

*Malarial Psychoses and Neuroses*, published in 1927, was generally accepted as a standard book of reference on the subject. He also published in the *Glasgow Medical Journal* a paper entitled "The Superior Mediastinum in its Clinical Aspects: with Special Reference to Signs of Aneurysm of the Transverse Aorta"—a record of 110 cases; and in conjunction with Drs. Horowitz and Palmer an account of a case of a fatal agranulocytosis after sulphapyridine therapy.

Dr. Anderson travelled frequently on the Continent, visiting German medical and psychological clinics in Dresden, Munich, Berlin, and Vienna, and some of the sanatoria in Switzerland. He was keenly interested in social work and was a generous contributor to various means of carrying on this activity. His literary interests were specially centred in biography, particularly that relating to American statesmen. His many professional friends will cherish happy remembrances of a man who had the gift of friendship, and one who maintained the highest traditions of his profession.

Dr. GEORGE BECKETT BATTEN, who died on July 9 at Dulwich, was one of the earliest workers in radiotherapy, for he began treatment of ringworm of the scalp by x rays in October, 1896. He was born in India, near Agra, on November 10, 1860, and was educated at Haileybury College, of which his grandfather had been the first Principal when the school was established under the aegis of the East India Company. He went up to Edinburgh University with a reputation for prowess in games, and having graduated M.B., C.M. in 1884 became house-surgeon at the Royal Infirmary; he proceeded M.D. in 1887. Entering a partnership in Dulwich he took a prominent part in local affairs and was one of the joint founders of the Peckham centre which, under the L.C.C., was known later as the Old Kent Road Clinic. Dr. Batten joined the B.M.A. 57 years ago, and had been chairman of the Norwood Division in 1914-15 and of the Camberwell Division 1920-3. During the last war he was surgeon in charge of the x-ray department of the Southwark Military Hospital, combining this work with that of honorary radiologist to the Children's Hospital, Sydenham. In 1918 he was president of the Roentgen Society, and in 1921 was one of the first to receive the D.M.R.E. of Cambridge. He was a past-president of the Electrotherapeutic Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, and one of the earliest Fellows of the Faculty of Radiologists. His daughter, Dr. Grace Batten, is a group radiologist in the L.C.C. medical service.

Dr. GEORGE VIGERS WORTHINGTON, who died suddenly at Llandrindod Wells on July 8, had a varied career before settling down to spa practice. The son of a doctor, he was born at Lowestoft on May 18, 1870, and from Marlborough College went up to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and thence to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, graduating M.A., M.B., B.Ch. in 1895. After serving as house-surgeon at Bart's he won the Brackenbury surgical scholarship, and then spent two years in India holding various appointments. During the South African War (in which he was awarded the Queen's medal and clasp) Dr. Worthington was second surgeon to the Princess Christian Hospital and later specialist plague M.O. for Cape Colony. In the last war he held a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C., as medical officer to the Red Cross and Auxiliary Military Hospitals at Llandrindod Wells and consulting medical officer to the Red Cross Hospital at Knighton. He was the author of several papers on spa treatment of arteriosclerosis and rheumatoid arthritis, and wrote a little book on the climate and waters of Llandrindod Wells. He joined the B.M.A. in 1897 and served on the Spa Practitioners' Group Committee from 1934 to the time of his death.

Dr. RICHARD OGILVIE GIRDWOOD, pathologist to the Southern Group of Hospitals, Liverpool, has died at the house of his mother in Aberdeen. He was born on June 16, 1896, and graduated M.B., Ch.B. of the University of Aberdeen in 1923, after which he served for a time as assistant in the pathological department of that university, then as assistant city pathologist and bacteriologist at the Bradford Municipal Laboratories, and as senior assistant pathologist to the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Before taking up his appointment at Liverpool in 1937, Dr. Girdwood had worked on insulin at St. Thomas's Hospital and had published a number of papers on pathological subjects in the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*. He joined the B.M.A. in 1924.

