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Surrey County Council

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

**For the Year 1947**

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## PREFACE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1947 which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 170/47. It includes the principal vital statistics for the County of Surrey and gives details of the work of the Health Department for the year 1947.

As regards the vital statistics, the figures and rates for the year are in accordance with normal expectations and show a reasonable parallel with the figures and rates both for the County as a whole and for the County in previous years. It is, however, noteworthy that the immigration into the County which was a feature of the inter-war years and which was interrupted by the 1939-1945 War appears to have been resumed. Thus the Registrar-General estimates that the population of Surrey increased by 34,880 from 1,269,250 at Mid-year 1946 to 1,304,130 at Mid-year 1947; of this increase, 10,103 was due to natural increase, i.e. to excess of births over deaths, and the remainder (24,777) was the result of movement of population into the County.

The births and birth rates, deaths and death rates, infant and maternal mortality rates are given in the body of the Report. The exceptionally low Infant Mortality Rate of the previous year has been slightly improved in 1947, the figure for 1947 being 27.68 deaths of infants under one year per thousand live births as against 27.85 for 1946; the corresponding figures for England and Wales are 43 in 1946 and 41 in 1947. The high birth rate of 1946 (18.19 per thousand population) was exceeded in 1947 with a rate of 18.48 per thousand; the comparable figures for England and Wales were 19.1 in 1946 and 20.5 in 1947.

The epidemic of Poliomyelitis which affected the country as a whole also affected the County; there were 341 notified cases of Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis in the County and this represents an attack rate per thousand population of 0.26.

As regards the work of the Department, the National Health Service Act has caused considerable changes in the administrative framework; these were already beginning to affect the Department in 1947, and in 1948 the effects have been very great indeed.

Firstly, the setting up of the Regional Hospital Boards during the year resulted in considerable losses of staff, the most notable being that of Dr. W. G. Patterson, whose services to the Health Services of the County, and particularly to the Hospital Service, have been outstanding. During the latter months of the year, and even more in the first half of 1948, the majority of the staff of the Hospitals Section have been transferred to the Regional Hospital Boards or to Hospital Management Committees; the Section, therefore, had largely disintegrated before the Appointed Day. In addition, some of the staff of other sections have secured appointments with the Board or with one or other Management Committee. The process of transferring the work of the Hospitals Section to the individual hospitals in readiness for the transfer of responsibility to the Regional Hospital Board commenced in the latter months of 1947 and had been largely completed before the Appointed Day in 1948.

The County Council was required to submit to the Minister, in accordance with procedure laid down in the Act, statutory schemes for carrying out the County Council's duties under Sections 22-29 and Section 51 of the Act (the Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery, Health Visiting, Home Nursing, Vaccination and Immunisation, Ambulance Services, Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare of the Sick, Domestic Help and Mental Health). With one exception, referred to later, these schemes had to be submitted within specified periods which terminated in the year 1947. The final date for the submission of the statutory scheme for Section 21 (Health Centres) has been postponed by the Minister owing to difficulties with regard to materials and labour. The Minister's approval of the schemes submitted was not received until 1948, and I hope to describe the schemes themselves, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, in the Report for that year.

The preparation of these schemes involved much planning work in the Department and many consultations with representatives both of County District Authorities and of voluntary bodies.

With regard to the County District Authorities, some of the statutory schemes enumerated in the last paragraph represent existing schemes of the County Council which are to be continued and developed and some represent new duties placed on the County Council; but there are some which represent functions hitherto carried out either by the County Districts entirely or by the County Districts in some parts of the County and by the County Council in other parts, all of which are henceforth to be the responsibility of the County Council.

In consideration of the last and in accordance with the suggestion of the Minister, the County Council decided to set up a scheme of divisional administration which would be based on areas identical with the areas of the Educational Divisions. By these means it was hoped to utilise to the best advantage the personnel and facilities of the County Districts already engaged in the work for which the County Council was to assume responsibility. All schemes which could be conveniently and effectively dealt with in this way would be divisionalised, but this would be done by stages, the first groups of schemes to be divisionalised to be those for the Care of Mothers and Young Children, Health Visiting, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare (Public Education in Health) and Domestic Helps.

With regard to the voluntary bodies, a number of these have for many years been providing services for which the County Council will now become responsible and it was hoped to make use also of the experience and the facilities of these bodies with regard to these services. Negotiations were still proceeding at the end of the year and in 1948 agreed solutions were reached on terms which varied as between the different voluntary bodies.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the good work and enthusiasm of the members of the staff of the Department, and I should particularly refer to the administrative staff of the Central Office on whose shoulders the detailed planning of the services under the new social legislation placed a heavy burden, and whose work under pressure of a strict time table maintained its usual high standard.

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

Your obedient Servant,

K. A. SOUTAR,

County Medical Officer.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

### Area.

The area of the Administrative County during 1947 was 449,160 acres.

### Population.

The population of the Administrative County at the 1931 Census was 947,770, and the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1947 was 1,304,130, an increase of 356,360 in sixteen years. There has been considerable fluctuation in the population since the beginning of the war, the population at mid-year 1939 being 1,207,700.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population for the Urban and Rural areas during each of the five years 1943-1947 is shown in the following table :—

	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Urban Districts... ..	1,045,700	1,010,100	1,036,960	1,135,850	1,167,410
Rural Districts ... ..	132,600	130,970	128,120	133,400	136,720
Administrative County	1,178,300	1,141,070	1,165,080	1,269,250	1,304,130
Increase or decrease over previous year ...	—11,100	—37,230	+24,010	+104,170	+34,880

### Rateable Value and Estimated Produce of a Penny Rate.

The rateable value of the Administrative County on the 1st April, 1947, was £14,000,209, and the estimated produce of a 1d. rate for general County purposes for the year 1947-48 was £56,552.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### CHIEF VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following table the chief vital statistics of the Administrative County for 1946 and 1947 and those of the urban and rural districts of the County are compared with those of England and Wales :—

	1946				1947			
	Surrey Urban Districts.	Surrey Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.	†England and Wales.	Surrey Urban Districts.	Surrey Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County	†England and Wales.
	Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1946)				Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1947)			
Birth-rate ... ..	18.31	17.20	18.19	19.1	18.52	18.12	18.48	20.5
Death-rate ... ..	10.28	10.90	10.35	11.5	10.68	11.14	10.73	12.0
*Infant mortality-rate ...	27.03	35.31	27.85	43	27.38	30.28	27.68	41
Smallpox death-rate ...	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	—	0.00
Enteric fever death-rate ...	—	—	—	0.00	0.003	—	0.003	0.00
Measles death-rate ...	0.003	—	0.002	0.00	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.01
Scarlet fever death-rate ...	0.001	—	0.001	0.00	0.003	—	0.002	0.00
Whooping cough death-rate	0.004	0.015	0.005	0.02	0.007	—	0.006	0.02
Diphtheria death-rate ...	0.004	0.007	0.004	0.01	0.003	—	0.002	0.01
Influenza death-rate ...	0.12	0.20	0.013	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09
*Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) death-rate	1.44	2.18	1.52	4.4	1.53	0.40	1.41	5.8

\* Rate per 1,000 births.

† Provisional figures.

The following table shews the population of each Sanitary District at the censuses of 1921 and 1931, and the Registrar-General's mid-year estimates for 1946 and 1947 :—

DISTRICTS.		Area in Acres.	Census Population.		Registrar-General's Estimates of Mid-year populations.	
			1921.	1931.	1946.	1947.
M.B. and Urban.						
1.	Banstead ... ..	12,821	12,468	18,734	30,090	31,000
2.	Barnes ... ..	2,519	34,299	42,440	39,690	40,930
3.	Beddington and Wallington ... ..	3,045	16,451	26,328	31,460	32,400
4.	Carshalton ... ..	3,346	13,873	28,586	60,040	61,270
5.	Caterham and Warlingham ... ..	8,233	17,108	21,774	26,900	27,830
6.	Chertsey ... ..	9,983	14,939	16,988	27,930	28,570
7.	Coulsdon and Purley ... ..	11,142	23,115	39,795	60,390	62,440
8.	Dorking ... ..	9,511	13,207	15,204	19,780	20,460
9.	Egham ... ..	9,350	14,496	17,196	21,920	22,650
10.	Epsom and Ewell ... ..	8,427	22,953	35,231	67,770	68,330
11.	Esher ... ..	14,847	27,540	32,407	48,140	49,610
12.	Farnham ... ..	9,039	17,360	19,005	23,260	23,450
13.	Frimley and Camberley ... ..	7,766	13,676	16,532	16,740	17,180
14.	Godalming ... ..	2,393	10,856	10,940	14,170	14,260
15.	Guildford ... ..	7,184	27,734	34,237	45,920	47,020
16.	Haslemere... ..	5,751	8,195	9,168	11,140	11,240
17.	Kingston-on-Thames ... ..	1,408	39,514	39,825	39,670	40,780
18.	Leatherhead ... ..	11,187	11,233	16,483	24,940	25,810
19.	Malden and Coombe ... ..	3,164	14,495	23,350	43,160	44,450
20.	Merton and Morden ... ..	3,237	17,532	41,227	73,590	75,290
21.	Mitcham ... ..	2,932	35,122	56,872	61,850	64,180
22.	Reigate ... ..	10,255	31,733	34,547	39,690	40,480
23.	Richmond... ..	4,109	37,105	39,276	39,290	41,100
24.	Surbiton ... ..	4,709	20,149	30,178	56,420	58,110
25.	Sutton and Cheam ... ..	4,338	29,733	48,363	78,770	80,590
26.	Walton and Weybridge ... ..	9,056	21,634	25,671	35,150	36,690
27.	Wimbledon ... ..	3,212	61,405	59,515	54,910	57,170
28.	Woking ... ..	15,704	31,693	35,987	43,070	44,120
Total ...		198,668	639,618	835,859	1,135,850	1,167,410
Rural.						
1.	Bagshot ... ..	16,085	9,878	11,080	13,220	13,400
2.	Dorking and Horley ... ..	53,943	16,042	18,485	22,460	23,230
3.	Godstone ... ..	52,507	23,196	25,866	29,650	30,380
4.	Guildford ... ..	59,782	27,574	31,554	37,820	38,730
5.	Hambledon ... ..	68,175	22,310	24,926	30,250	30,980
Total ...		250,492	99,000	111,911	133,400	136,720
Administrative County ... ..		449,160	738,618	947,770	1,269,250	1,304,130

