

The Man Who Saved Millions

Vaccinations Great Benefit to Human Race

(Editor's note: The following radio address by William H. Richardson, of the state board of health, is published at the request of public health authorities in Wilkes county.)

It is estimated that during the 18th century 60,000,000 inhabitants of Europe died of smallpox, a disease said to have had its origin in India. During that period, the adults who had not been marked by this loathsome disease was a rarity. It left its victims who managed to survive—disfigured for life.

Smallpox traveled west through Arabia, Ethiopia and neighboring countries and made its appearance in Egypt as early as 640 A. D. The first European epidemic took place during the latter part of the 16th century. It is no wonder, then, that the disease showed up in America when this new land was colonized. It spread through the armies of those engaged in fighting the War of the Revolution; it took its toll among participants on both sides during the War Between the States, and even during the Spanish-American War, at the dawn of the present century, it had not been conquered. Why? Not because a preventive had not been discovered in the meantime, but because many remained skeptical and indifferent.

It is well to point out just here that disease knows no territorial boundaries. Its armies of invasion are always ready to cross borders and strike their telling blows, as is evidenced by the fact that early in the eighteenth century there was an epidemic in Boston, then a city of a little

more than 10,000, which attacked more than half the population, of whom nearly 200 died.

Now, let us draw a happy contrast. Last year, that is in 1942, there were fewer than 2,000 cases of smallpox reported throughout the United States, of whom less than 10 died. This was not simply because a man named Edward Jenner perfected vaccination and successfully demonstrated its efficacy in England, on May 14, 1796, but because an enlightened public is now taking advantage, almost universally, of Jenner's gift to the world. Science may give us a preventive or a cure for every malady known to mankind, but unless we avail ourselves of these precious gifts, we will go on suffering and dying needlessly. Vaccination against smallpox, just like other forward movements, met with stiff opposition for a number of years. There were many who continued to put into practice these lines, so familiar to most of us:

"I do not like thee, Doctor Fell; The reason why I cannot tell— But this I know, and know full well; I do not like thee, Doctor Fell."

There are comparatively few objectors to vaccination against smallpox at the present time, but I dare say, if you should ask anyone of these if he believed in the Einstein theory of relativity, he would, without hesitation, answer in the affirmative. The chances are he would not know what that theory really is. I don't—do you? But we do know that vaccination prevents smallpox.

North Carolina has been accused of being backward in many respects, and perhaps it is slow to adopt many of the new-fangled notions that are continuously landing behind the lines of established custom. But it is not pock-marked, that is, not by smallpox. There were only seven cases in the state in 1942 and no two oc-

curred in any one county, while there has been only one death from smallpox in North Carolina in 12 years and that occurred in 1937, with none in the past six years.

The question naturally rises: Why does smallpox when the disease is almost extinct and when the death rate from it now is practically nil? Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty—and also the price of freedom from disease.

If 60,000,000 Europeans died of smallpox during the 18th century, before the development of any of the modern means of transportation can you, by any stretch of the imagination, conceive what would be the death-toll today with the most widely separated continents only a few hours apart?—It should stop the practice of vaccination? Smallpox is one of the most contagious diseases known. It spreads rapidly—the period of incubation is short and the development of the disease quick.

There is no guarantee that immunity is built up past the individual who submits to vaccination. It is, therefore, necessary that each person be vaccinated for himself. Any indifference toward this necessary precaution might easily lead to smallpox epidemics, even in this day of cleanliness and enlightenment.

Let us consider for the remaining part of this broadcast a brief outline of the life and achievement of Edward Jenner, the man directly responsible for saving of many millions of lives. He was the son of an English vicar and was born in Berkeley, Gloucestershire, May 17, 1749. In his day smallpox was so prevalent that a majority of persons contracted it sometime during life—so common that if a criminal at large was not pock-marked that was stated on posters calling for his arrest, for he was a rare specimen.

For many years smallpox was brought on by inoculation, which was first practiced in the Orient, then in England and later in America.

Jenner's theory and practice were altogether different. He turned to the cow for his vaccine, having collected a great many descriptions of cases of people who had had cowpox and afterwards had resisted smallpox contagion. He put his theories to the test when cowpox broke out on a farm where Sarah Nelmes, a dairymaid, had become infected. He selected a healthy boy about eight years old, named James Phipps, and inoculated him with cowpox, by taking some matter from a pustule on Sarah Nelmes' hand and injecting it into the lad's arm. On the seventh day James complained of soreness in his armpits, and on the ninth day he became chilly, lost his appetite and had a slight headache. He felt a bit ill all that day and spent a restless night—but that was all there was to it. The next day the lad was as well as ever—and Edward Jenner had made his discovery that was to give life to millions who, otherwise, would have died of smallpox. Simple, isn't it?

The vaccine now is prepared in laboratories throughout the world, including our own State Laboratory of Hygiene in Raleigh.

The practice of vaccination spread. It was taken up in America and in the lands where smallpox claimed its first victims centuries before Jenner was born. In 1803 Spain sent an expedition to its possessions throughout the world carrying vaccine, which was even venerated in some places, because it meant emancipation from a dread scourge. One Italian doctor wrote Jenner in 1803 that he, personally, had vaccinated no fewer than 600,000 persons.

Can we afford to "neglect so great a salvation?" We dare not!

