

# DR. HAYDEN DISCUSSES VACCINATION LAW

TELLS PEOPLE OF MILL VILLAGE THAT STATE LAW IS STRICT AND THAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENFORCEMENT LIES WITH ALL IN AUTHORITY.

Dr. A. H. Hayden, epidemiologist of the State Board of Health, speaking before a large audience at the Abbeville Cotton mill school Wednesday night, said that the state law requiring vaccination of school children as a preventive of smallpox is very specific and strict and that responsibility for its enforcement rests on all in authority, whether parents, teachers, superintendents or trustees. He emphasized that smallpox is a preventable disease, and the fact that there has been no epidemic in this county recently does not mean that there will be none, but on that account the next one is much more likely to be severe. This is true, he said, because once an epidemic begins people who are not prejudiced against vaccination hasten to avail themselves of this means of protection, while during periods when there are no cases in a community people are inclined to forget the danger of this dreadful disease and discontinue vaccinating children.

The state law, Dr. Hayden explained, provides that all children before they shall be admitted to any public school, shall have been vaccinated for smallpox during the first, sixth, and fifteenth years. The penalty for failure of superintendent, school board or principal, parent or guardian, to enforce the terms of this provision of the law is a fine of \$100 or 30 days in jail. Dr. Hayden said that it was a well known fact that the law is not being enforced in this county. Outside of the penalty of the law, Dr. Hayden said, the obligation of all in authority to take every precaution to keep from children in their charge the marks of this disease is morally binding. The death of any child from smallpox or disfigurement due to the disease should be directly chargeable to parents, teachers and trustees and there should be exacted a suitable penalty.

Their prepared part of Dr. Hayden's address follows:

Smallpox is the most communicable or contagious of all diseases with which health authorities have to deal, but at the same time it is the most easily and surely preventable through vaccination. Of all preventable diseases, it is the easiest to control, if individual and community cooperation can be obtained. So certain is this and so well is this fact known to all classes of persons, that all who contract the disease after having reached the age of discretion are personally responsible and are certainly not deserving of sympathy, but, on the contrary, are deserving of severe censure for thus making themselves a serious menace to the health and happiness of the community in which they live. Further, those who are responsible for the care of children should these children contract the disease, are deserving of severer censure and are also guilty of a crime against childhood should these children or any of them, lose their lives or their eyesight, or even be disfigured from the effects of this most loathsome of all diseases. Furthermore, such persons are guilty of a flagrant violation of a law of the state, which for the protection of its children, requires all children to be vaccinated "during the first sixth and 15th years" and makes it "the duty of every parent, guardian or other person charged with the care of or responsibility for any child to see that the child is vaccinated so often as may be directed by ordinance of the incorporated city or town in which the child resides, or if not a resident of an incorporated city or town, so often as the rules and regulations of the state board of health shall direct.

"Further," says the law referred to, "no superintendent of any institution of learning and no school board or principal of any school in this state shall admit as a pupil any child or person who can not produce satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated so often as the ordinance of the city or town in which the school is located within the city or town; so often as the rules and regulations of the state board of health may direct." As both the law of the

state and the rules and regulations of the state board of health require all children in the state to be vaccinated during the first, sixth and 15th years, and positively forbids that any authority shall admit any child into any school into the state who shall not have been successfully vaccinated before enrollment, it is a self-evident fact that all parents, guardians, school teachers, school principals and superintendents, school trustees and both the county supervisors and the state superintendent of education are co-equally responsible for the protection of minors to the age of 15 years against smallpox and are all deserving of censure for the presence of any unvaccinated children in the schools of the state and are responsible, each and every one, for the death, deformity or serious results from smallpox if contracted during the school life of such children.

The law of the state provides a penalty for the offense committed by the parties above named in allowing unvaccinated children to attend any school in the state. It is \$100 or 30 days in jail for each and every offense, and it is the duty of all in authority, especially the local boards of health, to see that this law is enforced and when violated the offending parties brought promptly to trial.

The compulsory vaccination law was passed in 1905 when it was estimated that there were at least 15,000 cases of smallpox in South Carolina. Under the enforcement of the law at that time the disease was practically stamped out. Had the school authorities obeyed the law passed in 1905 since that year until now and refused the admission of unvaccinated children into the schools of this state, there would probably have been no material on which the disease would now be comparatively, if not entirely, unknown in the state.

It can be doubted that if the compulsory vaccination law is fully complied with from now on by the school authorities of South Carolina the disease will within a few years be a rarity in if not altogether absent from the state. There is not a single valid objection to vaccination against smallpox as is proven by the experiences throughout the world. "In the Philippine islands in the past few years the United States authorities vaccinated 3,515,000 persons without a single death or any serious post-vaccinal complications." "Since two successful vaccinations usually protect against smallpox for life, the question is largely one of securing the vaccination of infants and school children. This is the vexed question of compulsory vaccination."

Compulsory vaccination, however, is a law and should be rigidly enforced. "To secure complete immunity persons should be vaccinated on an average of every seven years.

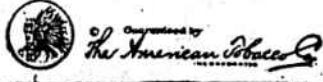
The past year has been in this state one of the most widespread epidemics of smallpox that has come to its people in many years, and it is one largely if not solely due to the violation of the compulsory vaccination law by the school authorities of the state. Smallpox is contracted practically only by contact with a person suffering an attack of the disease. Infection by air-borne germs of the disease is not admitted by modern authorities at least as far as air out of doors is concerned. Even within a house in which a case of smallpox is present the chances of infection by this means is practically nil. The infecting virus of the disease is in the skin lesions and most probably in all of the excretions of the body of the infected person. It is easily understood then that infection by flies as carriers is not only possible but probable, hence the necessity of screening the house or room which a person suffering from smallpox is occupying, and the proper supervising over, the disposal of all excretions from the body of the patient and the clothing, bed linens and utensils used in the sick room. The disease may occur anywhere and at any time, and no community is exempt from the



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### FERTILIZER FOR PEACHES

Clemson Expert Gives Advice to Growers of Fruit.

