

"CRIMINALITY.—The Prussian judiciary statistics, as those of other countries, indicate among the Israelites fewer infractions of the penal code than among the Christians. The Jews have fewer illegitimate children.

"James Parton, the historian, says of the Jews, 'At the present hour they are probably the chastest seven millions of people under the sun.' Dr. Hough now proceeds to suggest the causes of longevity, and to offer other observations—among these the fact of Jews being obliged to keep two days of rest in one week, besides Jewish, Christian, and political holidays, which give them twice as many days of leisure as Christians. They do not engage in mining and other hazardous occupations. The Biblical and traditional prohibitions of certain aliments are favorable to longevity. The last of the summary of causes to which M. Lëgoyt attributes the greatest mean average duration of life of this people is that "*le sentiment de la famille*," more developed in them than in Christians, assures to their children, to their aged and infirm parents, a solicitude more active, to the new-born the mother's nursing, to the poor an assistance more efficacious. Their charity is unequalled; their morality is demonstrated by judicial statistics; firmness and serenity of spirit are the most marked traits of their character, and proceed from a profound faith, from an unalterable confidence in Providence.' They rarely use alcoholic liquors, and almost never to excess; this is universally conceded. They seldom marry out of their own race, and have little hereditary disease. Parton, who quotes from the organ of the London Society for the Conversion of Jews, confesses, 'As to their moral qualities, the evidence seems to show that the lower class of Jews is decidedly superior to the same class among ourselves. They are far less given to drinking; their religious customs enforce a certain amount of cleanliness, both personal and in their dwellings; and two families are never found inhabiting the same apartment. . . . Among the conditions unfavorable to longevity we may mention their almost universal habit of residence in large cities; and the rarity of their engagement in agricultural pursuits.'" Dr. Glatter concludes from all this, that "under the relation of duration of life the Jews are in a condition much more advantageous than Christians. In effect, the more the mean duration of life augments in a people, as is the case with the Jews, the more it diminishes