

Degner says the Jews escaped in 1736 the epidemic of dysentery in Nimeguen. Michael Lévy remarked that the immunity was common to the French and the Israelite. M. Eisenmann insists on the extreme rarity of croup in Jewish children. Dr. Glatter, in his paper on "The influence of race on the duration of life," gives the following table, showing the relative frequency of disease among different races in the same locality :—

	Number ill.		Number to 1000 inhabitants.
Magyars.....	6,034	.. .. .	534
Germans	3,808	.....	223
Sclavonians	1,522	.....	183
Servians	1252	.....	28
Jews	1,540	.....	32

"Jews suffer little from intermittent fevers, convulsions, mesenteric wasting of children, and inflammations of the respiratory organs. On the other hand, they suffer frequently from non-inflammatory skin diseases, internal stomach affections, and ruptures. Dr. Stallard, in his work on "London Pauperism," says that Jewish children are free from certain hereditary diseases, and have scarcely any scrofula. "Their greater tenacity of life is therefore due not only to better maternal care and nursing, but to the inheritance of a better physical constitution than the Christian child." M. Lévy estimates that the mean average duration of life exceeds that among Christians by about five years. In 1849 Prussia computed 1 death for—Evangelists (Protestants), 34 35 inhabitants; Catholics, 30.18; Jews, 40.69. According to Stallard, the mortality among Jewish children in London from one to five years of age is only 10 per cent., while among the Christians it is 14 per cent. The average duration of life of the Christian in London is 37 years; of the Jew 49 years. Lévy states that they lose fewer children than other religionists. From 1859 to 1861 we find in Prussia, for 100 births, the proportion of mortality which follows :—Evangelists, 66.37; Catholics, 65.94; Phillipos, 56.04; German Catholics, 56.77; Mennonites, 86.66; Jews, 48.11.

"SUICIDE.—Statistics show that Jews commit suicide much less frequently than other religionists.