Alderman JAMES HENRY CHESSEY DALTON, M.D., a veteran worker for the public health, died on July 13 at his home in Cambridge. He was born in Manchester on April 15, 1861, and from Marlborough College went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1880. He was placed 12th Wrangler in the Mathe-

matical Tripos of 1884 and went on to study medicine in London at St. Mary's Hospital, qualifying in 1889. After taking the M.D. degree and the D.P.H. in 1893 he returned to Cambridge to devote himself largely to problems allied to public health. He was elected a guardian in 1898 and a town councillor soon afterwards, and for many years served as chairman of the Public Health Committee. In 1903 he was Mayor of Cambridge and in the following year was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1907 he was elected to the County Council and became a county alderman in 1928. When the Education Act came into force he accepted chairmanship of the Borough Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Throughout all his years of public service Dr. Dalton was indefatigable in his efforts to raise the health standards of both the county and the borough, and he worked in close touch with the officers concerned. As chairman of the Tuberculosis Committee his work was invaluable. Dr. Dalton joined the B.M.A. in 1891 and represented the Cambridge Division at the Annual Meeting in Belfast in 1909. One of his sons is Dr. C. H. C. Dalton of Ipswich.

Dr. JAMES ERNEST SCANLAN died at Middlesbrough on July 15 with tragic suddenness, aged 51. The only son of the late Dr. A. E. Scanlan of Middlesbrough, he was educated at Epsom College and at St. Mary's Hospital, and after qualification served from 1916 till 1918 as surgeon lieutenant R.N.V.R. on Atlantic Patrol. At the conclusion of the war he joined his father in practice and ultimately succeeded him. For twelve years (1919-30) Dr. Scanlan was assistant surgeon to the North Riding Infirmary, and only resigned when he found that the increasing calls of a large general practice made it impossible to devote the necessary time to his hospital duties. He was a keen Freemason, a Past-Master of the Ferrum Lodge and a Past-Principal of the Ferrum Royal Arch Chapter. Only two months ago he received the honour of P.P.G.H. He had been a member of the B.M.A. for many years. Dr. Scanlan is survived by his wife and two daughters. He will be greatly missed by a large circle of personal and professional friends.—G. H. L.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

#### LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The following Entrance Scholarships have been awarded for 1942-3: Price Scholarship in Science (value £100)—K. L. Cleminson. Epsom Scholarship (free medical education)—D. R. Reid. Price University Scholarship (open to students of Oxford and Cambridge; value, £100)—J. T. Wright (Worcester College, Oxford). Open University scholarship: (a) £100—J. C. Sloper, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; (b) £100—A. G. Beckett, Merton College, Oxford.

#### GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The following awards have been made for 1942:

*Entrance Scholarships in Arts*.—Scholarship, value £100, C. J. Earl. Exhibitions, value £50, P. A. Shave and C. H. Neaves. War Memorial Scholarship in Science, value £200, E. L. W. Leiser. Entrance Scholarship in Science, value £100, J. D. Oriel.

#### ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

ACADEMIC POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY.—L. S. Carstairs, R. C. M. Hadden, G. M. Ross, D. W. Seth-Smith.

### UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

At its last meeting the University Council received the resignation of Dr. M. S. Spink of his posts of assistant bacteriologist and demonstrator and temporary lecturer in bacteriology. The Council accepted the resignation with regret and accorded its thanks to Dr. Spink for his services to the university.

### UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

A graduation ceremony was held on July 15, when the following degrees and diplomas were conferred:

M.D.—2J. N. Hay, 2W. K. Henderson, 4Major D. McIntosh, R.A.M.C., D.S.O., 4Lieut. A. C. Mackenzie, I.M.S., 1Major-Gen. J. A. Maifield, A.M.S., 14Lieut. J. M'D. Simpson, R.A.M.C., 2J. Thomson.

M.B., Ch.B.—Grace B. Aitken, A. F. Alexander, Harriet J. M. Arnott, Mary A. Ashton, G. M. Baird, 3A. H. Banton, R. C. Bignold, R. E. Bosanquet, 3I. D. B. Bottomley, H. M. Bradmore, A. W. Branwood, Agnes A. Brash, J. Brims, Margaret E. Browne, Elizabeth S. Brydone, W. H. Burnett, Violet S. Burns (née Dow), Catherine C. Burt, J. D. Caldwell, Yun-sun Chang, G. R. Clark, M. J. Colbourne, J. O. Craig, Jessie A. R. Cripps, W. L. Cummings, R. Cutts, J. T. Donaldson, Rose I. L. Donaldson, 3J. P. Duguid, T. B. Dunn, J. R. Fountain, M. S. Fraser, W. J. Fraser, 3R. M'K. Fulton, R. P. Gillespie, J. G. Gilmour, N. J. Graham, D. C. Haig, J. D. Halford, Barbara Hall, C. W. Hamilton, W. R. Hatswell, J. Haworth, J. A. Howell, J. C. Inglis, G. D. Jack, E. L. Jacobs, C. M. Jones, I. S.

