



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ties of the institution. The plans were changed, and thereby the institution was saved more money than the salary and travel expenses of the sanitary officer amount to in a whole year.

Another clinic reports 60 children operated upon for diseased tonsils and adenoids, no specialist being available, one being brought to the clinic especially for this work. At the same time 24 children were examined for pulmonary tuberculosis, 17 of whom were found positive and placed under treatment. Two hundred children were examined for glasses and orders taken where needed.

In one county it has been stated that arrangements have been made between the county school superintendent and the county health officer whereby no school would be recommended for State aid unless the school has been provided with sanitary privies.

FATAL ATTACK OF SMALLPOX IN UNVACCINATED PRACTITIONER.

Dr. Daniel J. Williams, county health officer, Biloxi, Miss., reports December 1 as follows:

"We have had nine cases of chicken pox reported. Chicken pox makes us think of smallpox, so I went to investigate and located a genuine case, confluent in type, resulting fatally. The victim, Doctor Fetters, a chiropractor, of Biloxi, recently from Denver, Colo., had never been vaccinated. Biloxi has had a number of mild cases of smallpox during the past few years, and some citizens are not being vaccinated as they should. A few cases like the one mentioned above would help to persuade them of the effectiveness and necessity of vaccination."

MORTALITY FROM DIABETES: 1921.

The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of the Census, announces that about 15,000 deaths in 1921 from diabetes mellitus were recorded in the registration area, which comprises 82 per cent of the population of the United States. Within this area the death rate from diabetes per 100,000 population was 16.8 in 1921 as compared with 16.1 in 1920.

To permit better interstate comparisons in 1921, the table gives adjusted rates, which makes allowances for differences in the sex and age distribution of the population in the various States. In the 34 States of the registration area, the highest adjusted rate (21.8) appears for New York and the lowest (6.4) for Tennessee.

For the States with considerable colored populations adjusted rates have been calculated separately for the white and colored populations. In this group of 11 States, the highest adjusted death rate from diabetes for the white population is 21.8 per 100,000 population for New York, and the highest adjusted rate for the

colored population is 22 for Pennsylvania. The lowest adjusted rate for the white population is 6.4 for Tennessee and the lowest for the colored population is 4 for Mississippi.

For the 27 States contained in the registration area of 1917, the death rate from diabetes per 100,000 population was 17 in 1917, 16.1 in 1918, 15.4 in 1919, 16.5 in 1920, and 17.2 in 1921.

Deaths and death rates from diabetes mellitus in the registration area (exclusive of Hawaii) and in the registration States.

