

## MORE SPECIFIC LAWS

Broader and More Specific enactments Looking to the Health of the People.

Springfield, July 23.—New, broader and more specific health laws which have just gone into effect in Illinois promise much in the way of safeguarding the public health. The old act passed in 1873 has been amended and revamped that almost all of its imperfections have been eliminated and for the first time in thirty years the State Board has an effective statute. Recent experience indicates that it will do the work.

Under the old law the State Board was constantly hampered with vexatious legal questions regarding the extent of its authority. In many instances these questions caused delay at critical moments and the health officers, in the performance of their duties, frequently found it necessary to take the bit in their teeth regardless of legal technicalities. Now this is all changed and the State Board of Health and its agents are given such authority as the urgency of their duties demands.

Early in his administration Governor Deussen's attention was called to the defects in the old law. He took an interest in the matter and was largely through his efforts that the legislature was induced to frame more comprehensive and efficacious legislation on the subject. The numerous "health officers" and "physicians' associations" and others interested in sanitary affairs had impeded the assembly to rectify matters which they were scattering and this goal was accomplished.

### Board Has Supreme Authority.

Under the provisions of the amended health act, the board of health is given supreme authority in the matter of quarantine, with the power to establish protective measures or to modify or relax the quarantine established by local authorities. The state, county, township and village officers of the state are called upon to carry out and enforce the rules and regulations of the board, and provision is made for the fine or imprisonment of persons who violate these rules and regulations.

This act makes it the duty of the state board of health to investigate contagious or infectious diseases, especially when epidemic in form, and to take measures to restrict and suppress the same. It also provides that whenever any dangerously contagious or infectious disease occurs, or threatens to become epidemic, in any village or city, and the local board of health or local authorities shall neglect or refuse to enforce efficient measures for its restriction or suppression or to act with sufficient promptness or efficiency, the state board of health or its secretary may enforce such measures as the said board or its executive officer may deem necessary to protect the public health.

This provision of the law makes the secretary of the state board of health the state health officer and places the power for immediate and effective hands of one who devotes his entire time to the protection of the public health, and who is in constant touch with the local authorities in all parts of the state.

### Contagious Diseases Come Upon the Various Communities Unannounced and When in the Past the Pestilence Usually Accompanied the Invasion of Prudential Disease, the People of the Municipality call upon the State Board of Health for aid it is a time for immediate and positive action without a moment to spare for calling the members of the board from all parts of the state for executive council.

### Free Antitoxin Protects Public.

The board of health is given adequate appropriation to carry on a campaign for the suppression of diphtheria throughout the state through the free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin. At first thought, the matter of supplying the needy and indigent with this would seem to be a matter of mere public charity, but it is not in this light that the public health officers look upon it. The importance of the free distribution of antitoxin does not lie in placing the remedy in the hands of the afflicted poor, but in the protection of them in all walks and stations of life, from the pestilence of disease. Diphtheria in a community means more than an affliction upon the family. It means a distinct menace to the entire people.

That the distribution of antitoxin may be productive of the maximum benefit, it is essential that it be readily available in the best condition. On this account the state board of health will establish between 500 and 600 agencies throughout the state where any reputable physician may obtain fresh antitoxin of the highest quality in a sterilized glass syringe, with sterilized needles, simply by placing three or four drops in a blank clinical report, and send the report to the state board of health. This ant-

itoxin will be furnished free of charge for the use of the rich and the poor; it is assumed that the receipt and general use of diphtheria antitoxin will have the same effect in the limitation and mortality of diphtheria that vaccination had over smallpox.

In the section of the antitoxin for free distribution, the state board of health will be guided not only by its wide experience in the successful control of diphtheria, but by the urgent appeals of other public health organizations and the profligate for supplies that have been made by the manufacturers of therapeutic serums throughout the United States, will call for only the highest quality of antitoxin that can be obtained.

### Insures Laboratories' Maintenance.

Another provision of the new health laws of the state guarantees the permanency of the laboratory of the State Board of Health, an institution created within the past two years solely to render the highest type of scientific accuracy available in the restriction and suppression of preventable diseases. The laboratory has been since its creation, not one for technical investigation, but for the early and prompt diagnosis of communicable diseases, and the spreading thereof has rendered aid and aid in rendering to the people is told best by the thousands of physicians who utilize its services in their daily work.

