The lesson taught here is that in the 1773 outbreak all the deaths were under ten years of age, and nine-tenths under five years of age; while in 1893 not a death occurred under eight years of age, and it is a fact that not a vaccinated child under eight years of age contracted smallpox.

Report of British Royal Vaccination Commission Shows a Marked Change in Age Incidence.

The following table from the Report of British Royal Vaccination Commission:—

Smaupox in Unitaren oj i	the Age of 1 to 10 years.
Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Attacks	1,235
Deaths	375 30.3
shows the great difference between	the death rate of children und

years of age in the two groups.

Again, quoting from the report of the same Commission, the statistics

Dewsbury	1891-2	Warrington	1892-3
Leicester	1892 3	London	1892-3
Charameter	1000 0	Shoffield	

of six recent epidemics in that country, viz. :--

Of 11,065 cases reported there were 1,283 deaths, or 11.5 per cent.,

	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated
Cases	8,744 461	2,321
Donoset	5	25.1

The deaths amongst the unvaccinated being seven times greater than in the vaccination groups; while of this same group, of the children under ten years of age, the returns are as follows:—

Children Under to Years of Age.

	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinate
Cases Deaths		1,449
Per cent		36.

In this group the ratio standing as one to eighteen in favor of vaccinated children,

Facts of Leicester Experience, 1892=3.

In this connection a short statement may be made in reference to the much vaunted Leicester experience of 1892-3. The facts are briefly as follows:—

"Two vaccinated children were attacked with smallpox, neither of whom died. Of unvaccinated children of the same age period 107 were attacked, of whom 15, or 14 per cent., died. Over ten years of age, 197 vaccinated persons were attacked, of whom two died, or one per cent. Of unvaccinated persons over ten years, 51 were attacked, of whom four, or 7.8 per cent, succumbed."

[&]quot;Under I month.