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Surrey County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1946

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PREFACE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Because of the new organisation of health services required by the National Health Service Act, 1946, much time and energy has been taken up in 1946 and in 1947 by consideration and preparation of reports on the future administration of the County Council's health functions. These reports will be dealt with fully in subsequent Annual Reports; therefore this Report for 1946 is as brief as is consistent with the provision of the statistical tables necessary for continuity between earlier and subsequent Annual Reports.

The outstanding features of the County statistics for 1946 are (i) the increase of 104,170 in the annual estimated population; (ii) the phenomenally large increase in the number of live births; (iii) the continued decline in the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis and in the infant mortality rates to the lowest figures ever recorded.

I wish, however, to make special reference to the Hospital Services which the Surrey County Council is to hand over to the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The Surrey County Council has played a most important part in showing what the General Hospital, Tuberculosis Hospital, Mental Hospital and Mental Deficiency Institution services should provide. Indeed, but for the loss of the years from 1938-46, the greater part of the hospital needs of the County would have been solved by now in close and friendly co-operation with the voluntary hospitals in Surrey. St. Helier County Hospital, Redhill County Hospital, Milford Sanatorium and Botleys Park Mental Deficiency Colony should stand for many years as witness to the Council's progressive hospital policy, and many examples of improved accommodation and equipment at other hospitals can be given, notably the new Maternity Block and Nurses' Home at Epsom County Hospital and the new Nurses' Homes at Dorking County Hospital, St. Luke's County Hospital and Hambledon Institution.

Perhaps an even more important though less tangible aspect of the hospital service developed by the County Council is the staffing system organised throughout the hospital services. There are in England few comparable unified services, General Hospital, Tuberculosis Hospital, Mental Hospital and Mental Deficiency Institution, in which the establishment for all grades of staff has met with such complete and careful consideration. It is, therefore, appropriate to include in this Annual Report a statement of the authorised establishment of the Kingston County Hospital and a summary of the whole hospital service as a record of the staffing standards authorised by the Surrey County Council. Kingston County Hospital is used for this illustration because its general standard of staffing is comparable throughout with that of all the Council's General Hospitals, Tuberculosis Hospitals, Mental Hospitals and the Mental Deficiency Institution, and it is the first hospital in which the Surrey County Council has arranged to introduce throughout the whole hospital the three-shift system for nurses, which is also being introduced in the large Maternity Units at the other County Hospitals.

Though it may be invidious to mention names among a large staff which has worked so well together as a team, I must make mention particularly of the great work performed as usual by Dr. Livingstone in 1946, his 33rd and penultimate year of service with the Surrey County Council. No authority could have had a more loyal and able servant and no public health staff a better colleague. I wish to express my personal appreciation also of the able co-operation which I have had from Dr. K. A. Soutar, Deputy County Medical Officer, Mr. B. Peacock, County Dental Surgeon, Mr. T. Chalmers, Principal Administrative Assistant, Mr. W. C. F. Hopwood, Deputy Principal Administrative Assistant, Mr. J. Whitton, Clerk-in-Charge of the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Service, and Mr. A. A. Hunt, Clerk-in-Charge of the Hospitals Section in which his work has been complementary to my own main personal share of the sectional work of the Public Health Department.

The Surrey County Council's system of administration of the Public Health Department, in which lay administrators play a very large part by dealing with the great volume of non-medical administrative work which must pass through such a large department, has indeed been justified during the very strenuous period of 1946.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. PATTERSON,

County Medical Officer.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres.	Census Population.		Registrar-General's Estimates of Mid-year populations.	
		1921.	1931.	1945.	1946.
M.B. and Urban.					
1. Banstead	12,821	12,468	18,734	27,690	30,090
2. Barnes	2,519	34,299	42,440	34,670	39,690
3. Beddington and Wallington	3,045	16,451	26,328	27,900	31,460
4. Carshalton	3,346	13,873	28,586	54,230	60,040
5. Caterham and Warlingham	8,233	17,108	21,774	24,110	26,900
6. Chertsey	9,983	14,939	16,988	27,520	27,930
7. Coulsdon and Purley	11,142	23,115	39,795	53,460	60,390
8. Dorking	9,511	13,207	15,204	18,920	19,780
9. Egham	9,350	14,496	17,196	21,360	21,920
10. Epsom and Ewell	8,427	22,953	35,231	62,830	67,770
11. Esher	14,847	27,540	32,407	44,060	48,140
12. Farnham	9,039	17,360	19,005	22,430	23,260
13. Frimley and Camberley	7,766	13,676	16,532	16,190	16,740
14. Godalming	2,393	10,856	10,940	14,020	14,170
15. Guildford	7,184	27,734	34,237	44,740	45,920
16. Haslemere... ..	5,751	8,195	9,168	11,140	11,140
17. Kingston-on-Thames	1,408	39,514	39,825	35,760	39,670
18. Leatherhead	11,187	11,233	16,483	23,700	24,940
19. Malden and Coombe	3,164	14,495	23,350	38,090	43,160
20. Merton and Morden	3,237	17,532	41,227	66,050	73,590
21. Mitcham	2,932	35,122	56,872	54,070	61,850
22. Reigate	10,255	31,733	34,547	36,670	39,690
23. Richmond... ..	4,109	37,105	39,276	34,160	39,290
24. Surbiton	4,709	20,149	30,178	50,660	56,420
25. Sutton and Cheam	4,338	29,733	48,363	70,250	78,770
26. Walton and Weybridge	9,056	21,634	25,671	33,180	35,150
27. Wimbledon	3,212	61,405	59,515	47,070	54,910
28. Woking	15,704	31,693	35,987	42,030	43,070
Total	198,668	639,618	835,859	1,036,960	1,135,850
Rural.					
1. Bagshot	16,085	9,878	11,080	12,660	13,220
2. Dorking and Horley	53,943	16,042	18,485	21,480	22,460
3. Godstone	52,507	23,196	25,866	27,650	29,650
4. Guildford	59,782	27,574	31,554	36,850	37,820
5. Hambledon	68,175	22,310	24,926	29,480	30,250
Total	250,492	99,000	111,911	128,120	133,400
Administrative County	449,160	738,618	947,770	1,165,080	1,269,250

The figures given by the Registrar-General express the populations for the 1921 and 1931 Censuses as they would have appeared if the area boundaries at that time were the same as they are at present. The rapid growth of the population in the last twenty-six years (71.8 per cent.) has created many health problems in respect of housing, sanitation, and provision of hospitals and other medical services. Rateable value on 1st April, 1946, £13,786,758. Estimated product of a 1d. rate for the year 1946-47, £55,230.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1946.

The tables on p. 4 give the chief vital statistics of the Administrative County and the various municipal boroughs, urban districts and rural districts. Noteworthy are the comparatively high birth rate, 18.19 births per 1,000 of the population, the low maternal mortality, 1.02 maternal deaths per 1,000 births, and the very low infant mortality, 27.85 deaths of infants under 1 year in 1946 per 1,000 births in 1946.

	1945				1946			
	Surrey Urban Districts.	Surrey Rural Districts.	Administrative County.	†England and Wales.	Surrey Urban Districts.	Surrey Rural Districts.	Administrative County.	†England and Wales.
	Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1945)				Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1946)			
Birth-rate	16.04	15.95	16.03	16.1	18.31	17.20	18.19	19.1
Death-rate	10.93	11.33	10.97	11.4	10.28	10.90	10.35	11.5
*Infant mortality-rate	33.49	38.67	34.05	46	27.03	35.31	27.85	43
Smallpox death-rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Enteric fever death-rate	0.001	—	0.001	0.00	—	—	—	0.00
Measles death-rate	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.003	—	0.002	0.00
Scarlet fever death-rate	0.002	—	0.002	0.00	0.001	—	0.001	0.00
Whooping cough death-rate	0.005	0.02	0.006	0.02	0.004	0.015	0.005	0.02
Diphtheria death-rate	0.005	—	0.004	0.02	0.004	0.007	0.004	0.01
Influenza death-rate	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.20	0.013	0.15
*Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) death-rate	1.68	3.92	1.93	5.6	1.44	2.18	1.52	4.4

* Rate per 1,000 births.

† Provisional figures.