It is to be noted that tuberculosis is diagnosed from the specimen of sputum that the existence of typhoid fever or malaria is shown by the examination of small drops of blood, and that diphtheria is proven by microscopic inspection of smears from the infected throat. In instances where any disease is shown to be contagious in any town in the state, physicians are enabled to send to this specimen by mail, and, except in very few localities, the same is sent to the laboratory by telegram or telephone, on the same day that the specimen was sent.

While the people throughout the state are chiefly interested in the public health work of the state board of health—its supervision of sanitary matters and the suppression of diseases—great part of the labor of the board lies in the examination and registration of physicians and in the protection of the people from impostors, charlatans and quacks. Through the provisions of a new law enacted by the last assembly, the powers of the board are rendered much broader in this branch of service. In the investigation of medical colleges and in the determination of the qualifications of those who seek medical degrees in this state.

### Inspectors Enforce Laws.

Aside from the new officers imposed upon the board by recent laws, the great part of the labor of the state board of health will permit the more effective accomplishment of things which have been unduly neglected in the past. For several years there has been maintained a corps of efficient and experienced sanitary inspectors ready at any moment to respond to calls for assistance from any part of the state. Within the past year this inspection force has been increased in numbers and in efficiency and today Illinois is not excelled by any state in the Union in this important branch of public health work.

The regular inspectors for the board of health have done much in the restriction and suppression of smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases within the past few years. Without the waste of time necessary in prolonged correspondence, these inspectors are called on to those places where persons are affected by disease to co-operate with local officials.

The work of the inspectors is augmented by the various publications of the board devoted to the communication of diseases, which in simple phrases, designed for the easy comprehension of the people, give complete information as to the best means for preventing disease and controlling its spread.

### Analyzes the Water Supply.

The decrease in typhoid fever in Illinois, during the past two years, is doubtless due to the vigilance of the board of health and to the excellent system devised by the board in 1905, in cooperation with the state water survey, by which water analyses are made for any citizen entirely without cost. Such analyses are now available to all, though formerly a matter of considerable individual expense, have drawn attention to innumerable dangerous sources of water supply and the abandonment of which has saved many communities from fatal epidemics of typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases.

Another factor which has limited the water-borne diseases in Illinois has been the board of health's investigation and prompt publication of information in regard to sewage disposal, especially by means of the cesspool. It is to be noted that the health officers of the various localities that this device will render offensive and dangerous sewage widely innocuous, the board has made during the year past, the sewage disposal plant at the city of Urbana which is constantly in operation, disposing of the sewage of the municipality. In aerial disinfection the Illinois board has probably done more within the past two years than any other public health organization and, as a



### A SONG

By James Whitcomb Riley  
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There is ever a song somewhere, my dear:  
There is ever a something sings always:  
There's the song of the lark when the skies are clear,  
And the song of the thrush when the skies are gray,  
The sunshine showers across the grain,  
And the murmur of the birds in the orchard tree:  
And in and out when the waves drip rain,  
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear:  
Be the skies above or dark or fair,  
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—  
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—  
There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear:  
In the midnight black, or the midday blue,  
The robin pipes when the sun is here,  
And the cricket chirrup when the night is dreary,  
The buds may blow, and the fruit may grow,  
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and clear:  
But whether the sun, or the rain, or the snow,  
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
Be the skies above or dark or fair,  
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—  
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**Town Booming Hints.**  
One of the surest ways to smother and smother your town is to sit around on other people's dry goods boxes and knock the community.  
No town ever grows beyond a certain limit unless somebody strikes gold here, locates a big factory or does something else to call attention to the place. As a rule, nobody on the outside of a town makes a cent of these things. It is up to the residents.  
Now then we see a certain town booming forward like a lapin rabbit, and the citizens are becoming impatient. But they have it not going forward that for fun, any more than the jack rabbit. In such cases somebody has put a passenger in motion, and everybody who is somebody who has an interest in seeing things move.