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 following statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1947 with the previous year and with the mean of the five years 1942-46.

	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.
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
1946 ... ..	18.19	10.35	0.32	1.82	1.02	27.85
Mean of 5 years, 1942-46 ... ..	17.20	11.05	0.41	1.86	1.37	34.75
1947 ... ..	18.48	10.73	0.33	1.81	0.77	27.68
Increase or decrease in 1947 on :						
5 years' average ... ..	+1.28	-0.32	-0.08	-0.05	-0.60	-7.07
Previous year ... ..	+0.29	+0.38	+0.01	-0.01	-0.25	-0.17



## BIRTHS AND DEATHS, INCLUDING INFANT MORTALITY.

## LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1947, numbered 24,099, as compared with 23,086 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,013. Of this number 1,102, or 4.57 per cent., were illegitimate, as compared with 1,381, or 5.98 per cent. in 1946. The birth rate for the year was 18.48, as compared with 18.19 for the previous year. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1947 was 20.5 and for 1946 16.1.

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during 1947 was 13,996, as compared with 13,136 in the year 1946. The crude death rate for 1947 was 10.73, compared with 10.35 for 1946. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.0 compared with 11.5 for 1946.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year during 1947 was 667, compared with 643 in 1946. The infant mortality rate for Surrey was 27.68, compared with 27.85 for the year 1946. The comparable figures for England and Wales were 41 in 1947, and 46 in 1946.

The following table gives the births and birth rates, the deaths and death rates, the infant mortality and the infant mortality rate in each of the Sanitary Districts and in the Administrative County during 1947 :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of births.	Birth rate	Number of deaths.	Crude death rate.	Excess of births over deaths.	Number of Infants dying under 1 year.	Infant mortality rate.
<b>M.B. and Urban.</b>							
Banstead ... ..	498	16.06	287	9.26	211	9	18.07
Barnes ... ..	701	17.13	512	12.51	189	26	37.09
Beddington and Wallington ...	548	16.91	342	10.56	206	15	27.37
Carshalton ... ..	1,046	17.07	476	7.77	570	24	22.94
Caterham and Warlingham ...	568	20.41	289	10.38	279	10	17.61
Chertsey ... ..	526	18.41	275	9.63	251	17	32.32
Coulsdon and Purley ... ..	1,063	17.02	672	10.76	391	24	22.58
Dorking ... ..	383	18.72	239	11.68	144	11	28.72
Egham ... ..	429	18.94	269	11.88	160	18	41.96
Epsom and Ewell... ..	1,060	15.51	600	8.78	460	22	20.75
Esher ... ..	936	18.87	531	10.70	405	23	24.57
Farnham ... ..	480	20.47	316	13.48	164	18	37.50
Frimley and Camberley ... ..	389	22.64	180	10.48	209	10	25.71
Godalming ... ..	247	17.32	173	12.13	74	8	32.39
Guildford ... ..	863	18.35	562	11.95	301	29	33.60
Haslemere ... ..	235	20.91	145	12.90	90	11	46.81
Kingston-on-Thames ... ..	870	21.33	495	12.14	375	19	21.84
Leatherhead ... ..	472	18.29	268	10.38	204	15	31.78
Malden and Coombe ... ..	765	17.21	452	10.17	313	19	24.84
Merton and Morden ... ..	1,345	17.86	613	8.14	732	41	30.48
Mitcham ... ..	1,373	21.39	618	9.63	755	53	38.60
Reigate ... ..	795	19.64	534	13.19	261	16	20.13
Richmond ... ..	836	20.34	574	13.97	262	25	29.90
Surbiton ... ..	1,106	19.03	555	9.55	551	27	24.41
Sutton and Cheam ... ..	1,446	17.94	886	10.99	560	44	30.43
Walton and Weybridge ... ..	668	18.21	367	10.00	301	12	17.96
Wimbledon... ..	1,109	19.40	780	13.64	329	20	18.03
Woking ... ..	865	19.61	462	10.47	403	26	30.06
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>21,622</b>	<b>18.52</b>	<b>12,472</b>	<b>10.68</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>27.38</b>
<b>Rural.</b>							
Bagshot ... ..	226	16.87	145	10.82	81	4	17.70
Dorking and Horley ... ..	487	20.96	232	9.99	255	11	22.59
Godstone ... ..	537	17.68	351	11.55	186	20	37.24
Guildford ... ..	742	19.16	461	11.90	281	28	37.74
Hambledon... ..	485	15.66	335	10.81	150	12	24.74
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,477</b>	<b>18.12</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>11.14</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>30.28</b>
<b>Administrative County</b> ... ..	<b>24,099</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>13,996</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>10,103</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>27.68</b>



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 1947, 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.						
	No.		Rate per 1,000	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	Rate per 1,000		Stomach and duodenum.	Rate per 1,000		Buc. cav. and Oesoph. (M.) uterus (F.)	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	
URBAN																	
1 Banstead	87	2.81	30	0.97	7	0.23	1	0.03	2	0.06	11	0.35	9	0.29	28	0.90	
2 Barnes (M.B.)	173	4.23	42	1.03	16	0.39	2	0.05	8	0.20	8	0.20	16	0.39	53	1.29	
3 Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	105	3.24	37	1.14	7	0.22	3	0.09	3	0.09	5	0.15	7	0.22	36	1.11	
4 Carshalton	114	1.86	61	1.00	22	0.36	3	0.05	5	0.08	12	0.20	7	0.11	61	1.00	
5 Caterham and Warlingham	95	3.41	20	0.72	10	0.36	3	0.11	2	0.07	6	0.22	5	0.18	32	1.15	
6 Chertsey	74	2.59	27	0.95	9	0.32	—	—	7	0.25	6	0.21	2	0.07	32	1.12	
7 Coulsdon and Purley	187	2.99	75	1.20	23	0.37	—	—	11	0.18	16	0.26	11	0.18	80	1.28	
8 Dorking	85	4.15	17	0.83	7	0.34	—	—	1	0.05	11	0.54	1	0.05	21	1.03	
9 Egham	87	3.84	21	0.93	7	0.31	—	—	6	0.26	6	0.26	8	0.35	35	1.55	
10 Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	179	2.62	68	1.00	21	0.31	6	0.09	11	0.16	12	0.20	14	0.20	57	0.83	
11 Esher	139	2.80	58	1.17	12	0.24	—	—	6	0.12	16	0.32	11	0.22	63	1.27	
12 Farnham	91	3.88	42	1.79	8	0.34	2	0.09	4	0.17	5	0.21	4	0.17	29	1.24	
13 Frimley and Camberley	38	2.21	25	1.46	8	0.47	2	0.12	1	0.06	4	0.23	3	0.17	23	1.34	
14 Godalming (M.B.)	60	4.21	23	1.61	5	0.35	1	0.07	1	0.07	1	0.07	3	0.21	17	1.19	
15 Guildford (M.B.)	126	2.68	65	1.38	14	0.30	1	0.02	14	0.30	9	0.19	20	0.43	57	1.21	
16 Haslemere	24	2.14	11	0.98	5	0.44	—	—	3	0.27	3	0.27	5	0.44	16	1.42	
17 Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.)	155	3.80	54	1.32	17	0.42	4	0.10	12	0.29	13	0.32	13	0.32	51	1.25	
18 Leatherhead	79	3.06	23	0.89	2	0.08	1	0.04	2	0.08	11	0.43	4	0.15	34	1.32	
19 Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	130	2.92	41	0.92	14	0.31	4	0.09	7	0.16	7	0.16	10	0.22	51	1.15	
20 Merton and Morden	163	2.16	60	0.80	27	0.36	5	0.07	9	0.12	15	0.20	16	0.21	78	1.04	
21 Mitcham (M.B.)	180	2.80	76	1.18	33	0.51	8	0.12	8	0.12	12	0.19	13	0.20	70	1.09	
22 Reigate (M.B.)	157	3.88	53	1.31	13	0.32	—	—	11	0.27	14	0.35	8	0.20	57	1.41	
23 Richmond (M.B.)	175	4.26	51	1.24	18	0.44	1	0.02	11	0.27	11	0.27	11	0.27	61	1.48	
24 Surbiton (M.B.)	186	3.20	48	0.83	14	0.24	3	0.05	7	0.12	9	0.15	9	0.15	61	1.05	
25 Sutton and Cheam (M.B.)	244	3.03	111	1.38	31	0.38	7	0.09	8	0.10	18	0.22	18	0.22	104	1.29	
26 Walton and Weybridge	101	2.75	32	0.87	12	0.33	3	0.08	5	0.14	11	0.30	5	0.14	40	1.09	
27 Wimbledon (M.B.)	227	3.97	101	1.77	15	0.26	—	—	15	0.26	22	0.38	20	0.35	93	1.63	
28 Woking	140	3.17	57	1.29	11	0.25	2	0.05	5	0.11	5	0.11	7	0.16	45	1.02	
Total	3,601	3.08	1,329	1.14	388	0.33	62	0.05	185	0.16	279	0.24	260	0.22	1,385	1.19	
RURAL																	
1 Bagshot	36	2.69	16	1.19	7	0.52	—	—	4	0.30	3	0.22	2	0.15	26	1.94	
2 Dorking and Horley	67	2.88	23	0.99	6	0.26	1	0.04	—	—	8	0.34	3	0.13	28	1.21	
3 Godstone	94	3.09	40	1.32	7	0.23	2	0.07	3	0.10	1	0.03	6	0.20	44	1.45	
4 Guildford	119	3.07	50	1.29	8	0.21	2	0.05	5	0.13	6	0.15	7	0.18	58	1.50	
5 Hambledon	108	3.49	25	0.81	10	0.32	—	—	5	0.16	6	0.19	3	0.10	39	1.26	
Total	424	3.10	154	1.13	38	0.28	5	0.04	17	0.12	24	0.18	21	0.15	195	1.43	
Administrative County																	
1947...	4,025	3.09	1,483	1.14	426	0.33	67	0.05	202	0.15	303	0.23	281	0.22	1,580	1.21	
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	



## ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF SURREY.

## CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1947.

The causes of all deaths during 1947 are classified in age groups for the aggregate of urban districts and for the aggregate of rural districts in the following table :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.							AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.						
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES ... ..	M	6074	345	58	56	475	1581	3559	760	50	11	5	54	161	479
	F	6398	247	37	45	484	1223	4362	764	25	7	5	48	123	556
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	M	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	M	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	2	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever ... ..	M	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough ... ..	M	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ... ..	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	M	221	—	2	1	76	101	41	20	—	—	—	9	8	3
	F	167	2	1	4	113	34	13	18	—	—	—	13	3	2
7. Other forms of tuberculosis ... ..	M	33	1	8	3	13	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	29	—	4	7	12	4	2	4	—	1	—	2	1	—
8. Syphilitic disease ... ..	M	46	—	—	—	1	22	23	4	—	—	—	—	3	1
	F	35	—	—	—	3	8	24	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
9. Influenza ... ..	M	51	1	1	—	8	15	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	45	1	—	—	3	8	33	4	1	—	—	—	2	1
10. Measles ... ..	M	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	M	15	2	2	5	6	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	—	—
	F	11	1	2	2	5	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis ... ..	M	8	1	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	3	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buc. cavity and oesophagus (M) ; uterus (F)	M	82	—	—	—	2	18	62	9	—	—	—	—	2	7
	F	103	—	—	—	11	51	41	8	—	—	—	—	4	4
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	M	132	—	—	—	6	54	72	14	—	—	—	—	5	9
	F	147	—	—	—	3	41	103	10	—	—	—	—	1	9
15. Cancer of breast ... ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	257	—	—	—	24	129	104	21	—	—	—	1	11	9
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	766	—	4	1	49	322	390	111	—	—	—	11	36	64
	F	619	—	—	2	46	218	353	84	—	1	—	3	27	53
17. Diabetes ... ..	M	16	—	—	—	2	3	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	44	—	—	—	2	8	34	7	—	—	1	—	2	4
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	M	594	—	1	—	8	119	466	59	—	—	—	—	12	47
	F	900	—	—	—	20	130	750	115	—	—	—	3	14	98
19. Heart disease ... ..	M	1736	—	—	1	55	397	1283	220	—	—	—	1	38	181
	F	1865	—	1	1	34	213	1616	204	—	—	—	2	17	185
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	M	253	—	—	—	9	49	195	35	—	—	—	—	5	30
	F	259	—	—	—	4	36	219	41	—	—	—	—	6	35
21. Bronchitis ... ..	M	365	4	2	—	9	113	237	43	1	—	—	3	11	28
	F	268	3	1	1	11	35	217	23	—	—	—	1	1	21
22. Pneumonia ... ..	M	278	42	7	3	18	59	149	33	4	1	—	2	8	18
	F	266	28	5	—	7	32	194	39	2	—	—	1	4	32
23. Other respiratory diseases	M	77	1	2	2	11	27	34	11	—	—	—	1	3	7
	F	75	1	1	2	12	31	28	5	—	—	—	2	1	2



## ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF SURREY—continued.

## CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1947—continued.

The causes of all deaths during 1947 are classified in age groups for the aggregate of urban districts and for the aggregate of rural districts in the following table :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.							AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.						
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M	98	—	—	—	8	38	52	12	—	—	—	1	5	6
	F	36	—	—	—	3	12	21	4	—	—	—	—	2	2
25. Diarrhoea under two years	M	16	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	17	15	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis ...	M	19	—	3	2	2	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	16	—	—	1	4	5	6	6	—	—	2	1	—	3
27. Other digestive diseases	M	110	2	4	1	16	18	69	13	—	1	—	—	3	9
	F	139	1	—	1	16	36	85	13	—	—	—	1	2	10
28. Nephritis ...	M	134	1	1	2	19	37	74	19	2	—	—	3	1	13
	F	141	—	—	2	12	23	104	21	—	—	1	—	5	15
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	F	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	F	14	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Premature birth ...	M	99	99	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
	F	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	M	165	137	2	2	8	11	5	29	21	1	1	3	3	—
	F	137	105	3	2	11	12	4	13	11	—	—	2	—	—
33. Suicide ...	M	61	—	—	—	14	31	16	7	—	—	—	2	3	2
	F	61	—	—	—	21	30	10	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
34. Road traffic accidents	M	66	—	1	7	24	11	23	14	—	2	1	5	3	3
	F	21	—	1	3	5	4	8	5	—	—	—	2	2	1
35. Other violent causes ...	M	165	19	4	14	49	40	39	14	—	3	—	5	3	3
	F	140	21	2	5	24	17	71	10	1	1	—	2	1	5
36. All other causes ...	M	450	15	8	10	58	79	280	65	4	2	3	6	8	42
	F	509	14	10	9	60	99	317	89	1	3	1	8	15	61

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

## 1. STATISTICS.

The following table gives certain statistics for 1947 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) 1947... ..	1,304,130	741,070
Number of live births (registered) ...	24,099	13,550
Number of illegitimate births (live) ...	1,102	656
Number of still-births ... ..	525	282
Birth rate ... ..	18.48	18.28
Deaths under one year ... ..	667	375
Infant mortality rate ... ..	27.68	27.68
Notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	23	15
Notified cases of puerperal pyrexia ...	180	57
Maternal deaths from puerperal and post abortion sepsis ... ..	5	3
Maternal deaths from other causes ...	14	5
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) ... ..	0.77	0.58
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	0.79	0.60

## (a) Births.

The births and the birth rate for the Administrative County for 1947 were 24,624 (live and still) and 18.48 per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population respectively as compared with 23,626 and 18.19 per thousand in 1946.

The incidence of illegitimate births and of still births in recent years was as follows:—

Year.	Number of illegitimate births (Administrative County).	Percentage of live births.	Number of still births (Administrative County).	Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
1931	564	4.3	441	32.5
1940	710	4.32	482	28.5
1941	1,048	6.55	469	28.5
1942	1,251	6.35	562	27.7
1943	1,420	6.95	571	27.2
1944	1,561	7.76	512	24.5
1945	1,670	8.94	400	21.0
1946	1,381	5.98	540	22.9
1947	1,102	4.58	525	21.3

The still birth rate of 21.3 per 1,000 live and still births continues to remain at a low level compared with the rate of 31.9 per 1,000 births in 1930.

## (b) Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths of children under one year in Surrey was 667; the infant mortality rate was 27.68.