	Per 1000 Population				Per 1000 Births	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death Rate from Cancer.	Maternal Mortality	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.
1941	13.47	11.45	0.48	1.72	2.30	44.60
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
1944	17.86	11.90	0.42	1.97	1.63	36.90
1945	16.03	10.97	0.42	1.91	1.00	34.05
Mean of 5 years, 1941-45 ...	16.25	11.27	0.44	1.84	1.63	38.10
1946	18.19	10.35	0.32	1.82	1.02	27.85
Increase or decrease in 1946 on:						
5 years' average	+1.94	-0.92	-0.12	-0.02	-0.61	-10.25
Previous year	+2.16	-0.62	-0.10	-0.09	+0.02	-6.20

DISTRICTS.	1946.				Excess of births over deaths.	Number of Infants dying under 1 year.	Infant mortality rate.
	Number of births.	Birth rate	Number of deaths.	Crude death rate.			
M.B. and Urban.							
Banstead	461	15.32	271	9.01	190	6	13.02
Barnes	726	18.29	498	12.55	228	26	35.81
Beddington and Wallington ...	586	18.63	327	10.39	259	18	30.72
Carshalton	1,072	17.85	435	7.25	637	21	19.59
Caterham and Warlingham ...	527	19.59	269	10.00	258	21	39.85
Chertsey	538	19.26	247	8.84	291	13	24.16
Coulsdon and Purley	1,065	17.64	591	9.79	474	27	25.35
Dorking	361	18.25	223	11.27	138	6	16.62
Egham	353	16.10	224	10.22	129	15	42.49
Epsom and Ewell... ..	1,069	15.77	617	9.10	452	28	26.19
Esher	857	17.80	506	10.51	351	23	26.84
Farnham	447	19.22	311	13.37	136	17	38.03
Frimley and Camberley	342	20.43	180	10.75	162	7	20.47
Godalming	266	18.77	199	14.04	67	12	45.11
Guildford	853	18.58	515	11.22	338	27	31.65
Haslemere	217	19.48	128	11.49	89	9	41.47
Kingston-on-Thames	794	20.02	460	11.60	334	23	28.97
Leatherhead	442	17.72	237	9.50	205	6	13.57
Malden and Coombe	756	17.52	370	8.57	386	15	19.84
Merton and Morden	1,261	17.14	568	7.72	693	28	22.20
Mitcham	1,256	20.31	569	9.20	687	25	19.90
Reigate	752	18.95	493	12.42	259	24	31.91
Richmond	750	19.09	500	12.73	250	28	37.33
Surbiton	1,063	18.84	572	10.14	491	21	19.76
Sutton and Cheam	1,390	17.65	811	10.30	579	49	35.25
Walton and Weybridge	663	18.86	361	10.27	302	19	28.66
Wimbledon... ..	1,038	18.90	742	13.51	296	24	23.12
Woking	887	20.59	458	10.63	429	24	27.06
Total	20,792	18.31	11,682	10.28	9,110	562	27.03
Rural.							
Bagshot	194	14.67	123	9.30	71	3	15.46
Dorking and Horley	414	18.43	268	11.93	146	12	28.99
Godstone	486	16.39	343	11.57	143	19	39.09
Guildford	713	18.85	375	9.92	338	32	44.88
Hambleton... ..	487	16.10	345	11.40	142	15	30.80
Total	2,294	17.20	1,454	10.90	840	81	35.31
Administrative County	23,086	18.19	13,136	10.35	9,950	643	27.85

The number of deaths and 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 1946, 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.							
					Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Bov. cav. and Oesoph. (M.) uterus (F.).		Stomach and duodenum.		Breast.		All other sites.	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
URBAN																
1 Banstead	80	2.66	16	0.53	6	0.20	2	0.07	4	0.13	12	0.40	9	0.30	37	1.23
2 Barnes (M.B.)	138	3.48	51	1.28	11	0.28	—	—	6	0.15	10	0.25	13	0.33	55	1.39
3 Beedingdon and Wallington (M.B.)	105	3.34	29	0.92	8	0.25	—	—	4	0.13	13	0.41	5	0.16	38	1.21
4 Carshalton	117	1.95	42	0.70	17	0.28	8	0.13	5	0.08	12	0.20	11	0.18	37	0.62
5 Caterham and Warlingham	70	2.60	29	1.08	7	0.26	3	0.11	8	0.30	5	0.19	5	0.19	23	0.86
6 Chertsey	72	2.58	24	0.86	10	0.36	2	0.07	6	0.21	5	0.18	9	0.32	21	0.75
7 Coulsdon and Purley	163	2.70	41	0.68	19	0.31	8	0.13	8	0.13	17	0.28	13	0.22	79	1.31
8 Dorking	65	3.29	17	0.86	4	0.20	2	0.10	2	0.10	6	0.30	7	0.35	27	1.37
9 Egham	60	2.74	14	0.64	6	0.27	—	—	9	0.41	8	0.36	6	0.27	34	1.55
10 Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	193	2.85	58	0.86	9	0.13	3	0.04	10	0.15	14	0.21	7	0.10	63	0.93
11 Esher... ..	127	2.64	50	1.04	13	0.27	—	—	4	0.08	13	0.27	11	0.23	67	1.39
12 Farnham	75	3.22	33	1.42	9	0.39	1	0.04	6	0.26	10	0.43	6	0.26	35	1.50
13 Frimley and Camberley	47	2.81	13	0.78	5	0.30	2	0.12	1	0.06	2	0.12	2	0.12	20	1.19
14 Godalming (M.B.)	53	3.74	14	0.99	6	0.42	2	0.14	1	0.07	2	0.14	2	0.14	29	2.05
15 Guildford (M.B.)	133	2.90	46	1.00	15	0.33	6	0.13	10	0.22	7	0.15	11	0.24	55	1.20
16 Haslemere	25	2.24	9	0.81	5	0.45	1	0.09	4	0.36	—	—	6	0.54	14	1.26
17 Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.)	129	3.25	50	1.26	10	0.25	3	0.08	8	0.20	11	0.28	8	0.20	53	1.34
18 Leatherhead	70	2.81	16	0.64	8	0.32	3	0.12	1	0.04	9	0.36	4	0.16	30	1.20
19 Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	106	2.46	37	0.86	14	0.32	—	—	2	0.05	5	0.12	9	0.21	41	0.95
20 Merton and Morden	125	1.70	56	0.76	37	0.50	5	0.07	9	0.12	22	0.30	10	0.14	85	1.16
21 Mitcham (M.B.)	149	2.41	65	1.05	34	0.55	3	0.05	11	0.18	13	0.21	14	0.23	70	1.13
22 Reigate (M.B.)	142	3.58	38	0.96	13	0.33	1	0.03	8	0.20	14	0.35	8	0.20	52	1.31
23 Richmond (M.B.)	114	2.90	58	1.48	6	0.15	3	0.08	6	0.15	8	0.20	9	0.23	52	1.32
24 Surbiton (M.B.)	170	3.01	44	0.78	17	0.30	—	—	9	0.16	12	0.21	14	0.25	81	1.44
25 Sutton and Cheam (M.B.)	213	2.70	94	1.19	20	0.25	7	0.09	14	0.18	17	0.22	10	0.13	91	1.16
26 Walton and Weybridge	81	2.30	28	0.80	11	0.31	4	0.11	7	0.20	11	0.31	12	0.34	33	0.94
27 Wimbeldon (M.B.)	217	3.95	89	1.62	25	0.46	6	0.11	13	0.24	10	0.18	26	0.47	79	1.44
28 Woking	129	3.00	47	1.09	15	0.35	2	0.05	7	0.16	6	0.14	4	0.09	51	1.18
Total	3,168	2.79	1,108	0.98	360	0.32	77	0.07	183	0.16	274	0.24	251	0.22	1,352	1.19
RURAL																
1 Bagshot	32	2.42	10	0.76	9	0.68	2	0.15	3	0.23	6	0.45	3	0.23	17	1.29
2 Dorking and Horley	75	3.34	30	1.34	11	0.49	3	0.13	3	0.13	4	0.18	3	0.13	23	1.02
3 Godstone	117	3.95	33	1.11	10	0.34	—	—	7	0.24	6	0.20	4	0.13	38	1.28
4 Guildford	97	2.56	40	1.06	7	0.19	2	0.05	7	0.19	11	0.29	11	0.29	38	1.00
5 Hambledon	95	3.14	28	0.93	10	0.33	1	0.03	6	0.20	10	0.33	7	0.23	39	1.29
Total	416	3.12	141	1.06	47	0.35	8	0.06	26	0.19	37	0.28	28	0.21	155	1.16
Administrative County																
1946... ..	3,584	2.82	1,249	0.98	407	0.32	85	0.07	209	0.16	311	0.25	279	0.22	1,507	1.19
1945... ..	3,404	2.92	1,334	1.14	491	0.42	85	0.07	202	0.17	285	0.24	246	0.21	1,493	1.28

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

STATISTICS.

The following table gives certain statistics for 1946 relating to the Administrative County as a whole and to the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area ; after 5th July, 1948, the County Council will be the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the whole of the Administrative County.

