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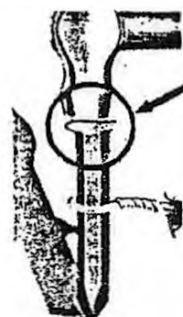
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Occupational Diseases Made Compensable in N. C.

THE state of North Carolina by the action of its legislature on March 26 became the twelfth state in the Union to adopt an amendment to its Workmen's Compensation Law so that it will now include occupational diseases, as well as accidents, as compensable disabilities.

Commissioner F. A. Wilson, of the State Industrial Commission, said in a recent letter that the outstanding features of the law are that it provides for a medical committee to examine prospective and present employees in two dust industries, silica and asbestos; that it provides for the removal of employees in the early stages of disease; and that vocational training shall be provided for those who are removed. The commissioner pointed out that the amendment as passed was agreed to by both employers and employees in the state who met in many conferences. Both branches of the legislature passed the amendment without a dissenting vote.

The diseases listed in the amendment as compensable are as follows:

1. Anthrax
2. Arsenic poisoning
3. Brass poisoning
4. Zinc poisoning
5. Manganese poisoning
6. Lead poisoning. Provided the employee shall have been exposed to the hazard of lead poisoning for at least thirty days in the preceding twelve months' period, and; provided further only the employer in whose employment such employee was last injuriously exposed shall be liable.
7. Mercury poisoning
8. Phosphorus poisoning
9. Poisoning by carbon bisulphide, methanol, naphtha, or volatile halogenated hydrocarbons
10. Chrome ulceration
11. Compressed-air illness
12. Poisoning by benzol, or by nitre and amide derivatives of benzol (nitrobenzol, anilin, and others).
13. Infection or inflammation of the skin or eyes or other external contact surfaces or oral or nasal cavities due to irritating oils, cutting compounds, chemical dust, liquids, fumes, gases or vapors.
14. Epitheliomatous cancer or ulceration of the skin or of the corneal surface of the eye due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.
15. Radium poisoning or injury by X-rays
16. Blisters due to use of tools or appliances in the employment
17. Bursitis of the knee or elbow, due to intermittent pressure in employment
18. Miner's nystagmus
19. Bone felon due to constant or intermittent pressure in employment

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20. Synovitis, caused by trauma in employment
21. Tenosynovitis, caused by trauma in employment
22. Carbon monoxide poisoning
23. Poisoning by sulphuric, hydrochloric or hydrofluoric acid
24. Asbestosis
25. Silicosis

I. C. Booster Club Wages Effective Drive for Safety

EMPLOYEES' booster clubs of the Illinois Central System have taken advantage of many opportunities to render community service, including the sponsorship of community safety campaigns. Such a campaign was conducted recently in Vicksburg, Miss., by the local I. C. Booster Club.

W. R. Breazeale, president of the club, reports that he believes the campaign resulted in more benefit than could have been obtained in any other way and urges that, with the cooperation of the management, each club of the Illinois Central System be required to conduct a safety campaign.

A special committee of which J. M. Chandler, the local trainmaster, was chairman, obtained splendid cooperation from the city, county and parochial school authorities, editors of the Vicksburg newspapers, the Parent-Teachers Association and the Mothers' Club. In all, 27 talks on safety were made by different speakers in five white, two colored and two parochial schools in Vicksburg and six white schools in the county outside the city limits. The total enrollment of these schools is 4,761 pupils. The speakers were selected from the employees of the railroad. Safety suggestions were mimeographed and copies were left with school authorities. Also, copies of a pamphlet entitled, "A Warning to Boys," were distributed at each school. The two newspapers, *The Post* and *The Herald*, gave many columns of publicity to the campaign. Many of the speeches were reported in full.

In several schools safety committees were organized to give greater attention to safe practices at school, at home and on the street. The Mothers' Club also appointed a committee to follow up the program.

Local officials of the railroad and Vicksburg feel that these contacts with the public have been valuable for the public, the railroad and the safety movement.

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