The following table gives certain figures relating to the infant mortality rates in recent years in England and Wales and in Surrey:—

Year.	England and Wales.			Surrey.		
	Infant Mortality Rate.	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.	Mortality Rates 4 weeks to 12 months.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.	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
1947 ... ..	41	22.7	18.3	27.69	18.22	9.47



The infant mortality rate in the Administrative County of 27.68, which compares with 41 for England and Wales, is the lowest rate ever recorded in the County. The heaviest incidence of deaths of children under one year continues to fall within the first four weeks of life (neo-natal mortality). The following table gives an analysis of the causes of the deaths of the 667 children who died in the first year of life in 1947.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths of infants under one year.
Total (all causes) ... ..	667
Rate per thousand live births ... ..	27.68
Whooping Cough ... ..	5
Influenza ... ..	3
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	2
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ... ..	2
Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	1
Bronchitis ... ..	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	76
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	2
Diarrhoea and enteritis ... ..	31
Other digestive disorders ... ..	3
Acute and chronic nephritis ... ..	3
Congenital debility and malformation (including premature birth) ... ..	447
Measles ... ..	1
Acute infantile encephalitis... ..	4
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis... ..	4
Violent causes ... ..	41
Other causes ... ..	34
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>667</b>

(c) *Maternal Mortality.*

The maternal mortality per thousand live and still births in Surrey and in England and Wales in 1947 was :—

Surrey.		England and Wales.
Whole County.	Administrative County. Welfare Area.	
0.77	0.58	1.17

The maternal deaths in the Administrative County in recent years were :—

Year.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.	Other maternal causes.	Total.
1945	5	14	19
1946	7	17	24
1947	5	14	19

The Maternal mortality rates due to "Puerperal sepsis" and to "Other causes" in England and Wales and in Surrey in recent years were :—

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
1936 ... ..	1.40	2.41	3.81	1.08	1.53	2.61
1937 ... ..	0.97	2.26	3.23	0.50	1.88	2.38
1938 ... ..	0.86	2.11	2.97	0.77	1.87	2.64
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
1947 ... ..	0.26	0.91	1.17	0.20	0.57	0.77

P.S.—Puerperal sepsis.

O—Other causes.

T—Total.

The maternal mortality rate for the year 1947, 0.77 deaths per 1,000 live and still births, is the lowest ever recorded in the County and it is gratifying to note the steady decline since 1939 when the rate was 2.14 deaths per 1,000 live and still births. The decline in mortality from puerperal sepsis which commenced about 1936 and which has continued since then coincides with the introduction of sulphonamide therapy, and later of penicillin.

## 2. 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.	
1947 ... ..	2,693	56	8,679	145	11,573

## 3. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at 31 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 staffs of those hospitals.

Year.	Total attendances at Joint 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.
1946	28,006	118,506	83,983	230,495
1947	26,962	141,433	76,241	244,636

Total attendances at independent Ante-Natal and Post-Natal (excluding hospital) Clinics.			
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.
5,156	25,476	680	854

\* For attendances at Hospital ante-natal clinics see page 23.

## 4. MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 TO 1936.

The number of State Certified Midwives who gave notice of their intention to practise midwifery during 1947 was 534 compared with 589 in 1946.

The following notifications were received from midwives during 1947 :—

Notification of sending for medical aid ...	3,051
Still-births and abortions ... ..	74
Miscarriages ... ..	43
Laying-out dead body ... ..	56
Liability to be a source of infection ...	97
Notification of death ... ..	43
Artificial feeding ... ..	144
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>3,508</b>

Special investigations undertaken by the County Supervisors of Midwives during 1947 were :—

Notice of sending for medical aid ... ..	240
Still-births, abortions and miscarriages ...	47
Liability to be a source of infection ...	24
Death of mother or baby ... ..	31
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>342</b>

The births attended by midwives practising in the area during 1947 were classified as follows :—

Births at which midwife acted as midwife	11,416
Births at which midwife acted as a maternity nurse ... ..	6,101



(i) *Houses for Midwives.*

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. In all, by the end of the year the County Council was providing accommodation for five midwives.

(ii) *Maternity Outfits.*

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

(iii) *Gas and 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 thirty-three 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.

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

In 1947, midwives sought medical aid for suspected cases of ophthalmia neonatorum in respect of 166 babies and 23 cases were notified by general practitioners as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum.

Thus the case rate (i.e., the number of notified cases per thousand births) was 0.95, and of these 11 occurred in the practice of midwives :—

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.	
166	23	0.95

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				
23	11	6	5	11	—	—	—

During the year 1947 no babies were admitted to hospital for treatment under the Council's scheme.

## 6. PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939.

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.	
180	57	6

## 7. MATERNITY ADMISSIONS.

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 during the year is shown in the following table :—

Bagshot, Duchess of Connaught Memorial Nursing Home	56
Frimley and Camberley District Hospital	23
Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home	63
Woking Maternity Home	460
Public Health Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions	1,872
	2,474

On page 22 of this report will be found particulars of the maternity cases admitted to the Council's Hospitals from the whole of the County including the 1,872 shown in the foregoing table. Thus 44.3 per cent. of all the births in Surrey in 1947 took place in beds provided or subsidised by the County Council, 41.8 per cent. being in the Council's own hospitals.

#### 8. SUPERVISION OF COMPLICATED CASES.

During the year there were 143 consultations with the Obstetric Consultants for complications of labour and 22 cases were admitted to Hospitals or Maternity Homes on their recommendation.

#### 9. HOME VISITING.

Numbers of Home Visits made by Health Visitors during the year were :—

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.	
3,267	4,777	13,831	44,252	2,517	53,706	7,225

#### 10. DENTAL TREATMENT.

In the following table a summary is given of the dental work done during the year at 29 Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinics, twelve of which were held jointly with the School Dental Clinics.

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.		
5,359	1,057	4,286	820	1,775	542	1,264	1,116

#### 11. 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 five children during 1946.

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.	1947.
Camberley, Red Cross Curative Post ...	49
Farnham County Hospital ...	26
Farnham Curative Post ...	18
Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	10
Kingston, Red Cross Curative Post ...	107
Merton, Nelson Hospital ...	14
Redhill County Hospital ...	66
Weybridge, Locke-King Clinic ...	63
Woking, Red Cross Curative Post ...	84
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>437</b>

#### 12. INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of the year there were 251 foster mothers and 415 foster children known to be in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area. During the year 7,225 visits were made by Health Visitors.



### 13. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The County Council maintains 102 Infant Welfare Centres and attendances at these centres in 1947 were :—

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.
9,826	141,433	2,120	76,241	8,281	17,677	25,958

### 14. ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

Supervision of children by the Health Visitors under the above Act continued, as in the case of foster children, either until an Adoption Order made in respect of the child became operative or until the child reached the age of nine years. At the end of the year 89 persons had given notice as required in respect of 90 children and 52 children still remained under supervision.

### 15. 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. Seven full-time home helps and 522 occasional home helps were engaged in 792 cases during the year.

### 16. 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 two full-time and twenty part-time domestic helps have been employed.

### 17. EMERGENCY MATERNITY HOMES.

In the Annual Reports for 1939-46 references were made to the increased provision under the Maternity and Child Welfare Services necessitated 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. In 1947 there were in operation under this scheme two maternity homes, three ante-natal and one post-natal hostels.

During the year 620 expectant mothers were admitted to the emergency maternity homes; of these 19 were transferred elsewhere before delivery and 601 were delivered in the Homes. Of the total admissions, no mothers were delivered by Caesarean Section, 14 by instrumental means and in 8 cases the placenta was manually removed. Labour was induced medically in 10 cases and surgically in 5 cases. There were no maternal deaths. Of 599 births, six (10.02 per thousand births) were stillborn, and six (10.02 per thousand births) died before discharge.

### 18. NURSERIES.

#### (i) Residential Nurseries.

Of the Nurseries previously occupied by evacuees, nine had by the end of 1947 been taken over by the County Council in accordance with the recommendations of the Curtis Committee; these nurseries, although the responsibility of the Education Committee, are administered by the County Health Department. The nine nurseries provide accommodation for 220 children.

#### (ii) 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 1,247 children.

### 19. 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. 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.

### 20. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

During the year, 7,767 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 five years in the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area who had been immunised against diphtheria on the 31st December, 1947.

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 has attained the age of 9-11 months.

Sanitary District.	No. of children immunised.	Population 0-5 years	Per cent. immunised.
Banstead U.D. ... ..	868	2,340	37.09
Caterham and Warlingham U.D. ... ..	1,052	2,420	43.47
Chertsey U.D. ... ..	1,503	2,490	60.36
Dorking U.D. ... ..	891	1,648	54.06
Egham U.D. ... ..	977	1,740	56.14
Epsom and Ewell M.B. ... ..	2,543	4,740	53.64
Esher U.D. ... ..	2,919	3,970	73.52
Farnham U.D. ... ..	1,123	1,770	63.44
Frimley and Camberley U.D. ... ..	571	1,550	36.83
Godalming M.B. ... ..	656	1,120	58.57
Haslemere U.D. ... ..	398	920	43.26
Leatherhead U.D. ... ..	1,021	2,010	50.79
Malden and Coombe M.B. ... ..	1,635	3,530	46.31
Surbiton M.B. ... ..	2,316	4,900	47.26
Sutton and Cheam M.B. ... ..	2,588	5,890	43.93
Walton and Weybridge U.D. ... ..	2,038	3,070	66.38
Woking U.D. ... ..	1,335	3,680	36.27
Bagshot R.D. ... ..	638	1,060	60.18
Dorking and Horley R.D. ... ..	924	1,872	49.35
Godstone R.D. ... ..	1,128	2,470	45.66
Guildford R.D. ... ..	1,063	2,996	35.48
Hambleton R.D. ... ..	526	2,397	21.94
Total S.C.C. Welfare Area ... ..	28,713	58,583	49.01

#### 21. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The County Council in the main relies on voluntary homes to accommodate unmarried mothers, and particularly on homes established in the County and receiving financial grants from the Council. During the year, 36 girls were admitted to these Homes, for whom the Council accepted responsibility.

