

The Services

The M.C. was awarded to Capt. F. J. H. Des V. de Marigny, S.A.M.C., on October 21, 1941, in recognition of brave conduct in the Abyssinian campaign.

The King has ordered the publication of the names of the following who have been mentioned in dispatches by Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief:

Air Commodore T. J. Kelly, M.C.; Group Capt. G. S. Marshall, O.B.E., V. R. Smith, H. W. Corner, A.F.C. (Acting) (missing believed killed), and C. J. S. O'Malley (Acting); Wing Cmdrs. G. W. McAleer, J. C. Neely, and P. B. L. Potter; and Squadron Leaders, F. G. Mogg, V. T. Powell, C. E. G. Wickham, W. Simpson (Acting), and D. M. Wallace (Acting).

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Temp. Surg. Lieut. CECIL JAMES MILLIGAN, R.N.V.R., who was reported missing in the *Journal* of March 28, is now presumed lost in action in November, 1941, in H.M.S. *Dunedin*. He was born on July 26, 1909, and was educated at the University of Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., and at University College Hospital, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1939. He held the posts of resident medical officer at Ashford (Kent) Hospital and temporary physician at the Margaret Street Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, London, where his father, Dr. W. A. Milligan of Upper Brook Street, is physician. He leaves a widow. He was a member of the B.M.A.

Missing.—Capt. G. I. G. Findlay, R.A.M.C.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES

Discussion of Table

In *England and Wales* during the week there was a decline in the incidence of most of the infectious diseases, especially whooping-cough and acute pneumonia, which were 164 and 276 below the previous week's total. A rise, 758 cases, again occurred in the notification of measles, and a small one was reported in the incidence of dysentery, 13 cases. The decline in the notification of acute pneumonia was general throughout the country. In Lancashire, Yorks West Riding, and Wales the cases were 41, 37, and 44 fewer than in the previous week.

Although the number of notifications of diphtheria has fluctuated a good deal during recent weeks, the tendency has been towards a lower incidence. The number of cases is now at the same level as that for the corresponding period of 1940 and about two-thirds of the 1941 value. During the past week one-third of the weekly total has been notified in the Counties of Lancashire and Yorks West Riding. Unfortunately no information is available as to age and sex of the cases of diphtheria, but it seems likely that the proportion of young adults is larger now than before immunization was introduced. Some cases have been reported among the staff of children's homes; it is thought that some children who, if they had not been immunized, would have developed clinical diphtheria and would have been isolated, have acted as diphtheria carriers. It is probable that the risk of exposure to infection of nurses is greater now than it was.

As a result of an average weekly rise of 800 in the notifications of measles during the past month, the incidence has increased by 75%. This tendency, at first confined to only a few counties, is becoming general throughout the country. Hertfordshire, with 97 cases more than in the preceding week, is the latest county where measles is becoming prevalent. The largest increases during the week reviewed were those of Essex 151, Lancashire 144, and Middlesex 115.

The principal local outbreaks of dysentery were those of Yorks West Riding, Wortley R.D. 31; Surrey, Sutton and Cheam M.B. 9; Oxford, Banbury R.D. 10.

In *Scotland* there was a large rise in the notifications of measles; 990 cases were recorded, 400 more than in the preceding week. The two main centres of infection were Glasgow, where the cases rose from 490 to 785, and Lanark County, with 124 notifications compared with 10 in the previous week. A higher incidence was also reported for cerebrospinal fever, dysentery, scarlet fever, and whooping-cough.

In *Eire* one case of typhus fever was notified in the urban district of Westport, Co. Mayo.

In *Belfast* the epidemic of measles continued, 372 cases, 41 more than in the preceding week, being notified.

Returns for the Week ending June 6

The notifications of infectious diseases in England and Wales included the following cases: scarlet fever 1,058, whooping-cough 1,137, diphtheria 583, measles 7,279, acute pneumonia 794, cerebrospinal fever 127, dysentery 100, paratyphoid 10, typhoid 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VITAL STATISTICS

We print below a summary of Infectious Diseases and Vital Statistics in the British Isles during the week ended May 30.

Figures of Principal Notifiable Diseases for the week and those for the corresponding week last year, for: (a) England and Wales (London included). (b) London (administrative county). (c) Scotland. (d) Eire. (e) Northern Ireland.

Figures of Births and Deaths, and of Deaths recorded under each infectious disease, are for: (a) The 126 great towns in England and Wales (including London). (b) London (administrative county). (c) The 16 principal towns in Scotland. (d) The 13 principal towns in Eire. (e) The 10 principal towns in Northern Ireland.

A dash — denotes no cases; a blank space denotes disease not notifiable or no available return.

Disease	1942					1941 (Corresponding Week)				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Cerebrospinal fever ..	146	6	48	3	5	274	16	47	3	12
Deaths	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	8	—	—
Diphtheria	636	29	161	44	27	943	43	236	29	34
Deaths	16	—	4	1	3	25	2	5	4	4
Dysentery	110	8	50	—	—	95	6	42	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica, acute	4	—	1	1	—	6	—	1	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric (typhoid and paratyphoid) fever	—	—	—	—	—	53	4	36	6	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	54	8	5	—	—	38	11	4
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years	37	.5	8	28	4	35	1	13	6	—
Deaths	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	7,195	807	990	66	374	13,400	393	170	—	9
Deaths	9	3	7	1	—	12	1	1	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	92	10	11	1	1	86	7	21	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, influenza*	861	29	8	6	5	1,224	4	8	6	4
Deaths (from influenza)	12	—	1	1	—	26	4	1	—	—
Pneumonia, primary	—	—	291	42	15	—	—	264	24	15
Deaths	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Polio-encephalitis, acute	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, acute	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	—	1	20	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	153	9	31	—	3	124	4	19	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	1,091	48	200	36	13	1,106	53	124	37	18
Deaths	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	4	1	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	1,103	113	103	52	5	4,242	117	505	—	8
Deaths	8	1	2	2	—	22	1	12	1	—
Deaths (0-1 year)	299	38	57	33	25	351	18	75	25	18
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths (excluding stillbirths)	3,859	541	574	193	140	5,265	753	680	185	170
Annual death rate (per 1,000 persons living)	—	—	12.9	12.9	†	—	—	14.8	12.3	14.9
Live births	5,835	687	954	411	300	5,099	456	89.2	406	201
Annual rate per 1,000 persons living	—	—	19.7	27.4	†	—	—	18.1	26.9	17.6
Stillbirths	206	20	40	—	—	210	16	48	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births (including stillborn)	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes primary form for England and Wales, London (administrative county), and Northern Ireland.

† Owing to evacuation schemes and other movements of population, birth and death rates for Northern Ireland are no longer available.