

Gas-Air Analgesia.

The Kingston and Epsom County Hospitals and Woking Maternity Home are 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.	
1943	123	34	1.66

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				
1943	34	12	9	3	12	—	—	—

During the year 1943, three babies were admitted to the White Oak Hospital, Swanley, for treatment under the Council's scheme ; in each case the mother accompanied the baby.

(10) PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939.

The following table shows the number of notification of puerperal pyrexia received and the number of patients admitted to hospital during the year :—

Year.	Number of cases notified.		Number of patients admitted to Hospital from Maternity and Child Welfare Area.
	Whole County.	Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area.	
1943	245	138	28

(11) MATERNITY HOMES.

The number of women resident in the County who have been admitted to Maternity Homes or Hospitals under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is shown in the following table :—

	1943.
Bagshot, Duchess of Connaught Memorial Nursing Home	50
Frimley and Camberley District Hospital	10
Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home ...	40
Woking Maternity Home	435
Public Health Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions	998
	1,533

On page 19 of this report will be found particulars of the 6,937 maternity cases admitted to the Council's Hospitals from the whole of the County, including the 998 shown in the foregoing table.

(12) HOSPITAL SUPERVISION OF COMPLICATED CASES.

During the year there were 152 consultations with the Obstetric Consultants for complications of labour and 42 cases were admitted to Hospitals or Maternity Homes on their recommendation.

(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 year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during year.	Total visits to all cases on register.	
1943	2,687	4,128	10,316	36,419	1,934	54,640	6,729

(14) DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following table gives a record of the work undertaken during the year at 28 Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinics, eleven 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.	Perma-nent Teeth.	Tempor-ary Teeth.	Perma-nent Teeth.	Tempor-ary Teeth.	Mothers.	Children.	
1943	5,799	791	6,946	924	788	202	1,719		1,815

(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 a number of Orthopaedic Clinics and for institutional treatment at certain Orthopaedic Hospitals. Fourteen children were maintained in one or other of these institutions during the year, as compared with twenty children during 1942.

Details of the Orthopaedic Centres and the number of children under five years of age receiving out-patient treatment at each centre are given in the following table :—

Centre.	1943.
Bagshot, Red Cross Curative Post	27
Croydon General Hospital	19
Farnham County Hospital	7
Farnham Curative Post	3
Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	14
Kingston, Red Cross Curative Post	121
Merton, Nelson Hospital	11
Redhill County Hospital	5
Weybridge, Locke-King Clinic	69
Woking, Red Cross Curative Post	36
TOTALS	312

(16) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of the year there were 375 foster mothers and 604 foster children known to be in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area. During the year 6,726 visits were made by Health Visitors. One child was removed under a Court Order from an unsatisfactory home to a Public Assistance Institution.

(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 year:—

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 of age.	Children between one and five years.	Total.
1943	8,363	120,281	2,163	83,843	6,936	15,585	22,521

(18) ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

This Act came into operation on the 1st June, 1943, and placed certain duties on the Council within their Maternity and Child Welfare area. Under Section 7 of the Act it is the duty of any person participating in the making of the arrangement for the adoption and who is not the child's parent or guardian or the person with whom the child is placed, to notify the Welfare Authority of the area in which the child is to reside of such arrangements. Such children are visited by the Health Visitors and reported upon as in the case of foster children, either until an Adoption Order made in respect of the child becomes operative or the child reaches the age of nine years. At the end of the year 20 persons had given notice as required, and 12 children still remained under supervision.

(19) HOME HELP SCHEME.

The services of home helps were available in parts of the Council's Welfare area, to carry on the domestic duties of the home during the incapacity of the mother either before or during the lying-in period. The normal period of employment in each case was fourteen days, and 189 occasional home helps were employed in 259 cases, as compared with 43 home helps employed in 89 cases in 1942. During the year the Committee authorised the appointment of four full-time women for this work, two of whom took up their duties towards the end of the year—one in Woking and one in Sutton.

(20) EVACUATION.

In the Annual Reports for 1939-42, reference was made to the increase of work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Services caused by the evacuation of many mothers and young children to reception areas in the County and to the establishment of Emergency Maternity Homes and Ante- and Post-Natal Hostels for the accommodation of expectant mothers evacuated under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

During the year 2,783 expectant mothers were admitted to these Emergency Maternity Homes; of these 71 were transferred elsewhere before delivery, and 2,697 were delivered in the Homes. Of the total admissions, 30 mothers were delivered by Caesarean Section, 211 by instrumental means and in 15 cases the placenta was manually removed. Labour was induced medically in 36 cases and surgically in 111 cases. There was one maternal death. Of 2,723 births, 49 (17.9 per thousand births) were stillborn, and 24 (18.8 per 1,000 births) died before discharge, giving a combined foetal and infant mortality rate of 26.7 per 1,000 births.

The Nursery parties evacuated from London have remained in the County; at the end of 1943 there were 23 residential nurseries with accommodation for 676 children.

(21) WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES.

At the end of the year, twenty-two full-time and three part-time War-time Day Nurseries were open, with accommodation for 1,056 children.

(22) INFESTATION BY HEAD LICE.

In conformity with the circular issued by the Ministry of Health during the summer of 1943, the Health Visitors have given special attention to the education of the mothers in promoting and maintaining cleanly conditions in their children.

The Health Visitors have the opportunity of observing lousiness mainly at Welfare Centres and during the voluntary medical inspection of toddlers. On discovery of such condition, advice is given to mothers as to the best methods of cleansing the person and clothing of their children and if the condition of the home is found to be at fault, the District Medical Officer of Health is informed so that the bedding and clothing may be disinfested. It is found that mothers are most readily influenced by regular and friendly talks with Health Visitors on the need for scrupulous cleanliness and these personal talks have been supplemented by leaflets and posters giving simple directions for freeing the hair, body and clothing from vermin if accidentally infested. Reports from the Health Visitors indicate that it is comparatively rare to find young children infested with lice and generally those children found to be infested belong to families where the older children attending school are also found to be verminous. Supplies of Lethane hair oil have been made available in cases of infestation and suitable fine-toothed combs have been supplied on loan from the Centres.