#### 22. CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Arrangements have been made to implement the recommendations of the Minister of Health in regard to the care of premature infants as completely as possible in present circumstances. Birth weights of 5½ lb. and under are recorded on the birth notification cards, equipment for nursing at home is provided, and cases are admitted to hospitals or other institutions as necessary. 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.

#### 23. VOLUNTARY INSPECTION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Some years ago the Council approved a scheme of medical inspection and treatment of children of pre-school age exactly analogous to that for children attending school. By this scheme every child under school age is offered medical inspection as a routine each year; such inspection is, of course, voluntary. The proportion of pre-school children examined under the scheme is not so great as was hoped and 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 ... ..	394	356	750
Age 3 ... ..	395	336	731
Age 4 ... ..	420	312	732
Totals ... ..	1,209	1,004	2,213

The number of individual children found at medical inspection to require treatment, excluding uncleanness and dental disease, was 336 out of 2,213 children inspected or 15.18 per cent.

#### 24. NURSING HOMES.

Applications for registration received during the year numbered 19 and all the applications were approved subject to compliance with certain requirements.

On the 31st December, 1947, there were 100 registered nursing homes and 43 exempted Institutions and Hospitals which are listed on a separate 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
1947	1,192	0.91	426	0.33	178	0.14	67	0.05

Apart from the new notifications during the year, 417 cases of tuberculosis in Surrey became known through death returns, posthumous notifications, transfers from other areas, etc., the transfers from other areas being just over 70 per cent. of this group. This figure compares with the figure of 462 for 1946.

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, 1947, were as follows :—

						Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary
Males	...	...	...	...	...	4,775	1,109
Females	...	...	...	...	...	3,782	1,219
Totals						8,557	2,328
Grand Total						10,885	

This total compares with the total of 10,499 on the district registers at the end of 1946, and of 10,009 at the end of 1945.

## (b) DEATHS.

The death rate per thousand of the population, from pulmonary tuberculosis, was 0.33. The lowest figure ever recorded in Surrey was 0.32 in 1946. The death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, namely 0.05, is the lowest 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 6.

## (c) NEW NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

The total number of new cases which became known either through formal notification or otherwise, as described above, was 1,787 in 1947. The corresponding figure for 1946 was 1,706, and for 1945 was 1,745.

Of the 493 deaths which occurred during the year 1947, 119 or 24.1 per cent. occurred in non-notified cases. The corresponding figure for the year 1946 was 140 or 28.4 per cent.

## 2. Dispensary Organisation.

The dispensary organisation was described in detail in the Annual Report for 1945 and few changes have taken place during the year under review. It is, however, noteworthy that during the year the amount of active out-patient treatment, e.g., Artificial Pneumothorax (A.P.) refills, has increased considerably. Each Chest Physician has one weekly A.P. Clinic and the Assistant Chest Physicians two weekly A.P. Clinics. A weekly A.P. Clinic has been established at Cumberland House.



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 ...	645	423	40	41	28	34	33	31	673	457	73	72	1,275	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	52	16	15	147	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,450	1,690	493	451	4,084	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	23	35	20	21	1	—	4	1	24	35	24	22	105	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	2	5	26	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436	845	717	717	2,715	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	48	39	4	4	11	14	9	9	59	53	13	13	138	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,947	2,610	1,227	1,181	6,965	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	3,194	2,393	263	213	222	255	236	179	3,416	2,648	499	392	6,955	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	65	18	20	173	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	6,689	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...	1,921
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	436	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	19,769
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	888	10. Number of :—	
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	358	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ...	1,754
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	30,488	(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work ...	19,487
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	460	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	8
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	2,445
(a) Personal ...	385		
(b) Other... ...	9,005		

### 3. Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit examined 32,929 persons during the year, including 6,190 in the County Borough of Croydon.

#### GROUPS EXAMINED.

The Unit set up in fourteen different places within the County and details of these surveys can be seen in the attached schedule.

Facilities for Chest X-ray were made available, whenever possible, to school children of fourteen years and over, subject to parents' consent, and 4,278 children were examined.

In five towns in the County "open sessions" were arranged for members of the general public. The dates and times for males and females were advertised by means of posters and handbills and the public were invited to attend without making appointments. These sessions became increasingly popular and 7,280 persons attended for X-ray. It is pleasing to note a considerable improvement in the age groups of those attending the open sessions, over 75 per cent. being under 45 years of age and over 50 per cent. under 35 years of age.

#### VEHICLES.

In April 1947 a mobile darkroom/generator van was delivered by the Ministry of Works. This has solved the difficult problem of darkroom accommodation and has also enabled the Unit to carry out several surveys which were hitherto impossible owing to lack of a suitable electricity supply. We were fortunate in obtaining the services of a heavy vehicle driver, with a knowledge of engineering, who had also had experience in the darkroom work of an X-ray department.



## RESULTS.

The 32,929 persons examined included 3,131 inmates of Netherne, Brookwood and Botleys Park. Excluding these patients, 29,798 civilians were examined of whom 16,372 were males and 13,426 were females. The age groups of the examinees were :—

Age	14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60 and over	Total all ages
Males ... ..	1,457	3,854	4,254	3,562	2,662	583	16,372
Females ... ..	1,054	5,061	3,069	2,379	1,623	240	13,426
Total ... ..	2,511	8,915	7,323	5,941	4,285	823	29,798

Number recalled for full-sized X-ray film, 2,040 (6.84 per cent. of the total examined).

Number recalled for clinical examination, 705 (2.36 per cent. of the total examined).

Number failing to attend for full-sized X-ray film, 13 (0.64 per cent. of those recalled).

Number refusing further action after full-sized plate or clinical examination, 2.

Number still under observation and not yet diagnosed, 9.

## ABNORMALITIES REVEALED.

(A) *Non-Tuberculous Conditions.*

(1) Abnormalities of the ribs and bony thorax ... ..	153
(2) Bronchitis and emphysema ... ..	261
(3) Bronchiectasis ... ..	27
(4) Pneumononiosis ... ..	17
(5) Pleural thickening ... ..	384
(6) Intrathoracic neoplasms ... ..	7
(7) Cardiovascular lesions :—	
(a) Congenital ... ..	20
(b) Acquired ... ..	131
(8) Miscellaneous ... ..	158

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

1. *Previously known cases*, 35.  
(Inactive, 21. Active and still attending clinic, 14.)
2. *Newly discovered cases* :—
  - (a) *Inactive lesions* requiring no further action :—
    - (i) Healed primary lesions, 862
    - (ii) Healed post primary lesions, 424 } 1,286.
  - (b) *Active lesions*, 146 (0.49 of the total examined).

Analysis of the 146 active cases showed :—

Extent of Lesion and presence of symptoms.	Disposal.		Total.
	Dispensary Observation.	Hospital or Sanatorium.	
Unilateral			
With symptoms ...	30	11	41
Without symptoms	34	7	41
Bilateral			
With symptoms ...	20	25	45
Without symptoms	11	8	19
	95 (0.32%)	51 (0.17%)	146 (0.49%)

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

The following table gives the sub-division of the active cases according to sex and age groups with the percentage of active cases found in each group.

Ages	14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60 and over	Total all ages
Males ... ..	1 (0.07%)	9 (0.23%)	21 (0.49%)	18 (0.51%)	19 (0.71%)	1 (0.17%)	69 (0.42%)
Females ... ..	4 (0.38%)	28 (0.55%)	30 (0.98%)	10 (0.42%)	4 (0.25%)	1 (0.42%)	77 (0.57%)

The response from employers has been good during the year and the managements of factories have been most co-operative in allowing outside groups to attend on their premises.

It has, however, been increasingly difficult to find suitable accommodation for the Mass Radiography Unit on factory and other premises.

The staff have continued to work with the enthusiasm and co-operation which they have always shown and several firms as well as individuals have expressed their appreciation of the way in which the work has been carried out.

#### 4. Residential Treatment.

The position as regards residential treatment 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 1947 is shown in the following table:—

	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.			Total.
	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	
Milford Sanatorium ... ..	190	94	—	—	—	—	284
Other Sanatoria and Hospitals...	46	56	5	4	2	11	124
County Hospitals ... ..	66	80	16	—	—	—	162
Totals ... ..	302	230	21	4	2	11	570

Note.—This table includes a number of patients already in Hospitals and Sanatoria awaiting transfer.

