

ARTICLES :: FEATURES :: COMMENTS

Look To Your...

HEALTH

By Dr. John B. Hall, Jr.

EARACHE

At some time or other, each of us complains about earache. In this article, I wish to dwell upon its significance. There are many conditions causing pain in the region of the ears, most of them not connected with disease in the ears themselves. As a rule, earache is much more serious in a child than in an adult. When a patient complains of earache, it is a very simple matter to have the ears examined with an otoscope to determine whether there is an infection in the inner ear or not.

This examination is invaluable and if infection is present, it can be prevented from spreading. It is all very well to use different types of remedies in the ear; these will allay the pain but will not stop the spread of infection which may produce deafness.

In children any one of the infectious diseases may be accompanied by infection in the ear. These can become very serious and even spread to the mastoid region and infect the cells of that bony structure; this often resulting in a serious operation. When a child contracts an infectious disease, it is routinely examined for infection in the ear—this is especially true in scarlet fever where ten percent of

the victims develop infection of the middle ear.

Colds, sore throats, and attacks of tonsillitis often are complicated by infection in the ears. This complication is not as common in adults as in children but it must be watched because deafness often follows if the bones in the middle ear are destroyed by the infection.

Pains in the ears are caused by several other things than by infection. Cerumen (wax) in the ear canal often produces pain besides temporary deafness. A boil in the ear canal produces severe pain but this disappears when the boil breaks and the pus escapes. Persons with high blood pressure are often bothered with pain and noise in the ears. The cause of this is easily discovered when an estimation of the blood pressure is obtained.

There are other causes of pain in the ears—however the first thing to be done in any case is an examination of the ear drums to be sure that there is no infection in the middle ear. After this is done, a complete physical examination may be necessary to discover the cause of this symptom. In no case, however, should these examinations be put off, as infection in the middle ear often produces deafness.

or county tax-supported institutions where both colored and white patients are received for treatment.

There are various other chest clinics conducted by such institutions as the Michael Reese Hospital, the University of Chicago, and the Northwestern University Medical School. There are also several orthopedic clinics and hospitals for the care and treatment of the various forms of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, conducted by such institutions as St. Luke's Hospital, Children's Memorial Hospital, the University of Chicago, and the University of Illinois.

For various reasons, relatively few Negroes come under the care of this group of institutions. In some cases it is the location of the institution, in others it is because of a policy which restricts the intake of the institutions to certain sections of the city, and in still others they are not accepted as patients except in rare instances.

As stated before, then, the principal agencies concerned with their treatment and care are the city and county institutions mentioned above. Inasmuch as this is so, and inasmuch as the number to come under the care of the other agencies is so small as to be practically negligible, the discussion from here on will be concerned only with data which relate to those city and county institutions and the Negroes coming under their care.

Clinic Attendance.

The records of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium show that there were in attendance at their dispensaries a total of 27,838 Negroes in 1934 and 26,524 in 1933, equivalent to an annual average of 27,181, approximately 11.5 per cent of the city's Negro population. This number includes both continued and new patients, with the latter constituting almost half (46) per cent of the total. Approximately 40 per cent of both the total cases and the new cases were adults and 60 per cent children under sixteen years of age.

Of the new cases a yearly average of 999 or 8 per cent were diagnosed tuberculosis. Eighty-seven per cent of the positive cases were classified as pulmonary tuberculosis and twelve percent as non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Eighty-seven per cent were adults and thirteen per cent were children under sixteen. Twenty-five per cent were classified as minimal cases, 46 per cent as moderately advanced, and 29 per cent as far advanced.

The new contacts brought in for examination numbered 1,305 in 1934

FASHION

BY MAE

COLLEGE FROCK

College entrants who are still looking for a formal dress that looks different and yet is youthful will find the answer in the described frock. A fresh and original color combination distinguishes the dress in which the designer uses violet against chartreuse with skill and charming results.

The silhouette is familiar—fitted basque, off-shoulders, draped puffed sleeves, and extremely bouffant skirt.

Chartreuse net is used, with 14 spaced rows of violet silk cording just above the hem of the skirt accenting the fullness, the transparent net over the violet silk forming a lovely subdued note of color. The puffed sleeves are corded in a similar manner.

At the center of the low, scalloped decolletage is placed a corsage of violets, shaded from purple to orchid, and a smaller buch is worn in the hair. For especial occasions, one suggests that real violets be substituted for the artificial ones.

