I.E., for each standard thousand there are 441 persons under 20 , representing 894 infections. Hence for 50,000 population there are ( $441 \times 50$ ) 22,050 persons under 20 , having 44,700 infections; and 27,950 ( $50,000-$ $2 q, 050) ~ 20$ years old and upwards, having $83,850(27,950 \times 3)$ infectionsa total for the 50,000 population of over 128,000 infections.

Note for ease in calculation, the round number of 2.5 infections per head of a general standard population would give a fair average figure for the number of attacks of the eight listed infections suffered. This figure is based on the ground that adults suffer so little from these infections as to make the attacks added after 20 years of age negligible; but of course concerning typhoid fever, tuberculosis, smallpox and pneumonia, adults suffer as much or more than children, except in so far as vaccination may affect smallpox, or anti-typhoid inoculation may affect typhoid.

## Total Annual Attacks Calculated for a Population of $50,000$.

The annual attacks suffered by a standard population of 50,000 may be deduced as follows:


At 74 attacks per 1,000 , a standard population, totalling 50,000 would yield 3,700 attacks per year, of the eight infections we are dealing with.
Taking the proportions of the eight different infections to each other as shown in Table 4, this would yield annually attacks of each disease as follows (very rough approximation):
Attacks of each of eight infections for 50,000 population per annum.
Measles, one-fourth (about) of total attacks, 925; whooping cough, one-fourth (about) total attacks, 925; chicken pox, one-seventh (about) total attacks, 530; scarlet fever, one-fourteenth (about) total attacks, 215 ; mumps, one seventh (about) total attacks, 530 ; pneumonia, diphtheria, German measles, together one-tenth (about) of total attacks, 370.

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