The normal number of beds in the Council's ownership which would be available, if nursing and domestic staff were also available, were 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.

	Beds	
Milford Sanatorium ... ..	348	(256)
Cumberland House ... ..	99	(67)
Chest Block, St. Helier Hospital ... ..	56	(30)
Chest Block, Redhill Hospital ... ..	51	(26)
Dorking County Hospital ... ..	27	(27)
Broom Close, Cobham ... ..	27	(12)
Comeragh Court, Woking ... ..	26	—
Totals ... ..	634	(418)

The following table shows the numbers and sex of all patients who received institutional treatment during 1947.

		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 ...	—	5	5	—	—
	Adult Females ...	—	5	5	—	—
	Children ...	—	2	2	—	—
	Total ... ..	—	12	12	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	306	324	289	30	311
	Adult Females ...	255	269	260	45	219
	Children ...	29	22	25	2	24
	Total ... ..	590	615	574	77	554
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	26	28	30	—	24
	Adult Females ...	35	39	33	2	39
	Children ...	32	57	51	3	35
	Total ... ..	93	124	114	5	98
Grand Total ... ..		683	751	700	82	652

This table should be read in conjunction with the table on page 23 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.

In general, the scheme has not altered since the report for 1946. In view of the increasing number of patients undergoing domiciliary treatment, or waiting admission for institutional treatment, greater consideration has been given to home visiting. During the three months period from October to December, 1947, 96 patients were registered for occupational therapy and regularly visited.

The following table shows the number of patients receiving occupational therapy :—

<i>County Hospitals.</i>	<i>Centres.</i>	<i>Home Visited.</i>	<i>Postal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
109	140	96	250	595

The amount spent on materials for occupational therapy during the year was £3,335.

In many necessitous cases the Care Committees have paid the initial cost of materials.

### (b) CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

The number of child "contacts" boarded out was 151.

Treatment allowance payments were :—

						£	s.	d.
Maintenance Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	38,251	16	3
Discretionary Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	3,145	13	9
Special Payments	...	...	...	...	...	1,781	4	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	43,178	14	0

The average number of persons on the weekly pay roll was 524.

The cost of the provision of milk free of charge to tuberculous patients through the Public Health Committee was £6,182 16s. 6d.

The various schemes for the Care of the Tuberculous and their families operated by the Standing Conference of Surrey Tuberculosis Care Committees continued during the year. In October, the Further Education Committee took over responsibility from the Standing Conference for the cost of the Art Therapy scheme at Milford Sanatorium which included the cost of the services of visiting artists, picture library organisers, bed-easels and art materials.

The number of children from tuberculous households sent to holiday camps by the Standing Conference was 197.

The total amounts raised and spent by the twenty District Care Committees were £6,630 and £5,641, respectively.

## HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The number of hospital beds available on 31st December, 1946 and 1947, respectively, is given in the following table :—

Hospitals.	1946	1947
Surrey County Council General Hospitals ... ..	3,810	4,000
Surrey County Sanatorium, Milford ... ..	348	348
Voluntary Hospitals ... ..	2,463	2,459
Isolation Hospitals ... ..	709	697
Mental Hospitals (normal)... ..	2,669	2,689
Mental Deficiency Institutions (normal) ... ..	1,154	1,291
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>11,153</b>	<b>11,484</b>

## A. County Hospitals.

## (1) BEDS PROVIDED AND OCCUPIED.

The total number of beds in County Hospitals for *general purposes* on 31st December, 1947, was 3,901 as compared with 3,711 on the same date in the preceding year. (Cumberland House Hospital, Mitcham, and Milford Sanatorium accommodate tuberculous patients only.) The accommodation in each hospital on 31st December, 1947 and 1946, and the number of beds occupied, including those occupied by E.M.S. patients, are given below :—

Hospital	December, 1946.		December, 1947.	
	Provided.	Occupied.	Provided.	Occupied.
Cumberland House, Mitcham ... ..	99	69	99	67
Dorking County (including Pixham End)* ... ..	190	135	170	110
Epsom County (including Ewell Park, Hawks- hill & Broom Close) ... ..	450	378	443	302
Farnham County ... ..	190	160	180	133
Kingston County (including Surbiton Annexe) ... ..	450	376	403	349
Kingston Institution... ..	99	63	99	93
Milford Sanatorium ... ..	348	259	348	256
Redhill County ... ..	470	341	470	302
Redhill St. Annes Institution ... ..	70	61	54	54
Richmond Grove Road Institution ... ..	224	206	227	227
St. Helier County ... ..	600	404	802	404
St. Luke's, Guildford (including Elford House and Tangle Place)† ... ..	450	327	412	308
St. Peter's, Chertsey ... ..	470	273	593	199
Shabden Park, Chipstead ... ..	48	45	48	45
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>4,158</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>4,348</b>	<b>2,849</b>

\* Pixham End closed 8.8.47.

† Elford House closed 18.11.47.

It will be observed that the number of beds provided at St. Helier Hospital was 802 on 31st December, 1947, as compared with 600 a year previously, but lack of staff prevented these additional beds from being occupied.

Of the 4,348 beds provided in December, 1947, 985 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, 1947, included in the total of 2,849 patients, was 128 as compared with the figure of 219 in December, 1946. In addition, The Lodge, Effingham, a hospital of 50 beds for the admission of sane epileptic women, was fully occupied during 1947.



## (2) DETAILS OF WORK DONE.

*In-Patient Treatment.*

1947	Cumberland House	Dorking County (inc. Pixham End)*	The Lodge, Egham	Epsom County (inc. Ewell Park and Hawkhill Annexes)	Broom Close	Farnham County	Kingston County	Kingston Institution	Milford Sanatorium	Redhill County	Redhill St. Annes Institution	Richmond Grove Road Institution	St. Helier County	St. Luke's (inc. Elford House and Tangley Place annexes)†	St. Peter's, Chertsey	Shabden Park	Totals
1. Total no. of admissions ...	123	1,866	3	5,043	44	2,043	7,783	125	233	5,168	390	620	8,931	5,443	3,041	13	40,869
2. Total no. of deaths ...	8	118	—	328	—	183	476	42	39	257	101	232	373	318	138	5	2,618
3. Total no. of discharges ...	119	1,777	4	4,738	34	1,859	7,309	56	193	4,876	301	375	8,549	5,162	2,941	7	38,300
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above :—																	
(a) Under four weeks ...	10	1,668	1	4,453	—	1,709	6,749	16	22	4,279	153	416	8,204	4,579	2,224	1	34,484
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen ...	28	153	—	449	10	270	834	14	27	677	100	59	523	806	662	—	4,612
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ...	89	74	3	164	24	63	202	68	183	177	149	132	195	95	193	11	1,822
5. No. of surgical operations :—																	
Minor ...	—	275	—	1,752	—	743	2,402	—	165	4,143	—	24	3,900	412	1,496	—	15,312
Major ...	—	92	—	1,063	—	393	1,497	—	198	1,613	—	8	1,483	575	1,034	—	7,956
Total ...	—	367	—	2,815	—	1,136	3,899	—	363	5,756	—	32	5,383	987	2,530	—	23,268
6. No. of maternity beds ...	—	25	—	77	—	8	70	—	—	52	—	6	93	57	—	—	388
7. No. of maternity cases admitted (included in 1 above) ...	—	424	—	1,492	—	227	2,261	—	—	1,283	1	135	2,718	1,525	—	—	10,066
8. No. of live births (included in 1 above) ...	—	394	—	1,258	—	222	1,472	—	—	1,148	1	123	1,937	1,161	—	—	7,716
9. No. of cases notified as :—																	
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	10	—	18	—	—	26	—	—	9	—	4	52	8	—	—	127
10. No. of maternal deaths (included in 2 above) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
11. No. of foetal deaths :—																	
(a) Stillborn ...	—	11	—	29	—	4	58	—	—	44	—	3	65	20	—	—	234
(b) Within 10 days of birth (included in 2 above) ...	—	9	—	23	—	7	35	—	—	18	—	—	54	24	—	—	170

\* Pixham End closed 8.8.47.

† Elford House closed 18.11.47.

The total admissions for the year 1947 were 40,869 as compared with 42,392 in 1946.

The number of maternity cases admitted in 1947 (included in the total admissions) was 10,066, which showed an increase of 803 compared with 1946.

There was an increase in the number of surgical operations performed, the total being 23,268 compared with 22,639 performed in 1946. It should be noted that the figures for 1946 and 1947 include the number of operations performed at Milford Sanatorium.

A small increase is recorded in the number of Surrey civilian patients transferred or admitted directly for specialised treatment to hospitals not belonging to the Surrey County Council. In 1947, 402 patients received specialised treatment in outside hospitals compared with 384 in 1946. The number of patients admitted to convalescent homes, including Pixham End, Dorking, and Tangley Place, Worplesdon, during 1947 was 1,131: the comparable figure for 1946 was 1,130.