The sandals selected to accompany the frock are of chartreuse silk crepe, piped in silver.

and 1,103 in 1933, or an average for the two years of 1,204. Forty-eight per cent of these were adults and 52 per cent were children.

In connection with visits to the dispensaries by Negro patients, the records show a total of 74,829 in 1934 and 68,870 in 1933, or a yearly average of 71,850. The home visits or calls on registered cases by members of the dispensary personnel numbered 38,762 in 1934, and 37,602 in 1933, a yearly average of 38,182.

Hospitalization

As regards the hospitalization of Negro tuberculosis patients, the tuberculosis wards of Cook County Hospital receive by far the greatest number. The Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the Home for Open Cases, and the Cook County Tuberculosis Hospital at Oak Forest, all receive considerably fewer cases. The records of Cook County Hospital showed that during 1934 a total of 743 Negro tuberculosis patients were discharged from the tuberculosis and other wards of the hospital. Five hundred and ninety-three of 80 per cent of these were classified as pulmonary tuberculosis.

(Continued on page 11)

DON'T Hide Your Light Under A Bushel



THE OLD IDEA of a man making a better "mouse-trap than his neighbor" and the world making a "beaten track" to his door is O. K. as far as it goes—but the world wants to know, definitely now-a-days, who you are, where you are, and what PRICE? They won't take the trouble to find out—you must tell them! The modern way of telling them is ADVERTISING!

So choose your medium—then Advertise. In choosing your medium, be sure of two things: First that the medium is popular; second that it has the COVERAGE—that is the important thing—COVERAGE.

Let us suggest —

THE
METROPOLITAN
NEWS

25,000

FREE DISTRIBUTION
EVERY THURSDAY

... is the Southsides
greatest advertising medium—we reach its
entire buying public!
NO OTHER SOUTHSIDE
MEDIUM IS JUST AS GOOD

THE
Metropolitan
News

3453 So. Michigan Ave.
Telephone:
Calumet 6 5 6 2

DENTAL TOPICS

By Dr. J. Ahrué Feaman

(Continued from last week.)

"Did I understand you to say," asked Mrs. White, "that two of Bobby's sixth-year molars are decayed? What should cause them to decay so quickly? They have just come through the gums."

"No," replied Dr. X. "I didn't say they were decayed. I said that his two lower sixth-year molars are defective.. By that I mean that they have weak spots, cracks, in their enamel covering. Small particles of food will lodge in those cracks and decay. Eventually, of course, the acids produced by the decaying food would cause the teeth to decay."

"But I brush Bobby's teeth every day," said Mrs. White. "That should prevent decay, shouldn't it?"

"Partly," replied the dentist. "If you could get the bristles of the brush down into those cracks and by so doing remove all of the food

particles, I suppose that you would prevent the teeth from decaying. However, these cracks are so deep and so narrow that you can't get to the bottom of them with a brush. Therefore, in spite of daily brushing, decay will take place in those unbrushed areas."

"Flaws or defects in the enamel covering of sixth-year molars are very common. That is why so many children lose these important teeth so early in life. Parents do not know that the enamel on their children's teeth is sometimes defective, and thinking that baby teeth do not need attention, neglect them until they are so badly decayed that the must be pulled out."

"I never realized that new teeth were defective," said Mrs. White. "I thought the defects always developed after the teeth came in. Why should teeth have holes in them before they erupt?"

(Continued next week.)

NEGRO TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM IN CHICAGO

By MARION NELSON, Statistical Assistant
National Tuberculosis Association

(Continued from last week)

Community Resources and the Negro Population.

Principal among the community resources for the discovery and care of tuberculosis available to the city's Negro population are the

dispensaries of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the Home for Open Cases, the Cook County Hospital, and the Cook County Tuberculosis Hospital at Oak Forest. All of these are city

COOP'S CHATTER

JACK L. COOPER

Pity anything but yourself.
Self pity quickly undermines ambition.
Talking "hard times" all the time only makes them seem harder.

Constantly hammering on case-hardened steel will eventually make an impression.
All things being equal, if we constantly pound it into our heads that, we are objects of pity, the impression will finally be made and we are an object thereof.

Two forces make against us in this great Jack L. Cooper battle for existence. They are self-praise and self-pity. If we must hold a brief for either of them, 'tis well to strike a middle ground.

L'ENVOI

Self Praise is half scandal,
Self Pity is doubly worse;
The first mark of ill-breeding
The latter is just a plain curse.

Thank you, S'long