(23) IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

During the autumn and winter months of 1942-43, Health Visitors throughout the Council's Welfare area intensified their efforts to obtain a high percentage of immunised children in the under five age group. To enable the additional visiting to be speedily undertaken, it was necessary for some of the Health Visitors' routine visits to be temporarily suspended. During the year 8,626 children under five years of age in the County Council's Welfare area were immunised against diphtheria. A large proportion of this immunisation was carried out by the Medical Staff at the Welfare Centres.

NURSING HOMES.

Applications for registration received during the year numbered 10, and all the applications were approved subject to compliance with certain requirements.

On the 31st December, 1943, there were 109 registered and 41 exempted Institutions and Hospitals on the register.

(1) NOTIFICATIONS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The summary of returns for 1943 from the District Medical Officers of Health shows that 1,449 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, an increase of 80 on the corresponding figure for 1942.

The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1943 numbered 1,140; the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 309. The number of notifications in 1942 were 1,097 (pulmonary) and 272 (non-pulmonary).

The case rate of pulmonary tuberculosis per thousand of the population of the county was 0.97 in 1943; the case rate in 1942 was 0.92. In non-pulmonary tuberculosis the case rate for the county was 0.26 in 1943; the figure for 1942 was 0.23.

Apart from these new notifications, 351 cases of tuberculosis in Surrey became known through death returns, posthumous notifications, transfers from other areas, etc. This figure compares with the figure of 399 for 1942.

Each District Medical Officer keeps a register of the known cases of tuberculosis resident in his sanitary district. The numbers of cases on the district registers on the 31st December, 1943, were as follows:—

						Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary
Males	...	...	...	...	...	3,583	1,006
Females	...	...	...	...	...	2,993	1,128
Totals						6,576	2,134
Grand Total						8,710	

This total compares with the total of 7,965 on the district registers at the end of 1942.

(2) DEATHS.

The total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1943 was 506, compared with 531 during 1942. The death rate per thousand of the population was 0.43, which compares with the corresponding figure of 0.45 in 1942. 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 96 or 0.08 per thousand of the population. These figures are the same as for 1942.

For purposes of comparison the death rates from tuberculosis in the various sanitary districts are shown on page 7.

(3) NEW NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

The new cases which are included in paragraphs 1 and 4 under heading (1) above number 1,800 in 1943. The corresponding figure for 1942 was 1,768.

Of the 602 deaths which occurred during the year 1943, 133, or 22.1 per cent., occurred in non-notified cases. The corresponding figure for the year 1942 was 153, or 24.4 per cent.

(4) ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Dispensary Organisation.

There were no changes in the dispensary organisation during the year under review.

The following tables show the work of the Dispensaries:—

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 ...	546	444	22	27	51	61	47	46	597	505	69	73	1244	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	3	4	30	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1424	1358	430	324	3536	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	38	44	20	11	3	3	1	1	41	47	21	12	121	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	641	453	470	1859	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	20	9	1	5	5	10	11	4	25	19	12	9	65	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1742	2012	886	795	5435	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2232	1774	130	117	218	261	211	207	2450	2035	341	324	5150	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	5	4	32	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	4,645	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	2,391
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	376	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	15,308
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	746	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	2,475
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	385	(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work ...	10,382
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	23,150	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	5
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	125	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	2,028
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal	530		
(b) Other... ..	5,788		

(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 year a daily average of approximately 294 beds in pulmonary sanatoria (other than Milford) and 117 beds in non-pulmonary institutions were occupied by patients from Surrey. In 1942 the beds averaged 268 pulmonary and 113 non-pulmonary.

There is a grave shortage of beds available for tuberculosis, and the length of the waiting list gave, and continues to give, serious anxiety.

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 table shows the numbers and sex of all patients (excluding those in Public Health and Public Assistance Hospitals) who received institutional treatment during 1943.

		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 ...	—	3	3	—	—
	Adult Females	—	7	7	—	—
	Children ...	—	7	7	—	—
	Total ...	—	17	17	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	330	371	341	34	326
	Adult Females	287	332	292	32	295
	Children ...	29	22	27	—	24
	Total ...	646	725	660	66	645
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	24	47	37	6	28
	Adult Females	39	33	40	3	29
	Children ...	65	48	64	—	49
	Total ...	128	128	141	9	106
Grand Total		774	870	818	75	751

The immediate results of treatment of tuberculous patients discharged from sanatoria or hospitals during 1943 are recorded in the following table :—

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	14	11	—	35	37	1	15	16	12	7	4	5	71	68	18	157
		Not quiescent ..	10	6	2	10	17	1	5	5	3	1	3	1	26	31	7	64
		Died in Institution ..	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	5	5	—	10
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent	4	—	—	9	7	1	5	5	—	6	1	1	24	13	2	39
		Not quiescent ..	6	1	—	6	5	—	8	3	—	3	2	—	23	11	—	34
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
	Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent	9	5	—	14	17	—	24	6	—	21	10	—	68	38	—	106
		Not quiescent ..	24	10	—	27	27	—	25	18	—	17	42	—	93	97	—	190
		Died in Institution ..	4	2	—	4	5	—	6	4	—	6	8	—	20	19	—	39
	Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	3
		Not quiescent ..	5	1	—	5	1	—	3	6	—	6	7	—	19	15	—	34
		Died in Institution ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	6	4	—	10
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	1	1	3	1	—	1	3	4	4	7	4	9	12	9	17	38
		Not quiescent ..	1	3	1	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	5	15
		Died in Institution ..	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	1	1	—	2	5	2	5	4	1	3	1	3	11	11	25
		Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	4
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	4
		Not quiescent ..	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	3	—	8
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	3	—	4	—	2	7	1	3	11	—	2	4	4	7	26	37
		Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(C) Care Organisation.