*Tuberculosis.*

Cases dealt with in County Hospitals (excluding Milford Sanatorium) during 1947 are given below :—

		In Institutions on January 1st.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in the Institution.	In Institution on December 31st.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult Males ...	76	235	193	47	71
	Adult Females	84	233	207	27	83
	Children ...	44	68	76	3	33
	TOTALS ...	204	536	476	77	187
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuber- culosis admitted for treat- ment.	Adult Males ...	5	30	23	6	6
	Adult Females	7	30	29	5	3
	Children ...	4	37	31	6	4
	TOTALS ...	16	97	83	17	13
GRAND TOTAL ...		220	633	559	94	200

The total number of patients in County Hospitals (excluding Milford Sanatorium) on 31st December, 1947, was 200, as compared with 220 on the same date in 1946.

It should be noted, however, that these figures are included in the total number of admissions as given in the table on page 22.

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

The number of persons seen and the attendances made in 1947, as compared with 1946, are given below.

	1946			1947		
	Out- Patients	Ante-Natal Clinics	Post-Natal Clinics	Out- Patients	Ante-Natal Clinics	Post-Natal Clinics
Number of persons seen ...	61,470	7,212	3,562	72,131	7,564	4,059
Number of attendances ...	318,038	35,334	4,788	373,054	38,336	5,282

The number of persons seen and attendances at the individual hospitals during 1947 were :—

Hospital	Out-Patient		Ante-Natal		Post-Natal	
	Persons Seen	Attendances	Persons Seen	Attendances	Persons Seen	Attendances
Dorking ...	1,693	10,039	509	2,541	234	239
Epsom ...	4,681	18,854	1,130	7,385	957	1,354
Farnham ...	2,726	18,923	—	—	—	—
Kingston ...	13,978	70,900	1,234	6,125	930	930
Redhill ...	11,034	30,902	1,064	3,001	202	274
St. Helier ...	28,204	194,277	2,479	12,264	1,366	2,115
St. Luke's, Guildford ...	5,586	11,428	1,148	7,020	370	370
St. Peter's, Chertsey ...	4,229	17,731	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	72,131	373,054	7,564	38,336	4,059	5,282



## (3) STAFF.

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 ...	1+ 1 (P/T)	34	—	1	24	60 (+1)
Dorking ... ..	4+ 4 (P/T)	84	5	8½	87	188½(+4)
Epsom ... ..	13+ 7 (P/T)	229	11	19	169	441 (+7)
Farnham ... ..	5+10 (P/T)	119	8½	11	68	211½(+10)
St. Luke's, Guildford ...	13+11 (P/T)	257	19	21	202	512 (+11)
Kingston ... ..	24+12 (P/T)	293	29 (2)	32	277	655 (+14)
Milford ... ..	12+ 4 (P/T)	130	8	10	140	300 (+4)
Redhill ... ..	17+ 5 (P/T)	266	18	23½	198	522½(+5)
St. Helier ... ..	32+11 (P/T)	591	39	45	413	1,120(+11)
St. Peter's, Chertsey ...	30+11 (P/T)	250	21	24	137	462 (+11)
Shabden Park ... ..	—	16	—	—	16	32
Broom Close ... ..	—	9	—	—	10	19
TOTALS ... ..	151+76 (P/T)	2,278	158½ (2)	195	1,741	4,523½(+78)

**B. Voluntary Hospitals.**

The total number of beds provided in voluntary hospitals amounted to 2,459 on the 31st December, 1947.

**C. 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 1947 together with the number of patients in these hospitals on the 31st December, 1947, were as follows :—

	Normal accommodation available, December, 1947	No. of Patients, December, 1947
Brookwood Hospital ... ..	1,069	1,278
Netherne Hospital ... ..	1,620	2,689
Botleys Park Colony ... ..	1,291	1,299

The accommodation at Brookwood, taken over by the Army during the war, the urgent need for whose restoration was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1946, has been vacated by the military authorities but is not yet restored to its normal use owing to the need for redecoration.

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	

1,852 new cases were seen at these clinics during 1947, making 4,861 attendances. These were substantially in excess of the number of cases seen and attendances made in 1946—949 and 3,520 respectively. 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.

**D. Infectious Diseases Hospitals.***(a) Hospital Provision.*

The accommodation for cases of infectious disease at the end of 1947 was 697 compared with 709 at the end of the preceding year.

*(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.

Three cases were admitted through the special arrangement with the London County Council one was 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.

	1946.	1947.
Home Visits ... ..	786	835
Visits by patients to Doctors' Surgeries	391	363

## HOME NURSING.

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

1946 ... ..	24,520
1947 ... ..	23,039

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the County during the year 1947, giving the number of cases of each disease notified and the attack rate:—

Disease.	1947	
	Number of cases notified.	Attack-rate per 1,000 population.
Acute pneumonia ... ..	598	0.46
Acute polio-encephalitis ... ..	51	0.04
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	290	0.22
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	47	0.04
Diphtheria ... ..	49	0.04
Dysentery ... ..	299	0.23
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	5	0.004
Enteric or typhoid fever ... ..	11	0.008
Erysipelas ... ..	166	0.13
Malaria (contracted in England and Wales) ...	4	0.003
Measles ... ..	8,305	6.37
*Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	23	0.95
Paratyphoid fevers ... ..	11	0.008
†Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	180	7.47
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1,321	1.01
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ... ..	1,192	0.91
Non-pulmonary ... ..	178	0.14
Whooping cough ... ..	2,649	2.03

\* Rate per 1000 births. † Includes Puerperal Fever.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory facilities are provided at the laboratories situated at the County Council's Hospitals.

## PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The following table shows the vaccinal state on 31st January, 1948, of children whose births were registered during the year ended 31st December, 1946, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

	1946.	1945.
Successfully vaccinated ... ..	14,053	11,520
Insusceptible to vaccination ... ..	96	47
Had Smallpox ... ..	—	—
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection ...	4,582	4,130
Died unvaccinated ... ..	533	554
Still postponed by medical certificates ... ..	97	68
Removals to other districts ... ..	3,018	2,150
Removals to places unknown, etc. ... ..	911	874
Otherwise unaccounted for ... ..	1,343	1,072
	<u>24,633</u>	<u>20,415</u>

In the following table the numbers of children vaccinated and unvaccinated are given, and these numbers are also expressed as percentages of the total children born in 1946. A comparison is made with similar figures and percentages for the previous year:—

	Surrey.			
	Children born in 1946		Children born in 1945	
	Number.	% of total births.	Number.	% of total births.
Successfully vaccinated or insusceptible to vaccination ... ..	14,149	57.44	11,567	56.66
Unvaccinated:—				
(i) Statutory declarations or deaths ...	5,115	20.76	4,684	22.94
(ii) Postponements, removals, etc. ...	5,369	21.80	4,164	20.40
Total Births ... ..	<u>24,633</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>20,415</u>	<u>100.00</u>



# VENEREAL DISEASES.

## REGULATION 33B.

Defence Regulation 33B, which was introduced in 1943 as a special war-time measure in order to bring under medical control infected persons who were causing detriment to the war effort, expired on the 31st December, 1947.

Briefly the Regulations empowered the County Medical Officer when he had been notified by two or more patients suffering from venereal disease that they suspected the disease to have been contracted from 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. The Regulations were designed to combat the increase of venereal disease brought about by war-time conditions and the Minister considered that their continuation was no longer justified.

The number of notifications received in 1947 was very much smaller than the number received per annum during the war years. There were 18 single notifications and three (additional) notifications in respect of persons who had been the subject of single notification in a previous year. Of these latter, two were persuaded to attend voluntarily for medical examination and a formal notice was served on the third, which was complied with.

The following is an analysis of the 18 cases notified :—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Found and examined or already under treatment ...	—	12
Found but failed to attend for examination ...	1	—
Addresses insufficient to trace or removed to unknown addresses ...	—	5
	1	17

## ANTI-V.D. PROPAGANDA.

During 1947 the Central Council for Health Education carried out in Surrey an extensive programme of anti-V.D. propaganda on behalf of the County Council. Lectures were arranged, accompanied where desirable by film showings; lectures were given to 35 Parents' Associations connected with County Schools. Mass meetings for the general public were held at Addlestone, Carshalton, Chertsey, Kingston, Leatherhead, Morden, Purley and Weybridge. 14 factory meetings were held and lectures were also given to the following organisations, viz.: Women's Institutes, Townswomen's Guild, Co-operative Men's Guild and Y.M.C.A.

## LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES SCHEME.

In addition to the clinics for the treatment of Venereal Diseases provided and staffed by the Surrey County Council, London and the Home Counties have a joint scheme approved by the Ministry of Health and managed by the London County Council whereby use is made of facilities provided by certain of the voluntary hospitals and hostels and London County Council clinics in the London area for the treatment of venereal diseases. The participating Local Authorities under the scheme are the County Councils of London, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey, and the County Borough Councils of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham.