Clemson College, July 25.—With the increasing attention given to home and commercial orchards in this state many inquiries are being received by the horticulturists concerning fertilizers for peaches, says Prof. C. C. Newman, horticulturist, who makes the following suggestions.

If the trees are not of bearing age and are making a growth of 18 to 24 inches when properly cultivated very little fertilizer will be needed. On a bearing orchard, however, 800 to 1000 pounds of fertilizer per acre should be applied during March or early April. This may be scattered broadcast around the trees after plowing and before harrowing, or before plowing, if the ground is to be harrowed later. It is best, however, to mix the fertilizer thoroughly with the first few inches of top soil.

On sandy loam soil the fertilizer for peaches should be analyzed about 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent nitrogen, and 4 per cent potash. On fertile land with a clayey subsoil the potash may be reduced to 2 per cent.

It is easy to apply more fertilizer than is necessary and thereby cause the trees to make abnormal growth, which will necessitate very heavy pruning. For trees that are ripening a crop of fruit has been killed by frost, one-half the amount of fertilizer recommended above should be all that is necessary provided the trees are properly cultivated through the growing season. In other words, it may be said that one-half the fertilizer is required to ripen a crop of fruit and the other half to make sufficient growth and strength for next year's crop.

possibility of an outbreak of the disease.

It is the duty of all local health boards and all municipal authorities, school trustees, principals and teachers of schools and county supervisors in all parts of the state to see that the compulsory vaccination law is enforced.

It is the people's duty to see that the authorities discharge their full duty in the matter and that without delay. The state board of health stands ready to advise and to assist in this as in all other health matters if their advice and assistance is needed and asked. The state board of health, however, is powerless to help those who do not or are unwilling to help themselves."

### NOTICE OF LAND SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by a certain deed of Trust, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st day of August 1921 at Abbeville Court House, S. C., at 11 A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, the following described real estate:

All that lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Abbeville, in the County of Abbeville, in the State of South Carolina, facing on short street leading from Magazine Street to Jail Street, and being bounded by lot of Jim Buchanan, by lot of Harriet Vance, by lot of Thomas Culbreth, and by Street separating this lot from lot of G. A. Harrison.

Terms of Sale: Cash, purchaser to pay for papers and stamps.

D. H. HILL, Trustee.  
June 20th, 1921. 6-22-21.

### REPORTS ON DISEASES

#### Measles Leads List of Communicable Maladies in State.

Columbia, July 26.—Measles led in number of cases in the list of contagious diseases reported from the counties of the state during June according to figures compiled in the office of the state health department. The reports received from over the state for June have been filed and show 106 cases of measles, this being the largest number of cases of any one disease on the list.

Both Chester and Chesterfield counties reported 14 cases of measles; 13 were reported from Orangeburg; 36 in Richland and 27 from Spartanburg. Other counties also reported cases of this disease.

During June 78 cases of smallpox occurred in the state, according to the reports received. Twelve of these were reported from Charleston; 12 from Orangeburg; 10 from Dorchester; 17 from Greenville.

Forty-nine cases of chickenpox were reported. Of these 19 were reported from Richland county, 12 from Greenwood, four from Chesterfield, five from Orangeburg and from Greenville and two from Charleston.

A total of 60 cases of typhoid occurred over the state in June, according to the reports. Ten were reported from Charleston county, 13 from Orangeburg; eight from Richland, two each from Cherokee, Fairfield, Greenwood and Kershaw; six from Williamsburg, five from Saluda, and three from Chester.

Sixty-four cases of diphtheria were reported. Ten were reported from Florence, six each from Charleston, Richland and Sumter; four each from Anderson, Clarendon and Marlboro.

Eight cases of pellagra were reported during June. Two of these were from Greenwood county, two from Horry and two from Spartanburg. One was reported from Clarendon and one from Richland.

Only one case of mumps was reported, that being from Greenwood.

666 cures a Cold quickly.

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### SO THERE!

Georgia publishers are becoming "hardboiled." Editor Otto Middleton publisher of the Hazelhurst News, says: "Two or three business men of Hazelhurst send their printing to large cities. When they are 'laid to rest' the bereaved ones will expect us to sympathize with 'em but darned if we do it." While Editor H. W. Garrett, publisher of the Doerun Courier, says: "To be plain we have quit saying nice sweet things about people who borrow a paper to see if the great stunts they do are headlined." Messrs. Middleton and Garrett may have spoken harshly, but there is a great deal of sound judgment in their frank statements.

### Woman Kills Baby

Baltimore, July 26.—Following her confession that she murdered her 4-months-old infant daughter, Anna, Mrs. Heilman, 30, wife of William J. Heilman, superintendent of the Sheet and Jobbing Mill of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in this city, is in jail. Mrs. Heilman crushed the head of her baby with blows from the butt of a revolver.

She would have ended her own life but for the fact that she could not fire the revolver when she turned it upon herself.

### Get Rid of Constipation

Constipation is the forerunner of 85% of all human ills. It brings on more suffering, more sleeplessness, more ill-temper than any other single cause. But YOU CAN GET RID of constipation. Nor do you have to take any nauseating, griping medicines to do it. Take

### RICH-LAX

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