Kirkland, J. E. Laing, J. M. Large, A. R. Laurence, K. MacK, Leitch, J. L. G. Leitch, W. S. Locke, J. R. T. S. Louttit, C. S. R. Lowdon, A. A. C. MacArthur, D. G. M'Cann, A. J. A. M'Cormick, A. B. M'Culloch, J. A. M'Ghie, D. A. Maciver, J. R. Mackenzie, Elizabeth M'Kenzie-Newton, Joan E. W. Mackie, J. S. M'Kinnell, A. T. MacKnight, D. G. Maclean, A. M'Queen, K. A. M'Raë, A. F. J. Maloney, F. D. Martinson, D. S. Matthews, I. D. Maxwell, G. O. Mayne, A. L. Meikle, J. L. Merson, Violet F. Michie, S. L. Mitra, Enid M. Monson, E. V. B. Morton, E. N. Moyes, Alexandrina K. Muir, Edith R. Munro, D. J. G. Naudé, M. J. D. Noble, J. Philip, D. L. Richwhite, A. C. Ritchie, Rosemary R. M. Robinson, S. H. Roe, J. R. Rook, Grace Ross, T. M. Rowatt, Diana T. Rushforth, Sheina B. Scott, J. A. Simpson, W. P. Small, R. H. N. Smith, S. P. Smith, J. D. T. Steele, Joan E. Stewart, I. H. Stokoe, J. N. Swanson, J. H. Taylor, W. N. Taylor, Mair E. M. Thomas, B. A. Thompson, Anne M. Toms (née Brown), A. F. Torrie, Katherine E. C. Traquair (née Forbes), A. N. Val Davies, D. R. Wallace, J. A. K. Wallace, Marion E. Welsh, L. Willson, T. M'S. Wilson, W. A. Wilson, Margaret P. Yeoman, J. Young.

D.P.H.—Marguerite E. M. Day, Jessie M. L. Goodbrand, J. N. Hay, B. T. Jones, Ethel J. Kay, Margaret S. B. Langton, Beryl J. Lawrence, E. J. M. Shearer, Doreen M. Waddington.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—F. O. Adewole, W. A. M. Akiyemi, L. G. Bruce, J. Crabb, W. E. Lawes, C. H. H. B. Sparrow.

The following prizes were presented:

*Ettles Scholarship and Leslie Medal, Beaney Prize in Anatomy and Surgery, Royal Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis Trust Medal, and Annandale Medal in Clinical Surgery*: R. T. S. Louttit. *Scottish Association for Medical Education of Women Prize*: Grace Ross. *Mouat Scholarship in the Practice of Physic*: R. T. S. Louttit; prox. acc., I. D. B. Bottomley. *Buchanan Scholarship in Midwifery and Gynaecology, Wightman Prize in Clinical Medicine, Sir Robert Jones Prize in Orthopaedic Surgery, and Stark Scholarship in Clinical Medicine*: A. H. Banton. *James Scott Scholarship in Midwifery and Gynaecology*: A. J. A. M'Cormick. *Dorothy Gilfillan Memorial Prize*: Sheina B. Scott. *Keith Memorial Prize in Systematic Surgery*: I. D. B. Bottomley. *Murdoch Brown Medal in Clinical Medicine*: M. J. Colbourne. *Pattison Prize in Clinical Surgery*: W. P. Small. *Syme Surgical Fellowship*: A. W. Wilkinson. *Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Materia Medica and Medicine*: Sheila P. V. Sherlock. *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Botany*: Elizabeth G. Gray. *Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize in Forensic Medicine*: L. F. Brown. *Thomson Memorial Medal in Child Life and Health*: R. M. MacDonald. *Lewis Cameron Undergraduate Prize in Bacteriology*: R. J. M. M'Cormack, R. F. Robertson, and P. R. Walbaum (equal). *Anderson Henry Prize in Botany*: J. M'A. Todd. *Colonel Thomas Biggam Memorial Medal and Prize in Pathology*: R. F. Robertson. *MacLagan Prize in Forensic Medicine*: H. T. G. Strawbridge. *Cunningham Memorial Medal and Prize in Anatomy*: I. S. R. Sinclair. *Whitcliffe Bruce Bursary*: Rosemary W. Lawrence. *Vans Dunlop Prize in Botany and Zoology*: Barbara E. Clayton.