The following is a summary of the work done under this scheme during the year 1947, the figures in brackets showing the corresponding numbers for the preceding year :—

### *New Cases dealt with under the Scheme during the year 1947.*

	<i>Whole Scheme.</i>		<i>Surrey Cases.</i>	
Syphilis ...	3,508	(3,725)	80	(108)
Gonorrhœa ...	8,644	(9,503)	179	(237)
Soft chancre ...	134	(165)	2	(2)
Diagnosed as not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	20,979	(25,807)	784	(1,106)
Total...	33,265	(39,200)	1,045	(1,453)
Total attendances of all patients ...	417,152	(445,947)	13,061	(16,056)
Number of in-patient days of treatment	15,436	(15,856)	341	(345)
Number of pathological examinations made :—				
(a) for or at centres ...	266,551	(279,414)	8,375	(10,445)
(b) for private medical practitioners	88,237	(88,531)	8,628	(7,592)

The following table shows the number of Surrey patients dealt with at the various Treatment Centres during 1947 :—

1947	S.C.C. Clinics.						Croy- don Clinic.	London and Home Com- muni- ties Scheme.	St. Barth's Hos- pital.	Central Middlesex County Hospital.	West Middlesex County Hospital.	Hillingdon County Hospital, Uxbridge.	Royal Berkshire Hospital, Windsor.	King Edward VII Hospital.	Aldershot Clinic.	Harwich Clinic.	Shrews- bury Clinic.	Total.
	Guild- ford.	Kingston	Redhill.	St. Helier.	Woking.													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
New Cases (Surrey). Syphilis ... ..	49	9	11	57	10	25	80	1	—	1	—	—	8	3	—	1	255	
	(42)	(19)	(20)	(53)	(9)	(30)	(108)	(—)	(—)	(4)	(—)	(—)	(2)	(7)	(—)	(—)	(204)	
Soft Chancre ... ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(2)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(2)	
Gonorrhoea... ..	51	7	19	87	17	42	179	4	—	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	415	
	(84)	(12)	(20)	(107)	(16)	(69) *	(237)	(8)	(—)	(2)	(—)	(1)	(4)	(8)	(2)	(—)	(570)	
Conditions other than Venereal ...	264	22	82	541	153	173	784	15	1	5	—	3	10	10	—	—	2,063	
	(336)	(33)	(109)	(533)	(205)	(171)	(1,106)	(9)	(1)	(8)	(1)	(7)	(13)	(15)	(2)	(—)	(2,549)	
Totals ... ..	364	38	112	688	180	240	1,945	20	1	10	—	3	19	17	—	1	2,738	
	(462)	(64)	(149)	(693)	(230)	(270)	(1,453)	(17)	(1)	(14)	(1)	(8)	(19)	(30)	(4)	(—)	(3,415)	
All Cases (Surrey). Total number of attendances ...	3,525	1,064	1,212	7,634	1,803	4,690	13,061	90	1	194	—	14	194	317	—	4	33,803	
	(4,005)	(1,286)	(1,515)	(8,826)	(1,870)	(6,127)	(16,056)	(109)	(3)	(232)	(2)	(12)	(193)	(278)	(8)	(—)	(40,522)	

The figures shown in brackets relate to the year 1946.



## BLIND WELFARE.

At the end of 1947 the register contained the names of 1,857 blind persons (compared with 1,761 at the end of 1946), a net increase of 96 during the year. The total includes 32 under training, 19 Workshop employees and 69 workers in their own homes.

The Council, in December, 1947, revised the scheme for supplementing the earnings of blind workshop employees so as to secure that the minimum weekly wage should be not less than 103s. in the case of men and 77s. in the case of women.

In July, 1947, the Council increased their allowances to unemployable blind persons, raising the scale to 30s. weekly plus rent allowance for a person living alone, 37s. 6d. for a person in lodgings, 32s. 6d. for a person living with relatives, 52s. 6d. plus rent for a blind married couple and 17s. 6d. for adult dependants.

The Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind continued during the year to supplement in various ways the assistance given by the Council, the expenditure incurred (£2,304) being met out of funds raised voluntarily by the Association. The Association proposes to increase the number of Hostels for the accommodation of blind persons to three and a further sum of £868 was expended during the year on the Hostel at Surbiton and in paying a deposit on a property at East Molesey.

## MILK AND DAIRIES.

## (a) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936/46.

The County Council is responsible for the administration of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, which concern the licensing and supervision of the production of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milks.

No. of licences in force on 31st December :—

	1947	(1946)
Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	215	(179)
Accredited Milk ... ..	243	(275)
	<u>458</u>	<u>(454)</u>

New licences granted :—

	1947	(1946)
Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	46	(38)
Accredited Milk ... ..	13	(6)
	<u>59</u>	<u>(44)</u>

In addition, extensions and improvements were effected at a number of premises, the occupant of which was already licensed to produce specially designated milk, either when such premises changed hands, when a new licence was required, or under other circumstances. At the end of the year, there were a number of farms on which improvements were being made but had not been completed, and these included certain premises where licences had been suspended.

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

During the year, the number of Milk Sampling Officers was reduced by one from the number authorised by the County Council in 1946.

	1947	(1946)
No. of Milk Samples taken ... ..	2,751	(2,296)
<i>Unsatisfactory samples :—</i>		
Failed methylene blue test only ... ..	368	(65)
Failed coliform test only ... ..	104	(143)
Failed both tests ... ..	224	(167)
	<u>696</u>	<u>(375)</u>

The number of unsatisfactory samples represents 25.30 per cent. of the total number of samples taken, compared with 16.33 per cent. in the previous year.

In every case where an unsatisfactory sample of milk was obtained the producer was notified, and where difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the cause the producer was recommended to seek advice under the Milk Production Advisory Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Considerable assistance was given by the Milk Advisory Sub-Committee of the Surrey War Agricultural Executive Committee.

During the year three applications for renewal of licence were refused and sixteen licences were suspended. Appeals to the Minister of Health against the decisions of the County Council were lodged in eight cases, and two of these appeals were allowed on technical grounds. Of the six remaining, five were dismissed and one was subsequently withdrawn by the appellant.

In two of the cases where renewal of the licence was refused, satisfactory improvements in the milk production were effected and licences were subsequently granted, and nine of the licences suspended were restored before the end of the year.

#### (b) TUBERCLE-INFECTED MILK.

Nine reports of samples of milk, which on biological examination had been found to be tubercle-infected, were received from Medical Officers of Health during the year compared with eleven such reports received in 1946. In every case an investigation was made at the farm concerned, and the cause of the trouble successfully identified and dealt with.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number and kind of samples analysed during the year under this Act in that part of the County for which the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority are shewn in the following table :—

	No. of Samples analysed.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated or irregular.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk ... ..	1,548	1,405	143	5	5
Butter ... ..	11	10	1	—	—
Margarine ... ..	6	5	1	—	—
Meat ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Bacon ... ..	4	4	—	—	—
Cheese ... ..	6	6	—	—	—
Lard ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ... ..	5	5	—	—	—
Sausages ... ..	8	6	2	1	1
Soya Milk Cocoa ... ..	2	—	2	—	—
Vinegar ... ..	29	21	8	—	—
Wine ... ..	3	2	1	1	1
Spirits ... ..	37	37	—	—	—
Drugs ... ..	125	111	14	—	—
Other Articles ... ..	149	142	7	—	—
Totals ... ..	1,937	1,758	179	7	7

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Six new applications for the depositing of refuse were dealt with during the year under Section 94 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931 ; five were granted and one refused, bringing the total number of refuse dumps in the County approved under the Act to seven.

### HOUSING.

Good progress was made during the year with the housing survey of the Rural Districts and the position on the 31st December, 1947, was as follows :—

Rural District.	(a) Total No. of houses included in survey.	(b) No. of houses surveyed and classified.	(c) Classification of Houses in (b).					(d) No. of houses surveyed but not yet classified.
			Satisfactory in all respects.	Minor Defects.	Requiring repair ; structural alterations or im- provements.	Appro- priate for recondition- ing under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. (4).	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable expense. (5).	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Bagshot ... ..	2,000	1,789	292	360	962	19	156	—
Dorking and Horley ... ..	4,000	3,674	655	2,103	665	16	235	34
Godstone ... ..	5,000	3,144	850	729	1,147	146	272	—
Guildford ... ..	6,716	6,716	1,882	3,024	1,135	172	503	—
Hambleton ... ..	5,522	5,522	1,410	1,908	1,647	160	397	—
	23,238	20,845	5,089	8,124	5,556	513	1,563	34
		100%	24.4%	38.9%	26.7%	2.5%	7.5%	



Some two thousand houses remained to be dealt with at the end of the year ; it is anticipated that the reports of the Rural Districts will become available when the surveys have been completed.

The number of houses erected in the whole of the County during the year, and those in course of erection at the end of the year 1947, are as follows :-

(a)	Erected	6692
(b)	In course of erection at end of the year	7579

The number of inhabited houses on the rate books on the 31st December 1947, was 350,055.

#### RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

A number of applications under this Act were received from Local Authorities during the year, each of which was examined by an officer of the County Engineer's Department and by the Public Health Department together with representatives of the Authority concerned.