The most important advance in the care of the Tuberculous during the year was the introduction by the Ministry of Health of a system of regular allowances for patients who require treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

The allowances are available only to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who are undergoing a course of treatment and who are considered likely to be able, as a result of such treatment, to return to work : they are intended in the main for persons gainfully occupied and with dependants whose source of income necessarily ceases when treatment is undertaken ; but in certain circumstances persons without dependants may receive allowances. In every case the payment of the allowances is conditional on the patient following the course of treatment prescribed by the Tuberculosis Officer.

One of the main purposes of these allowances is to encourage individuals in the above categories to accept early treatment and to remain under treatment for such time as may be necessary by providing financial assistance to ensure that their dependants do not become destitute in the meantime. The allowances, therefore, form an essential part of the policy of attacking Tuberculosis by early diagnosis and treatment, and so leading to cure and to the elimination of sources of infection.

The allowances consist of :—

(1) A standard rate of maintenance (described as "maintenance allowances") payable without inquiry into means (beyond inquiry to establish whether the employers are continuing to pay any wages during sickness and, if so, to what extent; the amount of any National Health Insurance benefit payable; and the amount of any treatment allowance or disability pension or pension allowances received from the Ministry of Pensions) to which will be added actual rent and rates up to a maximum of 15s. per week. The maintenance allowance should meet the needs of the ordinary case, but for cases of special difficulty there will also be available, on application :—

(2) Additional payments (described as "discretionary allowances") at the discretion of the Authority (acting normally through an appropriate officer) and after need has been established, towards meeting exceptional commitments, in the way of charges incurred for high rent, mortgage, education, insurance, hire purchase or the like, which were not unreasonably incurred before the need for treatment was known, but which cannot be met unless some additional grant is made. These "discretionary" allowances must not exceed 10s. per week without the consent of the Ministry of Health.

(3) Other additional payments (described as "special payments") at the discretion of the Authority (acting normally through an appropriate officer) and after need has been established, for the purposes of providing :—

- (a) reasonable travelling expenses for near relatives (not more than two at a time) to visit a patient in an institution ;
- (b) a special payment up to 10s. per week for providing domestic help from outside the household when the housewife is the patient ;
- (c) pocket money up to 5s. per week in the case of persons without dependants where the payments cannot be met out of National Health Insurance benefit whilst undertaking treatment in an institution ; and
- (d) an allowance in respect of continuing commitments for rent, rates, insurance or hire purchase charges.

The allowances are available : (i) to patients recommended for institutional treatment who are awaiting admission and who have ceased work on the advice of the Tuberculosis Officer, (ii) to those under treatment in an approved institution or admitted to an approved institution for observation, (iii) to those who have received a period of treatment in an approved institution : (a) in all cases for a period of six months after leaving the sanatorium for those not capable of resuming full employment in that period, (b) thereafter, for those capable of light work though incapable of full employment, the allowances may be renewed, on the certificate of the Tuberculosis Officer, for two further periods of six months each if further such remedial treatment is considered advisable ; (iv) exceptionally, for a period up to twelve months, the allowances are available to cases in which the Tuberculosis Officer considers that the equivalent of approved sanatorium treatment can be effectively carried out at home, under his direction. Provision is made for extension of the periods under (iii) and (iv) for individual cases on approval of the Ministry.

In setting up the organisation to administer the scheme of treatment allowances, the need for securing a close integration of the new scheme with the existing care organisations in the County was carefully considered, and an almoner was appointed to each dispensary area, with two main sets of duties : namely

- (i) to act as the servant of the County Council in the direct execution of the scheme of treatment allowances in her area ;
- (ii) to assist the Care Committees in the organisation and administration of care work in their areas, and where necessary, to act as their Secretary, bringing before them all the necessary information.

In addition the existing Care Organiser who already acted as secretary to the Standing Conference of Surrey Tuberculosis Care Committees now also undertakes the central administration of the scheme of Treatment Allowances. There are now seven care workers, all of whom are fully trained almoners.

The scheme was in operation in the last three months of the year. The details of the first and last payment in the year were as follows :—

Payment on		9th October, 1943	25th December, 1943
No. of persons receiving allowances	...	112	297
Classification of allowances :			
Maintenance	...	104	279
Discretionary	...	20	52
Special	...	21	39

[It may be added that at the date of writing this Report there were 506 persons receiving the allowances.]

There is no doubt that these allowances, the authority for which rests on a Defence Regulation, are a very great step forward in dealing with the social problem of tuberculosis.

HOSPITAL PROVISION.

The number of hospital beds available on the 31st December, 1942 and 1943, is given in the following table :—

Hospitals	1942	1943
Surrey County Council General Hospitals (inc. Reserve beds)	5,754	5,751
Voluntary Hospitals	2,336	2,336
Isolation Hospitals	730	722
Mental Hospitals (normal)	2,649	2,649
Mental Deficiency Institutions (normal)	907	907
TOTALS	12,376	12,405

These figures are in respect only of those hospitals which were in use before the war, but they include the additional accommodation provided in these hospitals under the Emergency Hospitals 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, 1943, was 5,751 as compared with 5,754 on the same date in the preceding year.