<sup>1</sup> Highly commended for thesis.

<sup>2</sup> Commended for thesis.

<sup>3</sup> With honours.

<sup>4</sup> In absentia.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

At a quarterly meeting of the College, held on July 21, with the President, Dr. Charles McNeil, in the chair, Dr. William George Clark (Edinburgh) was elected a Fellow of the College.

## Medical Notes in Parliament

### Emergency Hospital Scheme

On July 13 Mr. DAVID ADAMS asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware of the cumbersome character of the administration of the Emergency Hospital Scheme, necessitating a multiplicity of forms and returns; that the Ministry had recently instituted a complicated record form for the medical notes of patients admitted to chest centres; that a recent draft weekly return for wartime day nurseries had to be submitted in triplicate asking for information under 27 different heads; and whether he would cut down the size and number of these forms. Miss HORSBRUGH said that it was the constant effort of the Emergency Hospital Scheme to restrict its forms and returns to the minimum necessary for conducting so considerable a service effectively, and for meeting Service requirements, keeping relatives informed, and ensuring proper treatment of patients. The form E.M.S.105 was a simple form used, with carbon copies, for Service and police cases and civilian casualties. It was the main means of recording the admission and movement of such patients, of informing relatives and Service authorities, and of enabling proper allocation to special treatment to be followed up. The form for certain chest cases applied only to a small number of specialist cases, enabled the medical case notes to be kept on more uniform lines, and so helped in continuity of treatment when patients were moved, as well as enabling specialist treatment methods to be observed and improved. She was making inquiries from the regional offices about the return for wartime nurseries, as no such return was required centrally.

### Tuberculosis Treatment in Wales

Mr. ERNEST BROWN on July 14 met a deputation from the Welsh Parliamentary Party to discuss tuberculosis treatment in Wales. The deputation included Sir Henry Morris-Jones. The Minister said that the Welsh Board of Health had had consultations with the Welsh National Memorial Association. The latter's lengthening list of people awaiting treatment was largely due to an increase in civilian cases, probably resulting

from wartime conditions; the discharge of unfit men from the Forces; and inability to use all available beds owing to lack of staff—in particular, domestic staff. Moreover, the trend was for the period of treatment in hospital to lengthen, resulting in a slower turnover of cases. The present waiting list numbered just over 500, of whom about 100 were Service or ex-Service men. The number of beds available in the Association's own institutions was 1,969, including 160 beds rented to the Association from the emergency hospital provision. Of these 1,969 beds, 128 were out of commission owing to shortage of nursing and, particularly, domestic staff. The employment of non-resident and part-time domestic staff had been widely adopted but had not been able to meet requirements. The Ministry of Labour had recently instructed its Regional Controllers to give preference to filling vacancies for domestic workers at hospitals, with special emphasis on sanatoria. It might be possible to provide more beds from the Emergency Hospital Scheme, and some help might be given at the new 600-bed hospital shortly to be opened near Swansea.

### Hospital Survey in Lancashire and Cheshire

On July 21 Mr. ERNEST BROWN informed Major Owen that the terms of reference to the officers whom he had appointed to survey the hospital services in the North-West were: "To survey the hospitals (other than mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions) in the geographical counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, and in North Wales and other neighbouring areas which look to those counties for hospital treatment; and having regard to the information thus obtained, and to the general principles of post-war hospital policy laid down by the Minister of Health in the House of Commons on Oct. 9, 1941, to advise the Minister what areas would appropriately be served by a hospital system centred on the teaching hospitals of Liverpool and Manchester, and what modifications or extensions of the existing hospital facilities would be necessary or desirable to give effect to that policy." The terms of reference made no express mention of Bangor.