	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) 1946... ..	1,269,250	722,750
Number of live births (registered) ...	23,086	12,933
Number of illegitimate births (live) ...	1,381	821
Number of still-births	540	274
Birth rate	18.19	17.89
Deaths under one year	643	372
Infant mortality rate	27.85	28.76
Notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	36	16
Notified cases of puerperal pyrexia ...	227	112
Maternal deaths from puerperal and post abortion sepsis	7	3
Maternal deaths from other causes ...	17	9
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	1.02	0.91
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.04	0.93

The birth rate for the Administrative County for 1946 was 18.19 per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population as compared with 16.03 in 1945.

Incidence of illegitimate births.—

Year.	No. of illegitimate births— Administrative County.	Percentage of live births.
1921	614	4.8
1931	564	4.3
1938	679	3.98
1939	692	4.05
1940	710	4.32
1941	1,048	6.55
1942	1,251	6.35
1943	1,420	6.95
1944	1,561	7.76
1945	1,670	8.94
1946	1,381	5.98

Incidence of still births :—

Year.	No. of still births	Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
1931	441	32.5
1941	469	28.5
1944	512	24.5
1945	400	21.0
1946	540	22.9

Whilst the still birth rate of 22.9 per 1,000 live and still births has not been maintained at the low level of 21 per 1,000 births in 1945, it shows a gratifying decline from the rate of 31.9 per 1,000 births in 1930. The fall may be attributed to better ante-natal supervision, improved midwifery and to better nutrition of the mother, causes also operative in producing the lowered neo-natal mortality, i.e., the deaths of babies within the first month of life.

Infant Mortality Rate and Neo-natal (i.e., first four weeks of life) Mortality Rate :—

Year.	England and Wales.			Surrey.		
	Infant Mortality.	Neo-Natal Mortality.	Mortality Rates 4 weeks to 12 months.	Infant Mortality.	Neo-Natal Mortality.	Mortality Rates 4 weeks to 12 months.
1931 ...	66	32	34	43.12	24.84	18.28
1939 ...	50	28.3	21.7	37.61	24.60	13.01
1940 ...	56	29.6	26.4	41.62	24.57	17.05
1941 ...	59	29	30	44.60	26.17	18.43
1942 ...	49	27.2	21.8	38.26	23.09	15.17
1943 ...	49	25.3	23.7	36.70	22.36	14.34
1944 ...	46	24.35	21.5	36.90	22.03	14.87
1945 ...	46	24.76	21.24	34.05	22.06	11.99
1946 ...	43	24.5	18.5	27.85	18.84	9.01

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Year.	Notified by doctors and parents.		Notified by midwives.		Total.
	Live births.	Still-births.	Live births.	Still-births.	
1946 ...	3,003	63	8,853	161	12,080

CENTRES.

The County Council maintains 98 Infant Welfare Centres.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at 30 different Centres throughout the County and in some districts ante-natal consultations take place before the Welfare sessions. Patients are also seen at ante-natal clinics held at Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Guildford (St. Luke's), Kingston, Redhill, and St. Helier County Hospitals, and conducted by the specialist staff of those hospitals.

Year.	Total attendances at M. and C.W. and Ante-natal (excluding hospital) Clinics.			
	Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.	Infants under one year.	Children 1—5 years.	Inclusive Total.
1945	20,518	107,780	83,223	211,521
1946	28,006	118,506	83,983	230,495

ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

Year.	Ante-Natal Cases. (excluding hospital clinics)*		Post-Natal Cases. (excluding hospital clinics)*	
	Total number of expectant mothers who attended Clinics.	Total attendances of expectant mothers.	Total number of mothers who attended Clinics.	Total attendances of mothers.
1946	5,737	27,082	448	717

* For attendances at Hospital ante-natal clinics see page 20.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Maternal mortality per thousand live and still births in 1946 :—

Surrey.		England and Wales.
Whole Administrative County.	County Welfare Area.	
1.02	0.91	1.43

Number of maternal deaths in Administrative County :—

Year.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.	Other maternal causes.	Total.
1945	5	14	19
1946	7	17	24

Maternal mortality rate due to "Puerperal sepsis" and to "Other causes."

Year.	England and Wales.			Surrey.		
	P.S.	O.	T.	P.S.	O.	T.
1931 ...	1.66	2.45	4.11	1.33	2.95	4.28
1939 ...	0.77	2.16	2.93	0.39	1.75	2.14
1940 ...	0.52	1.64	2.16	0.64	1.46	2.10
1941 ...	0.48	1.75	2.23	0.53	1.77	2.30
1942 ...	0.42	1.59	2.01	0.54	1.24	1.78
1943 ...	0.84	1.45	2.29	0.52	0.91	1.43
1944 ...	0.68	1.25	1.93	0.48	1.15	1.63
1945 ...	0.57	1.22	1.79	0.26	0.74	1.00
1946 ...	0.31	1.12	1.43	0.30	0.72	1.02

P.S.=Puerperal sepsis. O=Other causes. T=Total.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate in the Administrative County per 1,000 registered live births was 27.85 as compared with 43 for England and Wales. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the County. In considering the possibility of still further reduction in the infant mortality rate it should be noted that in 1946 70.14 per cent. of all deaths of Surrey infants under one year were due to congenital debility and malformation.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths of infants under one year.
Total (all causes) ...	643
Rate per thousand live births ...	27.85
Whooping Cough ...	5
Influenza ...	4
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	9
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	4
Other tuberculous diseases ...	4
Bronchitis ...	11
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	64
Other respiratory diseases ...	2
Diarrhoea and enteritis ...	33
Other digestive disorders ...	8
Acute and chronic nephritis ...	—
Congenital debility and malformation (including premature birth) ...	451
Other causes ...	48
TOTAL ...	643

MIDWIVES' ACTS, 1902 to 1936.

The number of State Certified Midwives who gave notice of their intention to practise midwifery during 1946 was 589 compared with 555 in 1945.

Notifications received from midwives during 1946 :—

Notification of sending for medical aid ...	2,843
Still-births and abortions ...	69
Miscarriages ...	43
Laying-out dead body ...	56
Liability to be a source of infection ...	165
Notification of death ...	33
Artificial feeding ...	162
TOTAL ...	3,371

Special investigations undertaken during 1946 :—

Notice of sending for medical aid	312
Still-births, abortions and miscarriages ...	89
Liability to be a source of infection	53
Death of mother or baby	24
TOTAL	478

The births attended by midwives practising in the area during 1946 were classified as follows :—

Births at which midwife acted as midwife	11,349
Births at which midwife acted as a maternity nurse	5,798

Midwives Act, 1936—Alterations to Scheme.

The Public Health Committee continued their efforts to find suitable residences for the County Council domiciliary midwives who owing to the extreme shortage of houses could not obtain a house. During the year one Domiciliary Midwife was provided with a house leased by the County Council from the Borough of Barnes.

In view of the difficulty experienced by expectant mothers in obtaining dressings, etc., arrangements were made to supply sterilised maternity outfits both through the Ante-Natal Clinics and Domiciliary Midwives at cost price or reduced price where circumstances warranted it.

The National uniform for midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board was introduced during the year and the Committee adopted the recommendation of the Rushcliffe Committee on Midwives' Salaries and Service Conditions, that uniform required to be worn shall be provided by the employing authority. The supply of uniform replaces the cash payment previously made to midwives in respect of uniform allowance.

Gas-Air Analgesia.

The Kingston, Redhill, St. Helier and Epsom County Hospitals and the 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. During the year twenty-nine domiciliary midwives took the course of training and the Committee authorised the purchase of additional sets of Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus for use in the Domiciliary Midwifery service by midwives who have the necessary training.

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

Year.	Number of cases in which		Case Rate, i.e., number of notified cases per 1,000 births.
	Medical Aid sought by Midwives.	Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified by Medical Practitioners.	
1946	170	36	1.56

Year.	Cases.				Results in cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.			Left County
	Notified.	Occurring in the practice of Midwives	Treated		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	
			At Home	In Hospital				
1946	36	10	5	5	9	1	—	—

During the year 1946 two babies were admitted for treatment under the Council's scheme—one to White Oak Hospital, Swanley, Kent, and the other to Dorking County Hospital. In each case the mother accompanied the baby.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939.

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.	
1946	227	112	6

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 :—

	1946.
Bagshot, Duchess of Connaught Memorial Nursing Home	65
Frimley and Camberley District Hospital	21
Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home ...	65
Woking Maternity Home	456
Public Health Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions	1,721
	2,328

On page 19 of this report will be found particulars of the 9,263 maternity cases admitted to the Council's Hospitals from the whole of the County, including the 1,721 shown in the foregoing table. Thus 42.8 per cent. of all the births in Surrey in 1946 took place in beds provided or subsidised by the County Council, 40.1 per cent. being in the Council's own hospitals.