The accommodation in each hospital on 31st December, 1942 and 1943, and the number of beds occupied, including those occupied by E.M.S. patients, are given below :—

Hospital	December, 1942		December, 1943	
	Available (inc. Res. beds.)	Occupied	Available (inc. Res. beds.)	Occupied
Botleys Park War Hospital	1,345	718	1,310	636
Dorking (including Pixham End)	267	201	277	227
Epsom (including Ewell Park)	508	402	456	366
Farnham	266	193	266	176
Guildford (Warren Road)	627	428	627	391
Kingston Hospital (including Surbiton Annexe and Warren House)	730	507	690	488
Kingston Institution	99	99	99	99
Mitcham (Cumberland House)	112	111	112	108
Redhill (Hospital)	554	380	554	392
Redhill (St. Annes)	70	67	70	69
Richmond Institution	360	314	204	200
St. Helier	459	310	729	492
Shabden Park	77	64	77	61
Woking War	280	176	280	140
TOTALS	5,754	3,970	5,751	3,845

It will be seen that the total number of beds available on the 31st December, 1943, compared with the same date of the previous year, was approximately the same, although during the year 1943, there was a considerable increase at St. Helier. The number of sick beds at the Grove Road Institution, Richmond, was materially reduced, and this, together with other minor alterations, offsets the increase in beds at St. Helier.

During the year a small annexe of 21 beds was opened at Pixham End, Dorking, in conjunction with the Dorking County Hospital, and used as a convalescent hospital. During the year also 3 of the huts at Warren Road Hospital, Guildford, were used as a Radiotherapy Unit for cases sent there, through the Ministry of Health's Emergency Hospitals Scheme, from other hospitals South of the Thames. A number of Surrey civilians were also admitted to this Unit.

While one of the three huts is used to accommodate the special treatment apparatus, the loss of 40 beds was made up by the erection of additional beds elsewhere in the Hospital.

In December, 1943, 998 beds were occupied with cases coming within the scope of the Emergency Hospitals Scheme, compared with 1,156 beds in December, 1942.

There is accommodation for 50 sane female epileptics at The Lodge, Effingham, which was fully occupied during 1943.

(ii) DETAILS OF WORK DONE.

In-Patient Treatment.

Detailed figures of the work done during 1943, are given in the following table :—

1943.	Botleys Park.	Cumberland House	Dorking	Effingham, The Lodge	Epsom	Farnham	Guildford, Warren Road	Kingston	Kingston C.R.I.	Redhill	Redhill, St. Anne's Institution	Richmond, Grove Road Institution	St. Helier	Shabden Park	Woking War	Totals
1. Total No. of admissions ...	7,579	283	2,198	11	5,845	2,260	4,885	8,669	75	5,729	545	1,320	7,361	26	2,312	49,098
2. Total No. of deaths ...	119	119	228	1	662	254	552	633	31	530	60	381	417	16	177	4,180
3. Total No. of discharges ...	7,455	163	1,969	12	5,162	1,994	4,326	8,005	44	5,187	573	1,052	6,796	6	2,142	44,886
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above :—																
(a) Under four weeks ...	4,795	126	1,664	1	4,831	1,700	3,996	7,118	11	4,481	236	934	6,118	—	1,680	37,691
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen ...	2,158	102	419	4	771	451	683	1,283	12	1,001	167	271	912	—	575	8,808
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ...	621	54	114	8	222	97	199	238	52	235	230	228	183	22	64	2,567
5. No. of surgical operations ...	2,501	—	299	—	1,485	778	550	3,801	—	2,103	—	114	2,663	—	1,091	15,385
6. No. of maternity beds ...	—	—	25	—	50	8	67	53	—	60	—	11	66	—	—	340
7. No. of maternity cases admitted (included under 1 above) ...	—	—	440	—	1,290	205	852	1,474	—	849	—	241	1,586	—	—	6,937
8. No. of live births (included under 1 above) ...	—	—	432	—	1,258	196	828	1,416	—	809	—	236	1,569	—	—	6,744
9. No. of cases notified as :—																
Puerperal fever ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	4	—	21	9	7	21	—	13	—	—	19	—	—	94
10. No. of maternal deaths ...	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	3	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	23
11. No. of foetal deaths :—																
(a) Stillborn ...	—	—	8	—	32	9	24	58	—	40	—	5	17	—	—	193
(b) Within 10 days of birth (included under 2 above) ...	—	—	16	—	21	6	27	29	—	28	—	5	26	—	—	158

These figures include cases admitted under the Emergency Hospitals Scheme as well as Surrey Civilian sick.

The total admissions for the year 1943 were 49,098, as compared with 44,105 in 1942, an increase of 4,493.

The number of maternity cases admitted (included in the total admissions) again showed a considerable increase : during 1943 there were 6,937 cases as compared with 5,685 in 1942.

The increase in the number of surgical operations is noteworthy : in 1942 12,374 operations were performed ; in 1943 there were 15,385.

An increased number of Surrey Civilians were also transferred or admitted directly for specialised treatment to hospitals not belonging to the Surrey County Council.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of the cases dealt with in County Hospitals (excluding Milford Sanatorium) during 1943 are given below :—

Classification.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in Hospital.	In Hospital on December 31st.
No. of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment				
Males ...	375	229	117	90
Females ...	301	206	74	74
Children ...	60	29	8	29
TOTALS ...	736	464	199	193
No. of patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment.				
Males ...	27	18	5	7
Females ...	34	31	4	6
Children ...	31	25	5	5
TOTALS ...	92	74	14	18
GRAND TOTALS	828	538	213	211

The total number of patients in County Hospitals (excluding Milford Sanatorium) on the 31st December, 1943, was 211, as compared with 132 on the same date in 1942.

It should, however, be noted that these figures are included in the total number of admissions under the previous section of the Report.

Out-Patient Treatment and Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of persons seen and the attendances made in 1943, as compared with 1942, are given below :—

	1942		1943	
	Out-Patient.	Ante-Natal Clinics.	Out-Patient.	Ante-Natal Clinics.
No. of persons seen...	27,738	3,429	36,950	5,148
No. of attendances ...	97,826	17,032	164,343	31,176

The great increase in the number of attendances at the Out-Patient Departments and Ante-Natal Clinics is mainly due to the opening up of the departments at St. Helier County Hospital, the remainder being due to general increases at Kingston, Epsom, Farnham and Guildford (Warren Road) Hospitals.

(iii) NEW BUILDINGS, ADAPTATIONS, ETC.

