to the white race, particularly its Teutonic branch and the Jewish racial mixture. It is only lately that this congenital and hereditary disorder of the blood has been seen in other races [Negroes and Japanese (Pachman; Crandall; and v. Verschuer)].

Recent studies on the racial incidence of pernicious anemia brought out the fact that the occurrence of this disease is not restricted to the white race, but is found, although less frequently, among members of other races (Friedlander; and Kampmeier and Cameron). Investigations of Dubois, Reznikoff, Foot, and Bethea revealed that polycythemia vera is much more frequent among members of the Jewish racial mixture than in the white race in general. Kracke and Parker contended recently that agranulocytosis is rarely encountered in the Negro and yellow races and is practically confined to Caucasians. Although agranulocytosis exhibits a preference for certain occupational groups (medical and nursing profession) especially exposed to an excessive use of analgesics and hypnotics, these apparent racial differences in the susceptibility to agranulocytosis merely reflect variations in the frequency and intensity of exposure to certain causally important drugs.

Among diseases of a noninfectious origin displaying a prominent racial relation, diabetes mellitus and pentosuria are outstanding examples. These two diseases show an excessive incidence and a high hereditary tendency among members of the Jewish racial mixture (Rudy and Keeler; Strauss; Lichtwitz; Priesel and Wagol; and Rolleston). Noguchi's disease, or familial night blindness, is observed exclusively among Japanese.

Similar conditions are encountered in connection with certain precancerous, blastomatoid and blastomatous diseases of nonoccupational origin. Several degenerative lipoidoses (idiopathic amaurotic idiocy, Niemann-Pick's disease and to a lesser degree, Gaucher's disease and xanthomatosis) are found much more often among members of the Jewish racial mixture than other racial stocks. The idiopathic hemorrhagic sarcoma (Kaposi), a blastomatoid disease of the vasculo-connective tissue, is observed most often in Italians (40 per cent of total number of cases), less frequently in Russians and Jews (20 per cent each), and Poles (about 8 per cent) (Pack; and Schubert). Xeroderma pigmentosum, a hereditary hypersensivity of the skin to solar rays leading ultimately to the development of cutaneous malignancy, seems to attack members of Jewish stock more frequently than other white races (Schubert), a fact possibly related in part to a more frequent occurrence of consanguinous marriages among Jews, which are blamed, also, for the occurrence of this disease among the Japanese (Weidman).

Numerous and often not inappreciable fluctuations have been noted in the relative frequency of many organ cancers in different regions, countries, and races. While the causes of these variations are obscure in most instances, it is usually assumed that exogenous factors are involved in their production.

There exist a few tumors, which display such extraordinarily high discrepan-