HOSPITAL SUPERVISION OF COMPLICATED CASES.

During the year there were 137 consultations with the Obstetric Consultants for complications of labour and 26 cases were admitted to Hospitals or Maternity Homes on their recommendation.

HOME NURSING AND HOME VISITING.

Number of Home Visits made by Health Visitors :—

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.	
1946	3,689	5,320	11,713	36,991	1,716	49,909	6,923

DENTAL TREATMENT.

In the following table a summary is given of the dental work done during the year at 28 Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinics, twelve 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.		
1946	5,526	859	4,108	730	1,476	357	1,277	1,459

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. Five children were maintained in one or other of these institutions during the year, as compared with seven children during 1945.

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.	1946.
Camberley, Red Cross Curative Post ...	49
Croydon General Hospital	5
Farnham County Hospital	25
Farnham Curative Post	27
Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	12
Kingston, Red Cross Curative Post ...	103
Merton, Nelson Hospital	12
Redhill County Hospital	33
Weybridge, Locke-King Clinic	33
Woking, Red Cross Curative Post ...	78
TOTAL	377

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of the year there were 280 foster mothers and 549 foster children known to be in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area. During the year 6,923 visits were made by Health Visitors.

In the autumn of the year, the Report of the Curtis Committee on the Care of Children was received and a Special Joint Sub-Committee of the Education, Public Health and Public Assistance Committees was appointed to consider its recommendations.

Attendances at Welfare Centres :—

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.
1946	8,770	118,506	2,052	83,983	7,493	17,116	24,609

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

This Act came into force on the 1st June, 1943, and placed certain duties on the Council within its Maternity and Child Welfare area. Under Section 7 of the Act any person participating in the making of arrangements for the adoption and who is not the child's parent or guardian or the person with whom the child is placed, must notify the Welfare Authority of the area in which the child is to reside, of the arrangement. Such children are supervised by the Health Visitors as in the case of foster children, either until an Adoption Order made in respect of the child becomes operative or until the child reaches the age of nine years. At the end of the year 109 persons had given notice as required in respect of 109 children, and 36 children still remained under supervision.

HOME HELP SCHEME.

The services of home helps were available in many 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 is fourteen days. Five full-time home helps and 282 occasional home helps were engaged in 490 cases during the year. The Committee is willing to extend the scheme to the fullest extent if suitable home helps could be obtained, but home helps are still exceedingly difficult to find.

Domestic Helps.

The scheme for the provision of domestic help to householders sick or infirm (whether through old age or otherwise) started during 1945 was continued and expanded. As in the case of home helps it has proved very difficult to find women suitable and willing to undertake this work. During the year three full-time and 20 part-time domestic helps have been employed.

EVACUATION.

In the Annual Reports for 1939-45 reference was made to the increase of work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Services caused by the evacuation of 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 885 expectant mothers were admitted to the Emergency Maternity Homes; of these 18 were transferred elsewhere before delivery, and 865 were delivered in the Homes. Of the total admissions, no mothers were delivered by Caesarean Section, 27 by instrumental means and in 8 cases the placenta was manually removed. Labour was induced medically in 69 cases and surgically in 9 cases. There were no maternal deaths. Of 869 births, 8 (9.2 per thousand births) were stillborn, and 5 (5.8 per thousand births) died before discharge.

Some of the Nursery parties evacuated from London have remained in the County; at the end of 1946 there were 10 residential nurseries with accommodation for 277 children as compared with 18 residential nurseries with 551 places at the end of 1945.

DAY NURSERIES.

The provision of Day Nurseries was continued and at the end of the year 26 full-time Day Nurseries were open, with accommodation for 1,264 children.

INFESTATION BY HEAD LICE.

The Health Visitors have continued their work of advising mothers on the need for scrupulous cleanliness and the best methods of cleansing the person and clothing of children found to be verminous. Their personal approach to mothers has been supplemented by the issue of leaflets and display of

posters at Welfare Centres. The Health Visitors have found young children to be comparatively free from lice infestation apart from members of families with older children at school, who are verminous. Supplies of Lethane hair oil and other preparations have been made available to mothers, and fine toothed combs have been lent from the centres. Where necessary, children have been referred to cleansing stations for disinfestation of person and clothing.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 7,461 children under five years of age in the Council's Welfare area were immunised against diphtheria. A large part of this immunisation was carried out by the medical staff at the Welfare Centres.

The following table gives details of the number of children under the age of 5 years in the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area who had been immunised against diphtheria on the 31st December, 1946.

Sanitary District.	No. of children immunised.	Population 0-5 years	Per cent. immunised.
Banstead U.D.	898	2,180	41.2
Caterham and Warlingham U.D.	1,240	2,270	54.6
Chertsey U.D.	1,502	2,370	63.4
Dorking U.D.	885	1,500	59.0
Egham U.D.	874	1,490	58.7
Epsom and Ewell M.B.	2,500	4,570	54.7
Esher U.D.	2,649	3,690	71.8
Farnham U.D.	1,053	1,720	61.2
Frimley and Camberley U.D.	566	1,410	40.2
Godalming M.B.	588	1,080	54.4
Haslemere U.D.	364	880	41.4
Leatherhead U.D.	975	1,850	52.7
Malden and Coombe M.B.	1,558	3,280	47.5
Surbiton M.B.	1,774	4,490	39.5
Sutton and Cheam M.B.	2,440	5,590	43.6
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	2,201	2,910	75.6
Woking U.D.	1,372	3,540	38.8
Bagshot R.D.	842	950	88.1
Dorking and Horley R.D.	942	1,750	53.8
Godstone R.D.	1,099	2,330	47.1
Guildford R.D.	998	2,690	37.1
Hambleton R.D.	600	2,150	27.9
	27,920	53,690	52.0

In interpreting these figures it should be borne in mind that it has been customary up to the present not to recommend diphtheria immunisation until the child had attained the age of 9-11 months.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The Committee has continued its policy of relying mainly on voluntary homes to accommodate unmarried mothers particularly in those homes established in the County and in receipt of financial grants from the Council. During the year 1946, 35 girls were admitted to these Homes, for whom the Council accepted responsibility.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Consideration was given to the recommendations of the Minister of Health in regard to premature infants and arrangements have since been made for implementing these recommendations as completely as possible in present circumstances, alike in respect of entry of birth weights of 5½ lb. and under on the birth notification cards, the provision of equipment for nursing at home, and of institutional care. All the Council's hospitals have special arrangements in their maternity departments for dealing with these premature babies, including the admission of those born outside the hospital.

VOLUNTARY INSPECTION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Some years ago the Council approved a scheme under which all the advantages of medical inspection and treatment were made available to children of pre-school age exactly as if they were children attending school. It was decided to offer routine medical inspection at every year of the child's pre-school life; the scheme was, of course, entirely voluntary as there is no obligation on the parent of a pre-school child to submit the child to examination. The scheme has not been as successful as was hoped, but the following table gives the number of children aged 2, 3 and 4 years who were medically inspected during the year at Infant Welfare Centres, War-time Day Nurseries, and Nursery classes:—

Age Group.	No. of children inspected.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Age 2	463	390	853
Age 3	367	322	689
Age 4	322	305	627
Totals	1,152	1,017	2,169

The number of individual children found at medical inspection to require treatment, excluding uncleanness and dental disease, was 207 out of 2,169 children inspected or 9.54 per cent.

NURSING HOMES.

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

On the 31st December, 1946, there were 121 registered and 40 exempted Institutions and Hospitals on the register.

TUBERCULOSIS.

1. Statistics.

(a) NOTIFICATIONS.

Notification is made primarily to the Medical Officer of Health of the County District.

Year.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS				OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.			
	Primary cases notified.	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Primary cases notified.	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
1921	648	0.88	449	0.61	127	0.17	109	0.14
1931	802	0.85	524	0.56	194	0.21	81	0.09
1938	810	0.68	493	0.42	257	0.22	75	0.06
1939	833	0.69	484	0.40	230	0.19	87	0.07
1940	945	0.77	564	0.46	240	0.19	94	0.08
1941	1,049	0.88	566	0.48	280	0.24	116	0.10
1942	1,097	0.92	531	0.45	272	0.23	96	0.08
1943	1,140	0.97	506	0.43	309	0.26	96	0.08
1944	1,218	1.07	474	0.42	261	0.23	75	0.07
1945	1,117	0.96	491	0.42	213	0.18	85	0.07
1946	1,056	0.91	407	0.32	188	0.15	85	0.07

Apart from the new notifications during the year, 462 cases of tuberculosis in Surrey became known through death returns, posthumous notifications, transfers from other areas, etc., the transfers from other areas being just under 70 per cent. of this group. This figure compares with the figure of 415 for 1945.