Reference has already been made to the increase in the number of beds and facilities at the St. Helier County Hospital during 1943, where also the new hospital Chapel was dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Southwark.

Certain improvements were carried out at most of the hospitals, and at Farnham, Guildford (Warren Road) and Kingston Hospitals additional houses in the vicinity were bought or rented to accommodate additional nursing staff.

II. Voluntary Hospitals.

The total number of beds, including emergency beds, provided in voluntary hospitals, amounted to 2,336 on the 31st December, 1943.

III. Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions.

The normal accommodation at Brookwood and Netherne for mental cases and at Botleys Park for mental deficiency cases at the end of 1943, in the portions of these hospitals still available for their original purposes, together with the number of patients in these hospitals on the 31st December, 1943, were as follows:—

	Normal (in accommodation available, December, 1943)	No. of Patients, December, 1943.
Brookwood	1,049	1,144
Netherne	1,620	1,983
Botleys Park	947	1,073

IV. Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

(a) Hospital Provision.

The accommodation for cases of infectious disease at the end of 1943, was 722, compared with 730 at the end of the preceding year.

(b) Smallpox.

The County Council at Clandon provides 37 beds which serve the County, and also by arrangement the County Borough of Croydon. One case was admitted to hospital during the year as a smallpox suspect, but on investigation was found to be suffering from chicken pox. The case was admitted from the London County Council area under a special war-time arrangement.

(c) Typhus.

The adaptations of the three isolation hospitals required to provide cleansing units for typhus patients and contacts were completed during the year. This forms a part of the scheme made in 1942 between the County Council and the Isolation Hospital authorities in the County for the control of Typhus in its early stages in the event of an outbreak.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

During 1943 the average number of home visits paid per week by District Medical Officers was 516, and the average weekly number of visits paid by patients to the doctors' surgeries was 416, as compared with 504 home visits and 433 surgery visits during the previous year.

HOME NURSING.

Under the Home Nursing Scheme of the County Council, 12,976 visits were made during 1943 by district nurses of the Nursing Associations. The comparable figure for 1942 is 13,450.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the County during the year 1943, giving the number of cases of each disease notified and the attack rate:—

Disease.	1943	
	Number of cases notified.	Attack-rate per 1,000 population.
Acute polio-encephalitis	1	0.001
Acute poliomyelitis	20	0.02
Cerebro-spinal fever	69	0.06
Chicken pox	2	0.002
Diphtheria	276	0.23
Dysentery	300	0.25
Encephalitis lethargica	5	0.004
Erysipelas	280	0.24
Malaria	4	0.003
Measles	10,136	8.60
*Ophthalmia neonatorum	34	1.66
Paratyphoid fever	12	0.01
Pneumonia	918	0.78
†Puerperal Pyrexia	245	11.99
Scarlet Fever	4,591	3.90
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	1,140	0.97
Non-pulmonary	309	0.26
Typhoid fever	54	0.05
Whooping cough	2,560	2.17

* Rate per 1000 births.

† Includes Puerperal Fever.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1939.

In addition to the out-patient clinics at Brookwood, Kingston County and Croydon General Hospitals, additional out-patient clinics have been made available at Warren Road Hospital, Guildford, and Redhill County Hospital.

At the clinics within the Administrative County, 759 new cases were seen during 1943.

"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, 1944, of children whose births were registered during the year ended 31st December, 1942, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

	1942.	1941.
Successfully vaccinated	11,232	8,518
Insusceptible to vaccination	121	83
Had Smallpox	—	—
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection	4,783	5,224
Died unvaccinated	559	557
Still postponed by medical certificates	114	114
Removals to other districts	2,254	1,631
Removals to places unknown, etc.	747	772
Otherwise unaccounted for	2,163	923
	<hr/> 21,913	<hr/> 17,822

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of attendances of Surrey cases at Venereal Diseases Centres has again increased during 1943. As will be seen from the table on page 23 the total attendances of Surrey cases at V.D. Clinics in Surrey and throughout the country has increased from 20,791 in 1942 to 30,646 in 1943. The increase is partly due to an increase in the incidence of Syphilis from 180 new cases in 1942 to 239 new cases in 1943, and partly due to the fact that the number of persons attending V.D. Clinics who were found to be suffering from conditions other than venereal, increased from 1,047 in 1942 to 1,980 in 1943. The incidence of Gonorrhoea has declined slightly from 392 cases in 1942 to 381 cases in 1943.

This increase in the use of the Venereal Diseases Clinics has necessitated further increases in the provision of Clinic facilities within the County. This increased provision was as follows:—

Kingston.—A Clinic for females was opened to the general public at the Kingston County Hospital as from the 1st January, 1943. Facilities had already been available to patients and out-patients attending the hospital during the preceding sixteen months (i.e., from 21st August, 1941). It is proposed to establish a similar clinic for males, but in order to do so, fairly extensive adaptations of an existing disused building will have to be undertaken.

Guildford.—An additional session for females, chiefly mothers with young children, was commenced on the 13th July, 1943, and this session has been held weekly on Tuesday afternoons since that date.

Woking.—An additional weekly session on Friday mornings for females was also provided at the Woking Clinic as from the 11th June, 1943.

St. Helier.—The plans for the St. Helier County Hospital included provision for a V.D. Clinic, and it was found possible to open this in April, 1943, the first sessions for males and females being held on the 5th and 14th April respectively. The Council were fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Vernon E. Lloyd and Dr. Morna Rawlins as Medical Officers-in-Charge of the male and female clinics respectively, the former being Director and the latter Assistant Director of the V.D. Department of Guy's Hospital. The Clinic has met an urgent local need and the numbers attending, especially in the case of females, have progressively increased since it was opened. One session weekly for males on Mondays and one for females on Wednesdays were arranged in the first instance, but it became necessary to hold a second weekly session for females on Fridays as from the 9th July, 1943.

REGULATION 33B.