### Last-war Service and Gazette Rank

On July 21 Sir ALFRED KNOX asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was his intention that medical men who served in the last war in the rank of lieutenant or captain, R.A.M.C., should now be called up at the age of 41 to 46 years and posted to serve under youths of 25 to 30 years of age, who only received their medical degrees a few months ago. Sir JAMES GRIGG replied: Medical men called up for service who held commissions in the R.A.M.C. for a year in the last war are gazetted captain from the date of joining. Few R.A.M.C. officers under 30 are commanding units, and these are in all cases Field Force units with active duties, to which it is not intended to post the 41- to 46-year-old officers.

*Maternity Accommodation in Glasgow.*—On July 14 Mr. JOHNSTON, replying to Mrs. Hardie, said he had seen the report of the Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow that the demand for indoor accommodation for confinements was increasing and was very difficult to meet. The aim of the Government's hospital policy was to secure that hospital treatment should be available to every person in need of it, and that included adequate provision for maternity cases. In the meantime, expectant mothers in Glasgow might be admitted to emergency homes outside the city set up under the Government evacuation scheme, in which there was at present vacant accommodation.

*Alien Dentists.*—Miss HORSBRUGH, on July 14, informed Mr. Harvey that the Minister of Health was fully alive to the need for making all possible use of dental man-power available in the country, and the question of facilitating the employment of alien dentists with registrable qualifications had recently been discussed by his Department with the Home Office, the Board of Education, and representatives of the dental profession. The school medical service probably offered the best scope for the employment of these dentists, and a memorandum was issued to local education authorities on this subject last April by the Board of Education. Permission to practise could not be given to dentists not possessing registrable qualifications without admitting a standard lower than that required of British applicants. This course had obvious objections.

*Tuberculosis in Glasgow School Children.*—On July 14 Mrs. HARDIE asked the Secretary of State for Scotland if, in view of the increase in the number of cases of suspected tuberculosis among children examined on entrance to Glasgow schools, he would have an investigation made into the quality of the milk supplied in the city. Mr. JOHNSTON said he had no reason to believe that the milk supplies to Glasgow were the cause of any part of the increase in suspected tuberculosis. The cases in question were of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis, which was not generally due to bovine infection conveyed by milk.

### Notes in Brief

On March 31 last there were 1,507 persons in England and 400 in Wales who had been on local authority waiting lists for institutional treatment for tuberculosis for upwards of 10 days. In Scotland at that date 652 persons had been awaiting admission for more than four days.

## The Services

Capt. (Temp. Major) G. F. Edwards, R.A.M.C., has been appointed an M.B.E. (Military Division) in recognition of gallant and distinguished services at Malta.

### CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Lieut. ERIC MACE FOSTER, R.A.M.C., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Foster of West Bromwich, was accidentally drowned on March 26 while serving with the Middle East Forces. He was born on June 26, 1918, and was educated at the University of Birmingham, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1940. After holding hospital posts he entered the R.A.M.C. as temp. lieut. in Aug., 1941, and was posted to the Middle East a few months later. He was a member of the B.M.A.

*Missing.*—Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Condon, I.M.S., Capt. J. V. Schofield, R.A.M.C.

*Wounded.*—Brigadier R. R. G. Atkins, M.C., Temp. Surg. Lieut. G. P. Fahrni, R.C.N.V.R., War Subs. Capt. W. B. McKenna, R.A.M.C.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Major-General THOMAS GEORGE FERGUSON PATERSON, C.B., D.S.O., I.M.S. (ret.), late of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, died in a London nursing home on July 7, aged 65. He was born on Dec. 6, 1876, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1899 and M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. in 1901. He entered the I.M.S. as lieut. in 1902, became capt. in 1905, major in 1913, brevet lieut.-col. in 1919, lieut.-col. in 1921, brevet col. in 1928, col. in 1930, and major-gen. in 1932, retiring in 1935. He served throughout the war of 1914-18 in Iraq and Egypt, was wounded at Sahil, and was twice mentioned in dispatches and received the D.S.O. in 1917. He was appointed an Honorary Physician to the King in 1928 and received the C.B. in 1935. During his service in India he held the post of Deputy Director of Medical Services, Northern Command. He had been a member of the B.M.A. for 32 years.