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, 1946, were as follows :—

						Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,525	1,120
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628	1,226
Totals ...						8,153	2,346
Grand Total ...						10,499	

This total compares with the total of 10,009 on the district registers at the end of 1945, and of 9,443 at the end of 1944.

(b) DEATHS.

The death rate per thousand of the population, from pulmonary tuberculosis, namely 0.32, is the lowest figure ever recorded in Surrey.

The distribution of the deaths and the death rates from tuberculosis in the various sanitary districts of the County are shown on page 5.

(c) NEW NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

The total number of new cases which became known either through formal notification or otherwise, as described above, was 1,706 in 1946. The corresponding figure for 1945 was 1,745, and for 1944 was 1,836.

Of the 492 deaths which occurred during the year 1946, 140 or 28.4 per cent. occurred in non-notified cases. The corresponding figure for the year 1945 was 139 or 24.1 per cent.

2. Dispensary Organisation.

The dispensary organisation was described in detail in the Annual Report for 1945 and no noteworthy changes have taken place during the year under review.

The following tables show the work of the Dispensaries, which number 21 :—

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 ...	667	460	38	43	36	37	44	28	703	497	82	71	1,353	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	66	13	5	138	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,361	1,656	467	431	3,915	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	23	20	13	25	—	—	—	—	23	21	13	25	82	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	4	17	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325	770	587	563	2,245	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	26	33	4	—	16	11	7	13	42	44	11	13	110	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,730	2,470	1,069	1,008	6,277	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2,950	2,321	213	184	209	248	233	176	3,159	2,569	446	360	6,534	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	73	16	9	155	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	6,198	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...	1,525
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	479	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	19,338
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	1,060	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ...	1,816
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	291	(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work ...	16,304
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	28,521	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	4
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	364	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	2,301
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal ...	416		
(b) Other... ...	7,936		

3. Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit examined 30,341 persons during the year, including 6,867 in the County Borough of Croydon.

GROUPS EXAMINED.

During the year the Unit set up in 17 different places within the County.

Visits were paid to the Boroughs of Epsom and Ewell and of Reigate at the invitation of the Borough Councils. Volunteers from local factories, offices, shops and schools, etc., attended as groups and special sessions were devoted to members of the general public.

Every effort was made to provide facilities for chest X-rays of school children of fifteen years and over in districts where the Unit operated. Examination has, of course, been subject to parents' consent. The number of children examined was 6,613.

RESULTS.

Table I.
Analysis of Persons Examined.

Age	14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60 and over	Total all ages
Males ...	1,539	4,629	4,062	4,034	3,019	702	17,985
Females ...	1,062	5,158	2,380	2,121	1,438	197	12,356
Total ...	2,601	9,787	6,442	6,155	4,457	899	30,341

Number recalled for full-sized X-ray plate, 2,286 (7.5 per cent. of the total examined).
 Number recalled for clinical examination, 1,085 (3.58 per cent. of the total examined).
 Number failing to attend for full-sized X-ray plate, 11 (0.5 per cent. of those recalled).
 Number refusing further action after full-sized X-ray plate or clinical examination, 2.
 Number still under observation and not yet diagnosed, 15.

ABNORMALITIES REVEALED.

(A) Non-Tuberculous Conditions.

(1) Abnormalities of the ribs and bony thorax ...	227
(2) Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	160
(3) Bronchiectasis ...	32
(4) Pneumokoniosis ...	24
(5) Pleural thickening ...	391
(6) Intrathoracic neoplasms ...	9
(7) Cardiovascular lesions :—	
(a) Congenital ...	20
(b) Acquired ...	198
(8) Miscellaneous ...	212

(B) Cases with Evidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis including Healed Lesions.

- Previously known cases, 30.
(Inactive, 17. Active and still attending clinic, 13).
- Newly discovered cases :—
 - Inactive lesions requiring no further action :—
 - Healed primary lesions, 594
 - Healed post primary lesions, 325
 } 919.
 - Active lesions, 197 (0.65 per cent. of total examined).

Table II.

197 active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, showing extent of the lesion, presence or absence of symptoms and disposal.

Extent of Lesion and presence of symptoms.	Disposal.		Total.
	Dispensary Observation.	Hospital or Sanatorium.	
Unilateral			
With symptoms ...	23	16	39
Without symptoms	47	12	59
Bilateral			
With symptoms ...	32	18	50
Without symptoms	34	15	49
	136 (0.44%)	61 (0.2%)	197 (0.65%)

The figures in brackets refer to the percentage of the total number examined.

Table III.

197 active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis sub-divided into sex and age groups, with percentage of active cases found in each age group.

Age	14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60 and over	Total all ages
Males ...	1 (0.07%)	15 (0.32%)	27 (0.66%)	31 (0.77%)	39 (1.29%)	10 (1.42%)	123 (0.68%)
Females ...	3 (0.28%)	31 (0.6%)	20 (0.84%)	12 (0.57%)	8 (0.56%)	—	74 (0.6%)

The percentage of active cases found is slightly smaller than last year (which was 0.71 per cent.). This is partially due to the greater number of school children in the total where the incidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis is low.

Eleven examinees failed to return for a large X-ray film and 2 refused any further action after the examination.

4. Residential Treatment.

The position as regards residential treatment which was referred to in the Annual Report for 1945 remains extremely serious. A considerable number of beds in the Surrey County Sanatorium and in tuberculosis wards of Surrey County Council general hospitals are closed because of lack of staff. The same problem affects the voluntary sanatoria and hospitals in which the County Council hires beds for the reception of Surrey cases.

The waiting list at the end of the year 1946 is shown in the following table :—

	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.			Total.
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	
Milford Sanatorium	130	73	—	—	—	—	203
Other Sanatoria and Hospitals...	39	61	12	12	5	6	135
County Hospitals	62	69	16	—	—	—	147
Totals	231	203	28	12	5	6	485

Note.—This table includes a number of patients already in Hospitals and Sanatoria awaiting transfer. (In addition, two patients were awaiting vacancies under the Convalescent Scheme).

The normal number of beds in the Council's own ownership which are available, if nursing and domestic staff were also available, are as follows.

The figures in brackets show the numbers of such beds which were staffed and therefore available for the reception of patients at the end of the year.

	<i>Beds</i>	
Milford Sanatorium	348	(258)
Cumberland House	99	(75)
Chest Block, St. Helier Hospital	56	(30)
Chest Block, Redhill Hospital	51	(51)
Dorking County Hospital	27	(27)
Broom Close, Cobham	27	(10)
Comeragh Court, Woking	26	—
Totals	634	(451)

The following table shows the numbers and sex of all patients who received institutional treatment during 1946.

	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 ...	—	4	4	—
	Adult Females ...	1	2	3	—
	Children ...	—	1	1	—
	Total	1	7	8	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	280	334	289	306
	Adult Females ...	235	296	250	255
	Children ...	22	43	36	29
	Total	537	673	575	590
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	26	26	25	26
	Adult Females ...	37	35	35	35
	Children ...	51	42	60	32
	Total	114	103	120	93
Grand Total	652	783	703	49	683

This table should be read in conjunction with the table on page 20 in order to appreciate the full extent of treatment provided by the County Council; it should be remembered, however, that there is an unavoidable duplication of some cases due to their admission to one hospital or sanatorium in the first instance pending transfer to another for completion of treatment.

5. Care Organisations.

(a) OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

The framework of the scheme for the care of the tuberculous has not altered since the report for 1945. The amount spent on materials for occupational therapy during 1946-47 was £2,982.

The British Red Cross Society Picture Library Scheme at the County Sanatorium, Milford, has continued during the year.

(b) CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

The number of children boarded out was 97.

Treatment allowances payments were:—

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance Allowances	35,138	10	6
Discretionary Allowances	2,265	19	7
Special Payments (excluding fares)	891	18	2
Total	£38,296	8	3

The average number of persons on the weekly pay roll was 492.

The various schemes for the Care of the Tuberculous and their families operated by the Standing Conference of Surrey Tuberculous Care Committees continued during the year, and in particular 136 children from tuberculous households were sent to holiday camps during 1946.

The total expenditure of the Care Committees during the year was £6,129.

From the 1st April, 1946, the Public Health Committee became responsible for the supply of milk to tuberculous patients and the expenditure during 1946-47 was £6,100.

HOSPITAL SERVICE.

BEDS PROVIDED ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1945 AND 1946.