The above Regulation made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, came into operation during the year. This Regulation provides for the notification by "special practitioners" to the County Medical Officer of the persons stated by patients suffering from venereal diseases to be the source of infection. (A "special practitioner" is defined as a registered medical practitioner who has been specially designated as such by the Minister of Health for the purposes of the Regulation and also includes practitioners with special experience in the treatment of these diseases.) When two such notifications are received in respect of the same person, the County Medical Officer is empowered to require the person so notified to submit to medical examination by a "special practitioner," and if necessary to treatment.

The first notification under this Regulation was received on the 15th January, 1943, and by the 31st December a total of 86 notifications affecting 3 men and 83 women had been received. One man and 19 women were alleged to be suffering from syphilis and the remainder from gonorrhœa. Two or more notifications were received in the cases of six women and an attempt was made in each case to serve a formal notice requiring the person named to submit to medical examination and, if necessary, treatment. In three cases the notices were served, the individuals attended V.D. Clinics, the disease was confirmed and treatment commenced. In the three other cases, the addresses given were either non-existent or the individuals had moved to unknown addresses.

APPOINTMENT OF ALMONER.

During the year the County Council appointed an Almoner to the V.D. Clinics in the County and this officer took up her duties on the 18th October, 1943. The object of this appointment is (1) to operate Regulation 33B within the County, and (2) to ensure that the social aspect of the V.D. work which has hitherto been dealt with to only a limited extent should be adequately provided for.

As regards (1) she is responsible for serving notices on any double notifications received under Regulation 33B and also for visiting all patients notified under this Regulation, i.e., including single notifications, in order to persuade them if possible to attend for examination and, if necessary, treatment at a V.D. Clinic.

As regards (2) she attends as many of the venereal diseases clinics run by the County Council as possible and sees all new women patients with a view to (a) discovering the source of infection, (b) persuading the patients to advise any contacts likely to have transmitted the disease or had it transmitted to them to attend the Clinic, (c) encouraging regular and continuous treatment, and (d) endeavouring through rehabilitation to secure a change in the patient's life and outlook and so to lessen the danger of re-infection.

She is also responsible for following up and, if necessary, visiting defaulters in order to secure resumption of attendance.

ANTI-V.D. PROPAGANDA.

During the year anti-V.D. propaganda in the form of lectures, in most cases accompanied by film showings, has continued to be carried out by the Central Council for Health Education on behalf of the County Council. The special sections of the community thus approached included Women's Institutes, the Mothers' Union, National Fire Service Centres, Factories and Civil Defence personnel, while special campaigns were held in Richmond, Barnes, Mitcham and Beddington & Wallington.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES SCHEME.

The following figures show the volume of work during 1943 within the London and Home Counties scheme as a whole and for Surrey in particular. The figures in brackets give the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

	<i>Whole Scheme.</i>		<i>Surrey Cases.</i>	
Syphilis	2,469	(2,286)	99	(82)
Gonorrhœa	4,281	(4,526)	131	(171)
Soft chancre	119	(157)	2	(4)
Diagnosed as not suffering from Venereal Disease	16,494	(10,137)	981	(645)
Total	23,363	(17,106)	1,213	(902)
<hr/>				
	<i>Whole Scheme.</i>		<i>Surrey Cases.</i>	
Total attendances of all patients ...	396,873	(378,423)	17,603	(14,139)
Number of in-patient days of treatment	17,512	(16,019)	683	(696)
Number of pathological examinations made:—				
(a) for or at centres	182,558	(164,459)	9,736	(8,740)
(b) for private medical practitioners	76,533	(34,981)	8,048	(4,046)

The following table shows the number of Surrey patients dealt with at various Treatment Centres during 1943:—

1943	S.C.C. Clinics.						London and Home Counties Scheme.	St. Barth's Hospital.	Central Middlesex County Hospital.	West Middlesex County Hospital.	Hillingdon County Hospital, Uxbridge.	Alder- shot Clinic.	Grimsby Clinic	Liver- pool Clinic.	Reading Clinic.	South- ampton Clinic.	Type- month Clinic.	Total.
	Guild- ford.	Redhill.	St. Helier	Woking	Croy- don Clinic.													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
New Cases (Surrey). Syphilis	56	12	22	26	16	99	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	239
	(36)	(11)	(—)	(22)	(20)	(82)	(2)	(1)	(—)	(2)	(3)	(—)	(—)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(180)
	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	(—)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(4)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(5)
Gonorrhoea	90	24	38	30	59	131	1	(—)	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
	(84)	(29)	(—)	(18)	(82)	(171)	(2)	(—)	(1)	(—)	(4)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(1)	(1)	(392)
	296	111	257	139	162	981	12	1	10	2	9	(—)	—	—	—	—	—	1,980
	(133)	(51)	(—)	(60)	(145)	(645)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(5)	(1)	(—)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(1,047)	
Totals	442	147	318	195	237	1,213	14	1	14	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,603
	(253)	(92)	(—)	(100)	(247)	(902)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(1)	(—)	(2)	(—)	(1)	(1)	(1,624)
	3,869	1,305	3,929	1,647	1,878	17,603	34	32	56	13	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,646
	(2,979)	(1,345)	(—)	(720)	(1,268)	(14,139)	(34)	(37)	(20)	(38)	(138)	(1)	(8)	(42)	(3)	(19)	(20,791)	

The figures shown in brackets relate to the year 1942.

BLIND WELFARE.

At the end of 1943 the register contained the names of 1,497 blind persons, compared with 1,468 at the end of 1942, a net increase of 29 during the year. The total includes 15 under training, 20 workshop employees and 59 workers in their own homes; but it does not include "evacuees" from other areas, of whom there are approximately 200 in Surrey.

The arrangements of the Council with the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind, whereby the Association act as the Council's Agents for the purpose of administering the County Scheme of Domiciliary Assistance were continued during the year. At the end of 1943, 700 blind persons were in receipt of domiciliary allowances, involving an expenditure by the Council at the rate of £38,750 per annum.