List Of Ratings Eating Places Is Given Public

W. M. Gray, Jr., Wilkes county sanitarian, today released for publication the following sanitation grades for cafes, hotels and meat markets for the month:

- Cafe Grades:**
 Beech's Cafe, 34.5.
 Blankenship's Cafe, 33.5.
 Brown's Boarding House, 32.
 Brant's Drug Store, 33.
 Broadway Cafe, 77.
 Goodwill Lunch, 31.
 Red Cross Pharmacy, 32.
 Horton's Drug Co., 35.5.
 Little Grill, no grade, remodeling.
Meat Market Grades:
 Myers Boarding House, 33.
 Old Farm Diner, 30.
 Pardon Cafe, 29.5.
 Princess Cafe, 73.5.
 Red Cross Pharmacy, 32.
 Rock Diner, 35.5.
 Snappy Lunch, 34.5.
 South Side Cafe, 35.
 Wilkes Coffee Shop, 34.5.
 William's Boarding House, 35.
 Woodie Inn, 73.5.
 Uncle Billie's Tavern, 33.
 Amoco Service, 100 per cent.

- Hotel Grades:**
 The Eat Shop, 37.5.
 North Wilkesboro Drug Co., 100 per cent—single service.
 Wilkes Drug Company, 39.
 Hotel and Tourist Home
Grades:
 Call Hotel, 60.
 Anthony Hotel, 34.5.
 Wilkes Hotel, 37.
 Sunset Tourist Home, 35.5.
 Vannoy Tourist Home, 36.

The Highest Paid Private Now in the Army
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.—Private Cyril G. Wolfe may be tops on the army's pay roll as privates go today, but he's having a tough time financially—that is personally. Each time he steps up to the paymaster's window to collect he draws exactly \$8.35 instead of the \$202.50 monthly that reportedly makes him "the army's highest paid private."

The first, you see, goes to his wife, mother and 10 children in Des Moines. The war department calculates his salary as close to \$4,000 a month, taking into consideration such intangibles as meals, quarters and clothing. And the day after pay day, Private Wolfe still is broke. Britain has 1,000 wartime nurses makes him "the army's highest paid private."

WANTED!
4-4 AND THICKER
White and Yellow Pine Lumber
Will Pay Ceiling Prices
 Concord Lumber Co., of Albany, N. Y.
David Jacobson, Manager
 P. O. Box 423, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

The ALLEN Theatre

THURSDAY - FRIDAY

"BOMBS, BULLETS, BRUTALITY... NOTHING CAN STOP US!"

A woman in love lighting the fires of revolt against the brutal might of terror rule... in a town like yours and mine!

The Screen's Great Drama of Defiance!

Charles LAUGHTON & Maureen O'HARA
THIS LAND IS MINE
 SANDERS - SLEZAK - SMITH - O'CONNOR
 A JEAN RENOUIR-DUDLEY NICHOLS PRODUCTION

Now Showing —
"MISSION TO MOSCOW"
 The Thrilling Story of Former U. S. Ambassador Joseph E. Davies
 Walter Hutson • Ann Harding
 Michael Curtiz

A FRIENDLY APPEAL TO ALL AMERICANS

WILL YOU BUY AN EXTRA \$1.00 WORTH OF WAR STAMPS THIS MONTH?

Let's build the "Shangri-La" by buying an extra \$1.00 worth of Stamps in July. Fill up your Stamp Album this month, and start another "Shangri-La" on the road to Tokyo!

See the picture "THIS LAND IS MINE" at the Allen Theatre Thursday and Friday. Buy an EXTRA \$1.00 worth of War Stamps and have a part in this "Mystery Ship". You will then feel like you have done something worthwhile! To be a stockholder in a big business that really pays off in big dividends makes anyone feel mighty good. I know that all of you will do your part, as we red-blooded Americans have always done in the past.

We are always ready to serve you at our Box Office. We can serve you with any denomination in Stamps you desire.

THE ALLEN THEATRE
 W. J. Allen, Manager

LAST-MINUTE WAR NEWS DAILY

Troops Struck By Hit-Runner

Fort George G. Meade, Ind.—Fifteen soldiers were injured near here Monday when a hit-and-run automobile plowed through a marching column of 200 men.

Later police arrested as a suspect a man whose car bore evidence of having been in an accident.

The automobile drove into the column from the rear. As soon as soldiers sensed the situation they began throwing helmets and flashlights at the machine, but the driver shifted gears and kept going.

The more seriously injured were listed as Captain Frank G. Hubbard, Asheville, N. C.; Private J. Holcomb, Ballground, Ga.; and Private Paul S. Snyder, Arcadia, Calif.

Seven others were hospitalized. A shipment of 304 lambs was made from Tarboro on June 15, reports L. I. C-se, Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist at State College. Choice lambs brought \$16.50 per hundred pounds.

W. H. Fire has a surplus of wools for carpet making.

Report Of Condition Of
The Bank Of North Wilkesboro
 North Wilkesboro, N. C.
 At the Close of Business June 30, 1943

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and Due From Banks	\$1,684,014.85	
U. S. Government Securities	1,660,537.39	
State of North Carolina Bonds	49,296.88	
State of South Carolina Bonds	20,000.00	
Other Stocks and Bonds	210,444.95	\$3,624,294.07
Loans		822,933.17
Income Earned But Not Collected		5,900.76
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		57,767.50
		\$4,510,895.50

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock—Common		\$100,000.00
Surplus	\$150,000.00	
Undivided Profits	23,565.98	173,565.98
Unearned Interest	25,593.11	
Reserve For Taxes and Accrued Expenses	15,986.78	
Reserve For Depreciation, Building, Furniture and Fixtures	15,662.62	
Reserve For Premium On Bonds and Contingencies	18,970.04	
Other Reserves	11,227.46	87,440.01
DEPOSITS		4,149,889.51
		\$4,510,895.50

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