Hospitals.	1945	1946
Surrey County Council General Hospitals	3,798	3,810
Voluntary Hospitals	2,388	2,463
Isolation Hospitals	709	709
Mental Hospitals (normal)	2,669	2,669
Mental Deficiency Institutions (normal)	1,179	1,154
TOTALS	10,743	10,805

I. County Hospitals.

(i) BEDS PROVIDED AND OCCUPIED.

Hospital	December, 1945.		December, 1946.	
	Provided.	Occupied.	Provided.	Occupied.
Cumberland House (Mitcham)	99	85	99	69
Dorking County (including Pixham End)	191	185	190	135
Epsom County (including Ewell Park & Hawks-				
hill & Broom Close)	428	388	450	378
Farnham County	210	178	190	160
Kingston County (including Surbiton Annexe)	387	365	450	376
Kingston Institution	99	91	99	63
Redhill County	471	397	470	341
Redhill St. Annes Institution	70	67	70	61
Richmond Grove Road Institution	204	192	224	206
St. Helier County	553	548	600	404
St. Luke's (including Elford and Tangley Place)	510	420	450	327
St. Peter's (formerly Botleys Park War)	522	421	470	273
Shabden Park	54	47	48	45
TOTALS	3,798	3,394	3,810	2,838

Of the 3,810 beds provided in December, 1946, 790 beds were not available for admission of patients because of shortage of nursing and domestic staff.

The number of E.M.S. patients in County Hospitals on 31st December, 1946, included in the total of 2,838 patients, was 219 as compared with the figure of 643 in December, 1945. In addition, The Lodge, Effingham, a hospital of 50 beds for the admission of sane epileptic women, was fully occupied during 1946.

(ii) DETAILS OF WORK DONE.

In-Patient Treatment.

1946	Cumberland House	Dorking County (inc. Pixham End)	The Lodge, Effingham	Epsom County (inc. Ewell Park and Hawthill Annexes)	Broom Close (opened 13/8/1946)	Farnham County	Kingston County	Kingston Institution	Redhill County	Redhill St. Annes Institution	Richmond, Grove Road Institution	St. Helier County	St. Luke's (inc. Elford House and Tangle Place annexes)	St. Peter's	Shabden Park	Totals
1. Total No. of admissions ...	147	2,364	2	5,172	12	2,043	7,604	65	5,117	336	688	8,886	5,773	4,176	7	42,392
2. Total No. of Deaths ...	20	126	2	385	—	204	477	55	332	62	191	431	322	103	3	2,713
3. Total No. of Discharges ...	141	2,272	3	4,766	5	1,867	7,141	39	4,868	298	471	8,645	5,468	4,249	7	40,246
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above :—																
(a) Under four weeks ...	10	2,062	—	4,416	—	1,733	6,721	20	4,140	115	454	8,067	5,051	2,775	—	35,564
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen	30	245	—	591	2	254	737	15	822	96	64	702	611	1,187	—	5,366
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ...	121	91	5	144	3	84	160	59	238	149	144	307	124	390	10	2,029
5. No. of surgical operations :—																
Minor ...	—	94	—	643	—	812	2,549	—	3,958	—	14	3,558	394	2,252	—	14,274
Major ...	—	185	—	1,599	—	346	1,458	—	1,309	—	—	1,287	450	1,442	—	8,076
Total ...	—	279	—	2,242	—	1,158	4,007	—	5,267	—	14	4,845	844	3,694	—	22,350
6. No. of maternity beds ...	—	25	—	77	—	8	70	—	52	—	11	97	80	—	—	420
7. No. of maternity cases admitted (in- cluded in 1 above) ...	—	549	—	1,331	—	241	1,674	—	1,240	—	167	2,367	1,694	—	—	9,263
8. No. of live births (included in 1 above) ...	—	473	—	1,100	—	231	1,404	—	1,078	—	165	1,730	1,347	—	—	7,528
9. No. of cases notified as :—																
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	6	—	21	—	10	35	—	6	—	2	27	12	—	—	119
10. No. of maternal deaths (included in 2 above) ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	5	—	—	5	1	—	—	17
11. No. of foetal deaths :—																
(a) Stillborn ...	—	16	—	34	—	6	65	—	32	—	2	61	31	—	—	247
(b) Within 10 days of birth (in- cluded in 2 above) ...	—	8	—	18	—	10	34	—	23	—	2	32	26	—	—	153

The total admissions for the year 1946 were 42,392 as compared with 44,787 in 1945.

The number of maternity cases admitted in 1946 (included in the total admissions) was 9,263, which showed an increase of 2,129 compared with 1945.

There was a large increase (2738) in the number of surgical operations performed, the figure being 22,350.

An increased number of Surrey Civilian patients were also transferred or admitted directly for specialised treatment to hospitals and convalescent homes not belonging to the Surrey County Council. In 1946, 384 patients received specialised treatment in outside hospitals and 1,130 patients were transferred to convalescent homes.

Tuberculosis.

Cases dealt with in County Hospitals (excluding Milford Sanatorium) during 1946 are given below :—

		In Institutions on January 1st. (1)	Admitted during the Year. (2)	Discharged during the Year. (3)	Died in the Institution. (4)	In Institution on December 31st. (5)
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult Males ...	113	232	198	71	76
	Adult Females ...	116	278	264	46	84
	Children ...	29	88	67	6	44
	TOTALS ...	258	598	529	123	204
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuber- culosis admitted for treat- ment.	Adult Males ...	2	51	38	10	5
	Adult Females ...	8	42	35	8	7
	Children ...	4	48	35	13	4
	TOTALS ...	14	141	108	31	16
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	272	739	637	154	220

It should be noted that these figures are included in the total number of admissions as given in the table on page 19.

Out-Patient Treatment, Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

	1945		1946		
	Out- Patients	Ante-Natal Clinics	Out- Patients	Ante-Natal Clinics	Post-Natal Clinics
Number of persons seen ...	38,409	6,967	61,470	7,212	3,562
Number of attendances ...	206,764	31,127	318,038	35,334	4,788

The number of persons seen and attendances at the individual hospitals during 1946 were :—

Hospital	Out-Patient		Ante-Natal		Post-Natal	
	Persons Seen	Attendances	Persons Seen	Attendances	Persons Seen	Attendances
Dorking ...	1,933	8,868	616	2,758	235	235
Epsom ...	3,864	13,593	1,022	5,558	547	1,034
Farnham ...	2,361	18,819	—	—	—	—
Kingston ...	11,941	60,082	1,437	7,429	928	928
Redhill ...	9,620	25,869	1,032	2,637	284	380
Richmond (Grove Road) ...	—	—	115	250	—	—
St. Helier ...	24,093	168,215	2,113	10,304	1,211	1,854
St. Luke's (Guildford) ...	3,696	7,092	877	6,398	357	357
St. Peter's ...	3,962	15,500	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	61,470	318,038	7,212	35,334	3,562	4,788

(iii) NEW BUILDINGS, ADAPTATIONS, ETC.

A certain amount of work of an essential character was carried out in 1946, and preparations made for other works to be put in hand at as early a date as possible, having regard to the continuing shortage of labour and materials.

The adaptations consisted mainly of improving ward accommodation (including maternity), X-ray, physiotherapy and out-patients' departments, pathological and staff accommodation. Several houses providing additional residential staff accommodation were acquired at hospitals during the year, including Dorking, Farnham, Guildford and Redhill. Additional hatted staff accommodation was in course of erection at St. Peter's, and twelve staff cottages at Milford Sanatorium.

Repairs to war damage in Kingston County Hospital and St. Helier County Hospital continued during the year.

The County Council and the Ministry of Health have approved of the following works being proceeded with as early as possible :—

Epsom County Hospital	...	...	Remodelling of main kitchen.
Kingston County Hospital	...	...	Replacement of heating and hot water services in Main Block.
			Reinstatement of war damage to roof of Main Block and wing of Nurses' Home.
St. Helier County Hospital	...	...	Completion of war damage repairs.

In addition, the County Council and the Ministry of Health have approved in principle of the following works being undertaken in priority order as soon as conditions permit :—

(a) Epsom County Hospital	...	...	Alterations to M. Block and Hospital Blocks. Extension of Boiler House.
(b) Milford Sanatorium	...	...	Extension of Kitchen Block and Domestic Staff Quarters. Extension of Engineering Services.
(c) Epsom County Hospital	...	...	Alterations and extensions to Administrative and Operating Blocks.

Other works contemplated later are the completion of the hospital fittings at St. Helier, the extension of the Nurses' Home at Milford Sanatorium, and the erection of new physiotherapy departments at Epsom and Kingston Hospitals.

Further equipment was purchased in 1946 for wards, special departments, kitchens and staff (including furniture for the additional houses acquired during the year). Labour-saving appliances and several utility vehicles for conveyance of patients, staff and stores were also purchased. At Milford Sanatorium, a staff coach was purchased and regular daily journeys to Godalming and Guildford were started. At several hospitals facilities for the staff were extended including the renovation and construction of additional tennis courts.

