Hence it is evident that, as is quite natural considering the method of collecting the data (i.e., through the schools) the school children are in great excess of the usual proportions. The figures, if the returns had been in actual proportion to the age distribution of an ordinary standard population, would have shown the following (the group of 458 children, $5-9$ years old, is taken, in Table No. 10, as the $26.3 \%$ of the table, No. 7 , above):

The Actual Total Infections per age group in London were as follows:
TABLE NO. 9.


Calculated for a group standardized to agree with the United States Standard Million the following results are found:

TABLE NO. 10.


Calculated for a standard thousand of any standard population we get the following:

TABLE NO. 11.

| Standard. |  | Infections per child. | Calculated infections. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 5 years. | 120 | 0.61 | 73 |
| 5 - 9. | 116 | 1.90 | $2 \times 0$ |
| $10-14$ | 106 | 2.87 | 304 |
| $15-19$ | 99 | 3.00 | 297 |
|  | 441 | 2.03 | 894 |