**Lake Zurich**  
Mrs. Charles Schultz is visiting at F. Schult's.  
Len Schuman of Joliet is visiting relatives here.  
Second in command at Lake Erie under Oliver Perry, exacted a violent political and partisan demonstration by denouncing it at the Boston may yard the day of the Constitution with a figurehead of President Jackson. One stormy night his excellency was decapitated as neatly and deftly as if the best tool had with patient labor realized the brightest sunshine in the desecration. Marines and bluejackets were held under dark suspicion, and the country seethed in a ferment of bent contention. Rewards were offered, but in vain, and for years the secret was half in the face of the bill and the culprit, not for any political motive, but because of a cherished animosity to the full length image of a man who had the face of a woman and the other half of the back only. This sounds like an impossible feat, but secret service officers say that it can be done, although the method is a government secret.

**A Famous Figurehead.**  
In 1834 Captain Elliot, who had been second in command at Lake Erie under Oliver Perry, exacted a violent political and partisan demonstration by denouncing it at the Boston may yard the day of the Constitution with a figurehead of President Jackson. One stormy night his excellency was decapitated as neatly and deftly as if the best tool had with patient labor realized the brightest sunshine in the desecration. Marines and bluejackets were held under dark suspicion, and the country seethed in a ferment of bent contention. Rewards were offered, but in vain, and for years the secret was half in the face of the bill and the culprit, not for any political motive, but because of a cherished animosity to the full length image of a man who had the face of a woman and the other half of the back only. This sounds like an impossible feat, but secret service officers say that it can be done, although the method is a government secret.

**The Australian tatigata, or bush turkey, is the only bird that leaves the egg fully feathered. The egg of this bird is not attacked by the incubation of the mother, but by the heat of a mound of leaves which the old birds collect and in which the hen buries her eggs.—London Anvers.**

**MAIL ORDER JOURNALS.**  
Postmaster General Cortelyou on the last day of his service in that position issued a mail order advertising second class mail publications from two mail order publishers of very high circulation. Those two monthlies, published from a western city, had a combined circulation of more than 2,000,000. They circulated at 40 cents a year, which rate Mr. Cortelyou held to be merely "nominal." The postmaster general also held that the publications were primarily advertising sheets.  
It is understood that the postoffice department is after several other publications with merely nominal subscription rates, and more will be heard probably about this matter. Meanwhile the publisher of the two excluded periodicals is threatening direct campaign against Mr. Cortelyou and other officials who according to this publisher, "robbed the people of their favorite papers."  
This incident is mentioned here just to call attention to the recent remarkable growth of the so-called "mail order" papers. Of late years a surprising number of cheap, flimsy, ill-edited sheets have been broadcast, reaching every village, crossroads and rural delivery farmhouse in the country. The chief object of such publications, of course, is to carry out orders from the mail order houses and not to disseminate interesting reading matter. It is to be noted that the publications do not seem to carry matter and are indistinguishable from newspapers or magazines other than their access to the mails at second class rates. It is the same thing as the largest circulation possible being placed their subscription rates just as low as they dare.  
The few pennies charged for such publications are paid cheerfully by almost anybody to whom the offer is presented. As a consequence the advertisements of the mail order houses in Chicago and other large cities, Chicago being practically the national capital of such houses, are read by millions of people. These advertisements point to the remotest byways of the land. The townsman who takes his local weekly paper also takes one or more of these monthly tentacles. Usually the mail order periodical is published under a title having a special appeal to women. It is the same, as a rule, who have an eye to gains. They read what they deem a bargain offer, mail their money for it and not and then get in return an article which pleases them. The local storekeepers in all probability kept the same grade of article or something just as good if not the same grade.  
But, whether the mail order lunge costs a bargain or a disappointment, he or she is sending money out of the community which never comes back. The dollar mailed from Milville, Ma., to Chicago is a good thing. It never comes back to circulate around Milville and make its way to the hearts of the people. One dollar goes astray and lost in the vortex of the great city won't hurt Milville much, but when a hundred or more of Milville's citizens and the farmers who live around Milville send many dollars each in the course of the year to get lost in the shuffle at Milville is going to hurt. So that the town will feel it thousands of rural communities in the late stages of its being badly hurt in late years by this sapping of cash through mail orders.