(iv) CHRONIC SICK.

In pursuance of the Council's policy to acquire and equip a series of annexes to be attached to and administered from the existing County Hospitals, a property known as Harrowlands and situated close to the Dorking County Hospital was purchased.

(v) STAFF.

Considerable progress has been made in developing the staffs at the respective hospitals in accordance with the new establishments—medical, nursing, clerical, technical, domestic and artisan. Unfortunately, there is still a grave shortage of both nursing and domestic staffs.

As a matter of general interest, a summary of the establishment for the Kingston County Hospital of 450 beds is given below. This establishment is similar to that of the other Surrey County Council Hospitals, but has modifications in the nursing establishment to permit the introduction of the straight shift system of duty hours for nurses.

KINGSTON COUNTY HOSPITAL—ESTABLISHMENT.

MEDICAL.

Whole-time :—

Medical Superintendent and Physician	...	...	...	1
Physician	...	...	...	1
Assistant Physician	...	...	...	1
Medical Registrar	...	...	...	1
Casualty Registrar	...	...	...	1
Assistant Medical Officers	...	...	...	2
Surgeon	...	...	...	1*
Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	1
Surgical Registrar	...	...	...	1
Assistant Surgical Officers	...	...	...	4
Assistant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist	...	...	...	1
Obstetric Registrar	...	...	...	1
Assistant Obstetric Officer	...	...	...	1
Anæsthetist	...	...	...	1
Anæsthetic Registrar	...	...	...	1
Pathologist	...	...	...	1
Assistant Pathologists	...	...	...	2
Assistant Medical Officer (Pathologist)	...	...	...	1
Total...	...	...	...	23

* Filled by a half-time surgeon.

Part-time :

Visiting Surgeon	1 time
Visiting Obstetrician	"
Radiologist	"
Dermatologist	"
E.N.T. Surgeon	"
Ophthalmologist	"
Visiting Physician	"
Visiting Plastic Surgeon	"
Orthopaedic Surgeon... ..	"
Director of Physical Medicine	"
Dental Surgeon (to be supplied from Council's S.M. and M.C.W. Scheme	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Visiting Dental Surgeon (Consultant)	fee basis
Other Consultant staff as required	"

NURSING.

Matron	1
Assistant Matrons	2
Night Superintendent and Night Sisters	3
Home Sisters and other Administrative Staff	5
Sister Tutors	3

General, etc.

Departmental Sisters... ..	13
Sisters—General and Mental	32
Staff Nurses (General and Mental)	51
Assistant Nurses	10
Student Nurses	107

Midwifery.

Superintendent Midwife and Midwifery Teacher	1
Deputy Superintendent Midwife and Midwifery Teacher	1
Assistant Superintendent Midwives	3
Midwifery Sisters	22
Staff Midwives	7
Pupil Midwives	26
Total... ..	287

Technical.

Head Almoner and Assistant Almoners	4
Head Radiographer and Assistant Radiographers and Dark Room Technician	5
Head Physiotherapist and Assistant Physiotherapists... ..	6
Head Pharmacist and Assistant Pharmacists, etc.	5
Chiropodist (part-time)	1
Physicist (part-time)	1
Occupational Therapist and Assistant Therapist	2
Laboratory Technicians	7
Total... ..	29+2 part-time.

Clerical.

Clerk and Steward	1
Deputy Clerk and Steward	1
Clerks : Male	7
Female (including Shorthand Typists)	23
Total... ..	32

Other Staffs.

Engineering and Maintenance (including Stokers) ...	19
Gardening	9
Ambulance	7
Storekeeping	5
Telephonists	3
Portering	39
Kitchens (2)	31
Sewing Room	7
Laundry	4
Female Domestic	153
Total...	277

Complete Total Establishment 648 and 14 part-time.

A summary of the staffing establishments at the Surrey County Council General Public Health Hospitals and Sanatoria is as follows :—

Hospital.	Medical	Nursing	Technical	Clerical	Other	Total
Cumberland House ...	2+ 2 (P/T)	30	—	1	24	57 (2)
Dorking	13+ 4 (P/T)	84	5	8½	88	198½ (4)
Epsom	13+ 7 (P/T)	229	11	19	169	441 (7)
Farnham	5+10 (P/T)	119	7½	10	65	206½(10)
St. Luke's	13+11 (P/T)	257	18	21	202	511 (11)
Kingston	23+12 (P/T)	287	29 (2)	32	277	648 (14)
Milford	12+ 4 (P/T)	130	8	10	136	296 (4)
Redhill	17+ 5 (P/T)	266	17	22½	195	517½(5)
St. Helier	32+11 (P/T)	582	39	45	413	1,111 (11)
St. Peter's	30+11 (P/T)	250	21	24	137	462 (11)
Shabden Park	—	16	—	—	16	32
Broome Close	—	9	—	—	10	19
TOTAL	160+(77)	2,259	155½ (2)	193	1,732	4,499½ (77)

II. Voluntary Hospitals.

The total number of beds provided in voluntary hospitals amounted to 2,463 on the 31st December, 1946.

III. Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions.

	Normal accommodation available, December, 1946	No. of Patients, December, 1946
Brookwood Hospital	1,049	1,240
Netherne Hospital	1,620	2,017
Botleys Park Colony	1,154	1,185

The Mental Hospitals and Institutions have had two main difficulties during the year—overcrowding and shortage of staff. The overcrowding has been great at Brookwood and alarming at Netherne; no amelioration seems possible until the accommodation at Brookwood, taken over by the Army, amounting to 600 beds, has been restored. Botleys Park has had to refuse admissions, but the restoration to the Colony of the accommodation used as a War Hospital has already given great relief. It must be repeated, however, that the grave shortage of nursing staff is the greatest single cause of anxiety for the Mental Hospitals Committee, as it is for the Public Health Committee.

The Medical Staffs of the Mental Hospitals conduct Out-Patient Clinics for early mental cases at the following hospitals in the County :—

Epsom County Hospital	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford
Kingston County Hospital	St. Helier County Hospital, Carshalton
Redhill County Hospital	Victoria Hospital, Woking
St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford	

949 new cases were seen at these clinics during 1946, making 3,520 attendances. In addition, the Medical Superintendents of the three mental institutions act as the Mental Consultants in the Council's general hospitals, and the Mental Institutions are an integral and vital part of the Council's Hospital Service.

IV. Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

(a) Hospital Provision.

The accommodation for cases of infectious disease at the end of 1946 was 709.

(b) Smallpox.

The County Council provides 37 beds at the Isolation Hospital at Clandon which serves the County and also, by arrangement, the County Borough of Croydon.

Nine cases were admitted through the special war-time arrangement with the London County Council; three of those were found on investigation not to be suffering from Smallpox.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

Average No. of home visits and surgery visits per week by District Medical Officers.

	1945.	1946.
Home Visits	615	786
Visits by patients to Doctors' Surgeries	360	391

HOME NURSING.

Visits paid under Home Nursing Scheme of the Public Assistance Committee by District Nurses.

1945	19,981
1946	24,520

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	1946	
	Number of cases notified.	Attack-rate per 1,000 population.
Acute polio-encephalitis	2	0.002
Acute poliomyelitis	23	0.02
Cerebro-spinal fever	32	0.03
Diphtheria	165	0.13
Dysentery	407	0.32
Encephalitis lethargica	3	0.002
Erysipelas	214	0.17
Malaria	7	0.006
Measles	4,740	3.73
*Ophthalmia neonatorum	36	1.56
Paratyphoid fever	6	0.005
Pneumonia	654	0.52
†*Puerperal Pyrexia	227	9.83
Scarlet Fever	1,377	1.08
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	1,056	0.83
Non-pulmonary	188	0.15
Typhoid fever	20	0.02
Whooping cough	2,339	1.84

* Rate per 1000 births. † Includes Puerperal Fever.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Increased laboratory facilities have been or are being provided at the laboratories situated at the County Council Hospitals, including St. Luke's (Guildford), Farnham and Redhill County Hospitals and Milford Sanatorium.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

	Surrey.			
	Children born in 1945		Children born in 1944	
	Number.	% of total births.	Number.	% of total births.
Successfully vaccinated or insusceptible to vaccination... ..	11,567	56.66	12,141	55.74
Unvaccinated:—				
(i) Statutory declarations or deaths ...	4,684	22.94	5,261	24.16
(ii) Postponements, removals, etc. ...	4,164	20.40	4,378	20.10
Total Births	20,415	100.00	21,780	100.00

VENEREAL DISEASES.