Area.	Number of deaths.			Ad-justed rate, 1921. ¹	Crude rate per 100,000 population. ²				
	1921	1920	1919		1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
Registration area.....	14,933	14,062	12,683	(³)	16.8	16.1	14.9	15.9	17.0
Registration States (1917) ¹ ...	12,648	11,968	10,997	(³)	17.2	16.5	15.4	16.1	17.0
California.....	727	596	583	16.7	20.3	17.1	17.3	16.4	18.9
Colorado.....	137	137	101	14.1	14.3	14.5	10.8	13.1	14.2
Connecticut.....	316	294	267	20.9	22.2	21.1	19.5	19.8	21.7
Delaware.....	33	24	25	13.1	14.6	10.7	11.3	(⁵)	(⁵)
Florida (total).....	104	86	69	10.8	10.4	8.8	7.2	(⁵)	(⁵)
White.....	89	74	62	12.7	13.3	11.4	9.9		
Colored.....	15	12	7	6.4	4.5	3.6	2.1		
Illinois.....	1,194	1,169	1,025	17.4	18.0	17.9	15.9	16.8	(⁵)
Indiana.....	483	485	482	13.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	17.1	18.0
Kansas.....	278	294	268	13.9	15.6	16.6	15.2	15.3	18.1
Kentucky (total).....	213	182	188	8.7	8.7	7.5	7.8	7.5	9.7
White.....	187	158	170	8.4	8.5	7.2	7.8	7.0	9.7
Colored.....	26	24	18	10.2	11.2	10.2	7.6	12.1	10.3
Louisiana (total).....	172	141	119	11.8	9.4	7.8	6.6	6.3	(⁵)
White.....	133	105	86	14.5	11.9	9.5	7.9	8.5	
Colored.....	39	36	33	7.1	5.6	5.1	4.7	2.8	
Maine.....	201	168	160	19.1	26.0	21.8	20.9	21.9	27.8
Maryland (total).....	252	248	234	15.8	17.1	17.0	16.2	16.8	14.6
White.....	227	220	205	16.6	18.5	18.2	17.1	17.6	16.2
Colored.....	225	28	29	10.8	10.1	11.4	11.9	12.8	7.0
Massachusetts.....	792	810	748	17.7	20.2	20.9	19.5	20.9	21.3
Michigan.....	627	605	568	15.7	16.5	16.3	15.7	16.8	17.3
Minnesota.....	440	415	322	18.0	18.1	17.3	13.6	16.8	15.6
Mississippi (total).....	104	103	89	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	(⁵)	(⁵)
White.....	73	65	51	9.4	8.5	7.6	6.0		
Colored.....	31	38	38	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.0		
Missouri.....	545	413	473	14.3	15.9	12.1	13.9	14.6	14.4
Montana.....	57	60	54	11.9	9.9	10.8	10.0	14.9	12.9
Nebraska.....	256	269	(⁵)	19.1	19.5	20.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
New Hampshire.....	129	104	71	21.3	29.0	23.4	16.0	22.0	25.7
New Jersey.....	641	594	543	19.9	19.7	18.6	17.4	18.5	21.3
New York (total).....	2,476	2,439	2,187	21.8	23.4	23.3	21.2	24.2	24.2
White.....	2,438	2,404	2,167	21.8	23.5	23.5	21.4	22.6	24.4
Colored.....	38	35	20	19.4	17.0	16.2	9.5	13.3	15.3
North Carolina (total).....	195	198	158	8.4	7.5	7.7	6.2	7.2	6.5
White.....	151	154	128	8.9	8.3	8.6	7.2	7.9	7.7
Colored.....	44	44	30	7.0	5.6	5.6	3.9	5.4	3.7
Ohio.....	1,067	1,025	928	16.1	18.0	17.6	16.3	15.9	16.6
Oregon.....	170	138	164	20.0	21.2	17.5	21.1	17.1	(⁵)
Pennsylvania (total).....	1,539	1,490	1,253	17.2	17.3	16.3	14.5	15.5	16.9
White.....	1,486	1,404	1,230	17.0	17.3	16.6	14.7	15.7	16.9
Colored.....	53	26	23	22.0	17.6	8.9	8.1	8.8	15.1
Rhode Island.....	121	123	147	18.0	19.7	20.2	24.5	18.3	20.2
South Carolina (total).....	124	105	100	9.5	7.3	6.2	6.0	7.1	5.4
White.....	86	74	73	12.0	10.2	9.0	9.0	10.2	7.0
Colored.....	38	31	27	6.1	4.4	3.6	3.1	4.2	3.8
Tennessee (total).....	145	145	154	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.0
White.....	121	116	128	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.5
Colored.....	24	29	26	6.1	5.4	6.4	5.7	5.3	4.8
Utah.....	66	60	50	16.8	14.3	13.2	11.2	14.6	10.7
Vermont.....	87	69	87	18.8	24.7	19.6	24.7	22.1	23.2
Virginia (total).....	236	217	197	10.7	10.1	9.3	8.4	8.5	8.7
White.....	179	170	150	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.3	9.8	10.2
Colored.....	57	47	42	9.9	8.2	6.8	6.1	5.7	5.2
Washington.....	210	190	207	15.1	15.1	13.9	15.4	16.9	15.4
Wisconsin.....	468	495	395	16.4	17.5	18.7	15.1	15.5	16.3

¹ The adjusted rate makes allowance for the differences in the age and sex composition of the populations in different States by showing what the death rate would be if all States had the same proportion of males and females and the same proportion of the total population in each age group.

² The crude rate is based on total population and includes all deaths occurring within the given States.

³ Rate not calculated.

⁴ Including District of Columbia.

⁵ Not added to registration area until a later date.