**CUBA TOWNSHIP**  
Mrs. Ellen of Chicago is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Heynoldson.  
Mrs. Schroeder and three children of Beloit are visiting at Kuhlmann's.  
Henry Grom stepped on a pitchfork last week and hurt his foot quite badly.  
A large party of relatives from Chicago have been at Klein's this week.  
Old Mr. Klien has gone to his son's, Edward Klien, at Dundee, for two weeks.  
Miss Martha Ahlgrim of Barrington is visiting friends near her old home around Flint creek.  
Misses Gropes and Katherine Reynoldson have returned from a week's visit with Chicago relatives.  
Misses Minnie Kuhlman of Grassy Lake and Nora Plagge of Barrington, are visiting relatives in Beloit, Wisconsin, this week.  
William Kuhlman of Chicago fell from a low scaffolding Monday in Chicago and broke his ankle joint. He will be crippled about a month by the accident.  
Little Walter Lavin, aged eight years, who lives near the White school fell last Thursday from a hay rack and broke his collar bone. He is doing quite well however.  
The Flint creek school was filled Sunday afternoon at the Cuba township Sunday school convention and the talks of Mrs. Everett of Highland Park and Miss Blanche Lorraine of Waukegan were especially interesting. The school is now a part of the State and National Association of Sunday schools with E. Harden as president and Miss M. Kuhlman as secretary and treasurer.

**Lincoln Chautauqua Association.**  
The Lincoln Chautauqua Assembly meets from Tuesday to Sunday of next week in the tent to be placed on Lake street in Beloit field. The afternoon meetings will begin at 2:30 and the evening 7:30. Dr. Richardson is president of the Barrington Association and Prof. S. J. Fulton is secretary and treasurer. Those on the reception committee are Messames F. Kampert, Herman Gosset, Ernest Riske and Miss Florence Park. Various lectures and musical numbers will be given on the program by speakers and singers from away and also local people.

**How," she murmured in passionate tones, "how do you treat me?"** "How do you treat me?" she asked, crossing his brow. "I should have crossed his brow. There he said frankly, "Well, I got off on my watch today." "Well, I got off on my watch today," she said, "Let's have some more coffee," she said.—Cleveland Leader.

**Palatine Local News**  
What the People are Doing in Palatine and the Vicinity.  
Miss Lucille Filbert is on the sick list.  
R. E. Peck was in Milwaukee on business this week.  
Mrs. Ahlman and Miss Louise are visiting friends at Beloit.  
Miss Lucille Paddock spent Sunday with Miss Margaret Young.  
Frank Hayes spent Wednesday night with his mother in Chicago.  
Miss Orpha Darrell of Wauconda was here this week on business.  
The Athletic Club take their annual outing to Milwaukee Sunday.  
Mrs. George Pratt of Sunday spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. E. E. Baker.  
Mr. and Mrs. Will Ahlgrim and son of Chicago spent Sunday at C. H. Seitz's.  
Many attended the picnic at Lake Zurich Sunday. The band played for the picnic.  
Mrs. Margaret Williams and baby of Racine Wisconsin are visiting with Mrs. C. Seitz.  
August Bergert spent a few days with relatives at Green Bay, Wisconsin, this week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Loren Fell of Austin spent Sunday with their cousin, G. H. Arps and family.  
Mr. and Mrs. James McCabe and son of Chicago spent Sunday with James McCabe and family.  
Mr. Arthur Loomis spent a few days last week with his grandparents at Peaton and wife.  
C. H. Dyer and wife left Tuesday on a "sea week," trip on the coast. They will visit his parents at Niagara.  
G. D. Steiner came from Wauconda Sunday and his family returned with him after a week's visit with relatives here.

**Palatine won the game Sunday** in the Ramsdell's very easily. The Ramsdell's are at the head of the league and were quite sure of last day's game but Palatine was too much for them this time. Palatine won by a score of 15 to 4.

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