REGULATION 33B.

This Regulation made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940 continued in operation during the whole of the year. Briefly, the Regulation empowers the County Medical Officer when he has been notified about two or more patients suffering from venereal disease who describe as the apparent source of their infection the same person to serve upon that person a notice requiring him or her to submit to medical examination by a "special practitioner," who is usually the Medical Officer of a Special Treatment Centre.

Single notifications in respect of 4 men and 59 women as apparent sources of venereal disease were received during the year. 2 men and 6 women were alleged to have passed on syphilis, one woman to have passed on both syphilis and gonorrhoea and the remainder to have passed on gonorrhoea. In every case an attempt was made to trace the individual described and to persuade him or her to be medically examined, and, if necessary, treated. Six further notifications that six of the above 59 women had each apparently infected another man with venereal disease were subsequently received during the year, but only 3 of these six women were traced and medically examined. Formal notices requiring two of the three to submit to medical examination within a specified period were served.

The following is an analysis of the 63 cases notified :—

Found and examined	37
Found but refused examination...	6
Addresses and/or description insufficient to trace or found to have removed to unknown addresses	16
Found to have removed to other districts and cases transferred...	2
Serving in the Services and notification sent to appropriate authority	2
	<hr/> 63 <hr/>

PENICILLIN.

Towards the end of 1945, Penicillin became available for treating civilian cases of Venereal Disease.

The use of Penicillin, either alone (gonorrhoea) or in combination with Arsenobenzol preparations (syphilis), has very greatly shortened the duration of treatment and the length of time during which the patient is infectious and in this way it should be of great value in solving the problem of defaulting which has in the past been the main obstacle to controlling the spread of the diseases.

ANTI-V.D. PROPAGANDA.

During the year, the Central Council for Health Education have, as in the past, carried out anti-V.D. propaganda on behalf of the County Council.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES SCHEME FOR TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

New Cases dealt with under the Scheme during the year 1946 (1945 figures in brackets).

	Whole Scheme.		Surrey Cases.	
Syphilis	3,725	(2,593)	108	(86)
Gonorrhoea	9,503	(5,700)	237	(160)
Soft chancre	165	(105)	2	(—)
Diagnosed as not suffering from Venereal Disease	25,807	(19,366)	1,106	(928)
Total... ..	<hr/> 39,200	<hr/> (27,764)	<hr/> 1,453	<hr/> (1,174)
	Whole Scheme.		Surrey Cases.	
Total attendances of all patients ...	445,947	(356,771)	16,056	(13,083)
Number of in-patient days of treatment	15,856	(14,043)	345	(200)
Number of pathological examinations made :—				
(a) for or at centres	279,414	(209,199)	10,445	(9,906)
(b) for private medical practitioners	88,531	(88,971)	7,592	(9,577)

BLIND WELFARE.

The number of blind persons whose names were on the register at the end of 1946 was 1,761 compared with 1,680 at the end of 1945. This number includes 24 then under training, 13 workshop employees, 70 workers in their own homes and 172 employed in "open" industry.

At the end of the year domiciliary assistance to blind persons and their dependants was being given in 737 cases involving an annual rate of expenditure of £22,411 per annum, plus £2,290 per annum in respect of fuel.

The Voluntary Association has continued during the year to supplement in miscellaneous ways out of their voluntary funds the assistance given by the County Council; £1,321 1s. 9d. was expended in this way during the year.

The eight Home Teachers for the Blind, employed by the County Council, continued to carry out their work in close co-operation with the Voluntary Association.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1936-46.

The County Council is responsible, under the above Regulations, for the licensing of, and the supervision of the production of, Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milks. The issue of the licences is a function of the Public Control Committee and there is close administrative co-operation between the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department and the County Medical Officer.

Number of licences in force on 31st December:—

	1946	(1945)
Tuberculin Tested Milk	179	(170)
Accredited Milk	275	(341)
	<hr/> 454	<hr/> (511)

New licences granted:—

	1946	(1945)
Tuberculin Tested Milk	38	(40)
Accredited Milk	6	(16)
	<hr/> 44	<hr/> (56)

In addition to the forty-four new licences granted during the year, 142 proposed applications have been investigated and advice given to the proposers. This number is exclusive of extensions and improvements to premises already licensed, but it includes a number of premises which were formerly licensed and which changed hands during the year, so giving the opportunity to require certain improvements to be carried out.

At the end of the year there was an unusually large number of farms on which such improvements had not been completed and the issue of milk licences was consequently delayed.

Further substantial improvement of the dairy farms in the County has taken place and requests by producers for consultation and advice in respect of new schemes and improved conditions have been continually received.

The County was affected by four outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, each lasting for approximately three weeks and nearly half of the County came within the restricted areas. The outbreaks interfered with the supervision of milk production and the routine milk sampling, as these had to be suspended in the infected areas.

During the year the County Council appointed an additional Milk Sampling Officer and the routine sampling service was accordingly increased.

	1946	(1945)
Number of samples taken	2,296	(1,634)
<i>Unsatisfactory samples:—</i>		
Failed methylene blue test only	65	(40)
Failed coliform test only	143	(32)
Failed both tests	167	(33)
	<hr/> 375	<hr/> (105)

The number of unsatisfactory samples represents 16.33 per cent. of the total number taken compared with 6.42 per cent. in the previous year. In almost every case the trouble was traced to inefficient methods of production, i.e., laxity of supervision; inexperienced or careless labour; difficulty in obtaining fuel for steam sterilising; difficulty in obtaining adequate replacements and repair service of milking machinery and plant; the muddy conditions due to excessive and prolonged rains, resulting in dirty animals.

Whenever a sample was found to be unsatisfactory the producer was recommended to carry out an investigation to find the cause without delay, and in the event of difficulty being experienced, to seek advice under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, whose Officers co-operated wholeheartedly and gave most valuable help.

Ten milk licences were suspended during the year. Appeals to the Ministry of Health against the decision of the County Council to suspend the licences were lodged in six cases; five of which were dismissed and the remaining appeal ceased to be effective at the end of the year when the licence became due for renewal.

(b) TUBERCLE-INFECTED MILK.

Eleven instances of milk samples being found on examination to be tubercle-infected were notified by Medical Officers of Health during the year. This compares with 12 such notifications in 1945. In each case the herd involved was subjected to a clinical examination and the source of infection eliminated.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number and kind of samples analysed during the year 1946 under this Act are shown in the following table, which has been supplied by the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department.

Articles.	Analysed			Adulterated or Deteriorated			Prosecutions.	Convictions.
	Formal.	Informal.	Total	Formal.	Informal.	Total.		
Milk	1,061	192	1,253	93	23	116	8	8
Complevit Vitamins	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Drinking Chocolate ...	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—
Milkmaid	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—
Sausages	11	8	19	3	3	6	3	3
Sausage Meat	11	2	13	4	1	5	2	2
Soup	1	9	10	—	3	3	—	—
Spirits	20	33	53	5	5	10	4	4
Vinegar	2	6	8	2	2	4	—	—
Butter	3	11	14	1	—	1	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	2	7	9	1	—	1	—	—
Lard	2	9	11	1	—	1	—	—
Other Articles	7	146	153	—	14	14	—	—
Totals	1,123	417	1,550	113	54	167	17	17

HOUSING.

The survey of rural working-class houses directed by the Joint Committee formed of representatives of the five Rural District Councils and of the County Council has been continued.

On 31st December, 1946, 18,440 houses had been surveyed, of which all but 144 have been classified. This represents approximately 75 per cent. of the estimated total number to be surveyed. The following table gives the classification of the houses surveyed:—

1. Satisfactory in all respects	4,275
2. Minor defects	7,429
3. Requiring repair, structural alterations or improvements	4,869
4. Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts ...	317
5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable expense	1,406
6. Not yet classified	144
Total... ..	18,440

With the lapse of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts and the uncertainty as to whether any special legislation would be forthcoming to deal with this class of dwelling many cases which would have been placed in Category 4 have been classified in the other categories.

As a result of interviews and negotiations the Owners of certain large estates have agreed to recondition many of the houses included in Category 5. In the event of this reconditioning taking place there would be a reduction in the figures in Category 5 and a corresponding increase in those in Category 3.

The amount of work required on houses in Category 3 is considerable. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining labour and material it is anticipated that it will be a considerable time before substantial progress is made in carrying out the work.

The survey does not cover numbers of Service huts which have been occupied by squatters.

The number of houses erected during the year, and those in course of erection at the end of the year 1946 are as follows :—

(a) Erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,164
(b) In course of erection at end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,572
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>11,736</u>

The number of inhabited houses on the rate books on the 31st December, 1946 was 343,171.