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES

### Discussion of Table

A decline in the incidence of infectious disease was recorded in England and Wales during the week. Diphtheria was the only disease with an increased incidence, there being 40 more cases than in the preceding week. The differences between the totals for the counties for the past two weeks were generally very small. The largest variation shown by scarlet fever was in London, where 25 fewer cases were recorded last week than in the previous one. The greatest variations in the returns for whooping-cough were a decrease of 50 cases in Kent and an increase of 28 in Staffordshire. An outbreak of diphtheria involving 44 persons in Kent, Romney Marsh R.D., was the outstanding feature of the returns for this disease. These were the first cases reported from this area during the present year.

The notifications of measles were 220 fewer than in the preceding week, when the very large increase of 1,206 was reported. The counties with the largest decreases in incidence were Middlesex, London, Surrey, and Essex, where 151, 78, 72, and 65 fewer cases were recorded. The largest increases were those of Nottinghamshire 116, Hampshire 62, Kent 60, and Staffordshire 51.

The incidence of dysentery decreased by 87, due to the decline in the outbreak in Cumberland, Penrith U.D., where 31 fresh cases were reported, compared with 100 in the preceding week. New outbreaks occurred during the week in Buckinghamshire, Newport Pagnell R.D. 16 cases, and Shropshire, Ellesmere R.D. 7 cases.

The chief features of the returns for Scotland were an increase in the notifications of scarlet fever and a decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria. The rise in the incidence of scarlet fever was due to an outbreak in Paisley, where 56 cases were reported, compared with 4 the previous week. The incidence of measles, which fell by 273 and 358 cases in the preceding two weeks, showed a further small decline of 18.

### Returns for the Week Ending July 18

The notifications of infectious diseases during the week in England and Wales included: scarlet fever, 1,558, whooping-cough 1,295, diphtheria 692, measles 7,050, pneumonia 516, cerebrospinal fever 83, acute poliomyelitis 16, dysentery 198, paratyphoid 6, 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 July 11.

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 return available.

Disease	1942					1941 (Corresponding Week)				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Cerebrospinal fever ..	87	5	37	3	5	201	15	51	2	5
Deaths .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	768	34	131	4	25	794	36	168	16	27
Deaths .. ..	13	1	4	1	..	25	1	5	..	1
Dysentery .. ..	155	15	53	..	..	61	4	34	..	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis lethargica, acute .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric (typhoid and paratyphoid) fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	186	4	43	3	2
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	40	8	2	..	..	33	7	3
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infective enteritis or diarrhoea under 2 years .. ..	45	5	9	98	7	32	2	13	11	2
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	7,361	737	231	97	201	6,524	187	62	90	..
Deaths .. ..	4	1	5	..	..	5	1	1	2	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. ..	106	4	29	2	..	73	2	28	2	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid fever .. ..	8	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia, influenzal* .. ..	625	39	1	..	5	680	23	4	..	5
Deaths (from influenza) .. ..	9	2	..	..	..	6	22	1	1	..
Pneumonia, primary .. ..	..	..	172	17	..	..	..	156	14	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	13	5	..	..	..	4	3	..
Polio-encephalitis, acute .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis, acute .. ..	5	..	..	1	..	12	..	5	2	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .. ..	..	..	20	4	..	1	1	14	3	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal pyrexia .. ..	182	12	12	..	..	158	9	18	..	1
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .. ..	1,297	59	288	51	22	787	23	112	42	17
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid fever .. ..	4	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough .. ..	1,390	127	21	55	23	5,316	246	101	50	10
Deaths .. ..	3	..	1	..	..	28	3	4	1	..
Deaths (0-1 year) .. ..	256	29	67	18	18	273	21	66	33	11
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths (excluding stillbirths) .. ..	3,574	482	582	158	124	3,898	460	584	168	99
Annual death rate (per 1,000 persons living) .. ..	..	..	13.1	10.5	†	..	..	12.7	11.2	..
Live births .. ..	6,144	650	872	386	251	4,978	328	887	375	178
Annual rate per 1,000 persons living .. ..	..	..	18.0	25.8	†	..	..	18.0	24.9	..
Stillbirths .. ..	215	19	26	..	..	208	18	41	..	..
Rate per 1,000 total births (including stillborn) .. ..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	44	..	..

\* 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.