

EXTRACTS FROM A TRACT

ENTITLED REMARKS ON "THE MISTAKES OF MOSES."

By H. L. Hastings.

According to the statistics of Frankfort, Germany, the death-rate of infants under four years of age is, among the Gentiles 241 per thousand, among the Jews 129 per thousand. Passing to the other extreme of life, we find that between the ages of sixty and seventy-nine, of a thousand Gentiles two hundred and eleven die; while during the same period, of a thousand Jews, three hundred and seventy-two deaths occur. Hence it appears that while the number of premature deaths among the Gentiles is vastly larger than among the Jews, the number of those who die at "a good old age" is much greater among the Jews than it is among the Gentiles.

These computations are borne out by the ecclesiastical registers of Prussia, between the years 1823 and 1841. From these it appears that there died on an average, annually, one in thirty-four Gentiles, and only one in forty-six Jews. Of the children born among the Gentiles, forty-four and a half per cent. reached the age of fourteen, but among the Jews fifty per cent. reached that age. Among the Gentiles only twelve per cent. reached the age of seventy, while among the Jews, twenty per cent. reached that age. These calculations accord with the statements of Dr. Pressel, and show that the learned French physician, Dr. M. Levy, is abundantly justified in concluding that while the average term of life among the Gentiles is twenty-six years, among the Jews it is thirty-seven.

Hence, while the beer-drinking, whiskey-loving, pork-eating Gentile dies, on an average, at the age of twenty-six, the Jew, giving heed to the teachings of Moses, adds nearly one-half to the length of his days, and has an average of eleven years longer to enjoy life. Is it any wonder that, as a rule, the Jews excel the Gentiles in whatever they undertake?

Dr. Gibbon, an health officer of London, reports that the life of the Jew in London is, on an average, twice as long as the life of the Gentile. The medical officer of one of their large schools has remarked that Jewish children do not die in anything like the same ratio as the children of the Gentiles. In the district of Whitechapel, the medical officer states that on the north side of High Street, which is occupied by Jews, the average death-rate is twenty-seven per thousand; while on the south side, occupied by English and Irish, the average death-rate is forty-three per thousand.

 AGUE AND FEVER.

The Physio-Medical practitioner* recognises *fever* as an effort of nature to regain its equilibrium; he therefore would never attempt to subdue it, by depriving the sufferer of the power to produce it, but would give his aid in order to remove obstructions to its free and universal action.

The *direct* cause of fever is the vital force alone; but the indirect causes of all fever, or rather the hinderances to vital action, may be anything that can prevent perspiration, and at the same time so paralyse the vital organs, as to check determination to the surface. Among these causes, there is nothing so effectual as a sudden and extensive loss of heat; and the circumstances which produce this derangement are chiefly two, sudden changes of temperature from dry and hot, to moist and cold, and sudden transitions of the person, from brisk exercise to almost total cessation of action.—For example:

1. If a person be suddenly removed from the heat of the noon-day sun, to a deep cave, where the water is trickling through every crevice, and be caused to spend