The Association continued during the year to supplement in miscellaneous ways, out of their voluntary funds, the assistance given by the Council. £1,458 was expended in this way during the year; and the association, out of their own funds, also purchased a large dwelling-house in Surbiton for the purpose of adapting and equipping it as an apartment house for blind women.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936—1943.

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, 1943, was 103 and 476 respectively.

"Surprise" samples of the milk produced by each tuberculin tested and accredited milk licensee are examined at approximately two-monthly intervals. 2,052 such samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the prescribed methylene blue and coliform tests for cleanliness. 243 samples in all were unsatisfactory, 202 of which failed to pass the former test and 107 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.

Considerable attention has been given to the suitability of the premises and the methods adopted in the production of these milks. It has been found in many cases that the conditions have not been up to the standards required. The difficulties experienced by producers in obtaining suitable labour have been appreciated, but notwithstanding this the necessity of maintaining adequate standards has been urged.

The County Medical Officer has had conferences with the Surrey Branch of the National Farmers' Union with a view to a co-operative effort, and he is also represented on the Milk Committee of the Surrey War Agricultural Executive Committee with the same end in view. Meetings of producers have also been addressed on the subject of designated milk production.

In response to the request of the Minister of Agriculture for an increase in the production of tuberculin tested milk there was a substantial increase in the latter part of the year in the number of applications received for tuberculin tested milk licences. All applications have been carefully investigated and good standards have been insisted on. Producers are encouraged to consult the Department freely as to the suitability of their premises, methods, etc., for the production of designated milk. Much advice and guidance have been given in these matters.

Despite war-time difficulties considerable improvement in buildings, equipment and production generally has been obtained. The increased supervision is having good results, and although the percentage of unsatisfactory samples taken throughout the year has shown a reduction on that of last year there has not yet been time for a material improvement to take place in this respect.

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 year 25 notifications of this kind were investigated compared with 18 in the previous year.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The arrangements for the administration of the Civil Defence Services in the County of Surrey are unaltered, the Metropolitan part forming Group 9 of the London Civil Defence Region (Region V) and the ex-Metropolitan part coming within the South Eastern Region (Region XII).

CASUALTY SERVICES.

No changes were made in the First Aid Post Services during the year, but the Ambulance Services were reduced. The following table shows the number of Aid Posts, Mobile Units, Ambulances, Cars for Sitting cases, etc., for each Authority at the end of the year 1943 :—

LOCAL AUTHORITY.	First Aid Posts.			Mobile Units.		Ambulances.		Sitting-case Cars.		Gas Cleansing Sections of F.A.P.'s.	Public Gas Cleansing Centres.	Mobile Gas Cleansing Units.	Official First Aid Points.	
	Active.	On care and maintenance.	Administered by Hospital.	Heavy.	Light.	Whole-time.	Reserve.	Whole-time.	Reserve.				Up-graded.	Others.
(a) METROPOLITAN AREA.														
Barstaple U.D.C.	—	—	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	1
Barnes M.B.	2	—	—	1	1	8	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	—
Beddington and Wallington M.B.	1	—	—	1	—	6	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
Carshalton U.D.C.	2	1	2	1	1	10	1	4	1	2	3	—	—	—
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C.	1	2	—	1	2	9	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
Epsom and Ewell M.B.	1	—	—	1	2	10	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	1
Esher U.D.C.	1	2	—	2	2	8	1	2	1	3	2	—	—	1
Kingston M.B.	2	—	—	2	2	7	1	3	1	2	3	—	—	—
Malden and Coombe M.B.	2	—	—	1	1	7	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	1
Merton and Morden U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	1	11	1	4	1	1	3	—	—	—
Mitcham M.B.	2	2	—	2	—	12	1	4	1	3	1	—	—	—
Richmond M.B.	2	1	—	3	—	7	1	3	1	3	3	—	—	—
Sutton M.B.	1	1	—	1	1	8	1	3	1	2	3	—	—	3
Sutton and Cheam M.B.	2	—	1	1	1	14	1	3	1	2	3	—	—	1
Wimbledon M.B.	3	—	—	2	—	11	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	—
Total	24	9	4	21	15	134	15	45	15	30	25	2	—	8
(b) EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.														
Bagshot R.D.C.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Caterham and Warlingham U.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	6	1	4	4	2	—	1	1	—
Chertsey U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	—	5	1	5	4	1	—	2	2	—
Dorking U.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	5	1	—	2	2	—
Dorking and Horley R.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	7	2	8	1	1	—	1	1	—
Egham U.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	7	1	1	—	3	—
Farnham U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	1	4	4	2	4	2	1	—	4	—
Frimley and Camberley U.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	6	1	—	2	1	—
Godalming M.B.	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
Godstone R.D.C.	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	6	—	—	2	—	—
Guildford M.B.	1	—	2	2	—	7	4	8	9	3	1	1	—	—
Guildford R.D.C.	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	3	8	1	1	1	—	—
Hambleton R.D.C.	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Haslemere U.D.C.	2	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	1
Leatherhead U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	1	8	7	3	4	2	5	1	—	—
Reigate M.B.	2	—	—	2	—	6	10	—	9	2	3	2	1	—
Walton and Weybridge U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	2	7	—	4	1	2	1	—	—	—
Woking U.D.C.	2	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	9	2	1	—	1	—
Total	20	—	2	22	7	89	59	51	88	22	15	22	94	4

Since the last annual report, the following changes have been made :—

(1) *Mobile First Aid Units.*

(b) 3 Heavy Mobile Units were reduced to Light Mobile Units.

(2) *Rescue Parties.*

(b) Early in 1943, the Rescue and First Aid Party Services were amalgamated under the title "Civil Defence Rescue Service," the standard Rescue Party consisting of 7 men.

(3) *Mobile Gas Cleansing Units.*

(b) 2 of the 24 Mobile Gas Cleansing Units received on loan from the Ministry of Health were returned at the request of the Ministry for transference to certain coastal areas.

(4) *Ambulance Services.*

(a) A reduction of 20 per cent. of the authorised establishment of the Ambulance Service was made in the early part of the year, followed by a further reduction of 20 per cent. of the whole-time personnel who were replaced by part-time personnel on the basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$ part-timers for one whole-timer. The personnel rendered redundant by these reductions were referred to the Ministry of Labour and National Service for industry and other services.

(b) In the ex-Metropolitan area of Surrey also the numbers of Ambulances and Sitting case cars were reviewed and reductions, particularly in part-time Sitting case cars, were made in certain districts. Considerable saving in some instances was effected by substituting whole-time cars in the proportion of 1 for 3 part-time cars.

In both areas, new stretcher fitments were supplied and fitted to Civil Defence Ambulances, in order that American Army type stretchers could be accommodated.

Extensive use was made of Civil Defence vehicles on extraneous duties authorised by the Ministry of Health, including inter-hospital transport, transport of maternity cases, transport of food and the conveyance of children to War-time Nurseries, etc.

(5) *Training of Personnel.*

(a) The Group 9 Training School was open throughout the year and provided courses in all subjects relating to Civil Defence, including the following :—

- Regular First Aid Courses for Light and Heavy Rescue Parties.
- First Aid Instructors' Courses (London Civil Defence Region Certificate).
- Courses for Ambulance Section Leaders (County Instructor Certificate).
- Courses for personnel of First Aid Posts and Mobile Units.
- Courses for Depot Superintendents.

In addition, fortnightly exercises were held at the Group 9 Rescue School. Every effort was made to ensure realistic conditions ; a partly demolished building was used and volunteers with faked injuries acted as casualties.

(b) Training, both in First Aid and Rescue work, was carried out by Local Authorities, and in addition courses for leaders were held at the County Training School, Leatherhead, the First Aid training being under the supervision of the County Medical Officer.

(6) *Depots.*

Depots for personnel were inspected at frequent intervals by representatives of both Regional Headquarters and the Scheme-making Authority, in order to ensure that the standards of hygiene, equipment and comfort were maintained.

(7) *First Aid Points.*

(b) As a result of inspections by County and Regional representatives, several of the 94 upgraded First Aid Points were moved to more suitable premises. The 4 official (not upgraded) Points remained unchanged. All First Aid Points are manned entirely by part-time volunteers. The 98 official Points, together with the unofficial Points set up by the Local Authorities, ensure the First Aid Service being readily available throughout the widely scattered rural areas of the County.

The scheme, inaugurated in 1942, whereby Local Authorities in conjunction with the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Women's Voluntary Services set up Housewives' Aid Points, progressed favourably. The teaching of First Aid and Gas Cleansing for this personnel has been carried out on an extensive scale. Many more Gas Cleansing houses, offering simple facilities for the cleansing of gas casualties, were established.

(N.B.—Where procedure varies in different parts of the County (a) refers to the Metropolitan area and (b) to the ex-Metropolitan area.)

PERSONNEL.

FIRST AID POST SERVICE PERSONNEL.

(a) METROPOLITAN AREA.

(b) EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.

	Doctors.		Trained Nurses.		Auxiliary Personnel.		Part Time Volunteers at First Aid Points.	
	In Charge.	On Call.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Upgraded Points.	Other Points.
(a)	44	52	51	29	437	1,261	—	40
(b)	31	57	11	52	57	1,312	1,103	74

AMBULANCE SERVICE PERSONNEL.

	Depot Superintendents. (Including Ambulance Station Officers.)		Section Leaders.		Other Staff.	
	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.
(a)	15	3	54	—	529	394
(b)	1	15	21	9	48	766

AIR RAIDS ON SURREY.

The total numbers of casualties in the County during 1943 were as follows :—

	Killed.	Seriously Injured.	Slightly Injured.	Total.
Metropolitan area ...	33	92	66	191
Ex-Metropolitan area	10	26	28	64

In the Metropolitan area 29 cases were treated at First Aid Posts, 8 of which were sent to hospital. 15 cases were dealt with by Mobile Units, 3 of which were sent to hospital. No casualties due to enemy action were treated at First Aid Posts or Mobile Units in the ex-Metropolitan area. 24 received attention at Upgraded First Aid Points, of which 8 were sent to hospital.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number and kind of samples analysed during the year 1943 under this Act are shown in the following table :—

Articles.	Number of samples analysed.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk ...	1,076	974	102	12	11
Cream...	—	—	—	—	—
Butter...	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese...	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	2	1	1	—	—
Lard ...	1	1	—	—	—
Meat ...	1	1	—	—	—
Flour ...	1	1	—	—	—
Tea ...	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee ...	6	5	1	—	—
Cocoa ...	3	2	1	—	—
Sugar ...	2	1	1	—	—
Sausages	16	10	—	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	8	8	—	—	—
Wine ...	1	1	—	—	—
Beer ...	4	4	—	—	—
Spirits...	3	3	—	—	—
Drugs ...	2	2	—	—	—
Other Articles	103	90	13	3	3
Totals ...	1,226	1,107	119	15	14

HOUSING.

The number of houses erected in all the sanitary districts in the County during 1943 was 26; the number in course of erection at the end of the year was 29. The number of inhabited houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1943, was 318,059.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1, 1900

NAME	RESIDENCE	EDUCATION	EXPERIENCE	REMARKS
JOHN J. BROWN	ALBANY	B.A. COLUMBIA	1880-1885	
JOHN J. BROWN	ALBANY	B.A. COLUMBIA	1880-1885	
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STATE OF NEW YORK

NAME	RESIDENCE	EDUCATION	EXPERIENCE	REMARKS
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JOHN J. BROWN

ALBANY

B.A. COLUMBIA

1880-1885







