

# The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XX.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1892.

No. 30.

## SCHOOL BOOKS

AND ALL

## School Supplies,

—A—

FULL ASSORTMENT

—AT—

RIGHT PRICES.

Walter R. Madill,

W. E. Ellis's Old Stand.

Fenelon Falls, Sept'r 1st, 1892.

### Professional Cards.

#### LEGAL &c.

A. P. DEVLIN,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Kent Street, Lindsay.

G. H. HOPKINS,

(SUCCESSOR TO MARTIN & HOPKINS)

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to Loan at 6 per cent. Office, William street, next to the Bank of Montreal.

MOORE & JACKSON,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office, William street, Lindsay. F. D. MOORE. A. JACKSON.

O'LEARY & O'LEARY,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, Oshen Block, Kent street, Lindsay. ARTHUR O'LEARY. HUGH O'LEARY.

McINTYRE & STEWART,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Offices over Ontario Bank, Kent street, Lindsay. Money to loan at 6 per cent. on easy terms. D. J. McINTYRE. T. STEWART.

### NOTICE.

All Notes made payable to JAMES BRAY Agent, will have to be paid to Frank Kerr post-master here, who holds said notes.

JAS. JOHNSTON & Co.

Fenelon Falls, June 30th, 1891.—19 t.f.

### MEDICAL.

A. W. J. DeGRASSI, M. D.,

CORONER, Physician, Surgeon, &c., &c. Residence, Brick Cottage, Wellington street, Lindsay.

DR. A. WILSON,

—M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ontario,—

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCH- eur. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM,

GRADUATE of the University of Trinity College, Fellow of the Royal Medical School, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Member of the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario. Office and residence on Francis-St. West Fenelon Falls, opposite the Gazette office.

R. M. MASON,

VETERINARY SURGEON; Honor Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, 1884; R. M. O. V. M. A. Residence—Corner Colborne and Louisa streets, Fenelon Falls.

### SURVEYORS.

JAMES DICKSON,

P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B. P. Conveyancer, &c. Residence, and address, Fenelon Falls.

### DENTAL.

W. H. GROSS,

DENTIST, LINDSAY. Will be at the "McArthur House," Fenelon Falls, the second Wednesday of each month. Beautiful and durable artificial teeth made, and all other dental work properly done. Nearly 27 years' experience. 16-17.

## Did It Ever Strike You

that we are giving

## The Best Value in Boots & Shoes in the County?

We have an immense variety to choose from, and our Prices are the Lowest. We are always picking up Bargains. We have from the finest grades to the cheapest. We lead the Boot & Shoe trade.

## FAMILY GROCERIES.

A full line of Sugars, Teas and Canned Goods always on hand.

Try our 25 cent Tea; it is a bargain.

**ARNOLD & GRAHAM,**  
H. AUSTIN'S OLD STAND.

Fenelon Falls, June 23rd, 1892.

## READ THIS.

As I have decided to give up the Painting business, I will sell out my entire Stock of White Lead, ready mixed Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Japans, Furniture and Carriage Varnish at greatly reduced prices, and all those who are in want of any of the above lines will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper-hanging done as usual.

Fenelon Falls, September 1st, 1892.

S. NEVISON.

"Oh! Mamma, Willie's tired of using poor Machine Oil." "Read this, Willie."

The Oils for Genuine Satisfaction for all sorts of Machinery are

**McCOLL'S CELEBRATED LARDINE & CYLINDER OILS,**

used by the Largest Millmen in the Country, and manufactured solely by

**McCOLL BROTHERS & Co., TORONTO.**

For Sale only by JOSEPH HEARD in Fenelon Falls.

### Sir Edwin Arnold's Views on Cholera.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8th.—Sir Edwin Arnold in an interview here said:—"Now you have me right at home, and if you have time I can talk on this subject all night. Cholera is a phantom that frightens people, there is really no danger if people are healthy."

"Is there any fear of the cholera reaching Canada this year, or not?" he was asked.

"Not the slightest. Dismiss that scare at once. The cholera bacillus can only exist at a temperature of 70 degrees, and certainly cannot withstand one Canadian frost. Nor can it lie dormant during the winter. If the cholera breaks out here next year it will be by fresh importations from an infected centre, and not from any germs that come here now. But tell me why are you so afraid of cholera? It is only under exceptional circumstances that a strong, healthy man can take cholera. Don't drink milk or water unless it has previously been boiled, and keep your stomach well acidulated. Take five drops of hydrochloric acid in half a cup of hot tea and you can walk unharmed in the midst of cholera. It is not one-half as deadly as either consumption or bronchitis. Do you know the action of the action of the cholera bacillus? It can only exist and flourish when the bowels are enfeebled by diarrhoea. As long as the ordinary mucus coating is on the bowels the bacillus is powerless for harm. But when the bowel is denuded of this covering the number of bacilli can shear off the velvety surface and thus permit the serous portion of blood to ooze into the bowel. This is what forms the characteristic 'rice-water' discharge. The blood thus becomes thickened, the heart can no longer discharge its functions, and the patient dies of collapse. I have seen the blood as thick as treacle in the veins of men who have died of cholera. In India we have it always with us, because there the average temperature rarely falls under 80 degrees. In Japan the death rate falls off with the cold weather. The first frost pinches the nose of the cholera microbe. He is powerless for harm below 70 degrees. Asiatic cholera starts with painless but persistent diarrhoea; perhaps a few choleraic pains may supervene, and some patients have cramps in their legs. Then the 'rice-water' discharges set in, the blood becomes thickened, the eyes fall in, the lips become blue and cold and the features pinched. A deadly faintness supervenes, the heart can no longer propel the clotted blood through the arteries and the patient dies of collapse. But for ten people who die of cholera, thirty die of sheer fear. Boil your milk and water, scald your vegetables and go about your business and you will never take cholera. Only the weakly and the dirty die of cholera. The cleanly, the strong and the brave can afford to laugh at it. It is a disease of dirt and cowardice. Quarantine is all a bosh. You can't quarantine cholera. It will creep in through a key-hole. You can't guard against it, except by taking care of yourself and not being afraid of it. It is simply a question of temperature and cleanliness. Take my word for it, you will have no cholera in Canada this year, and if it does come you need not be afraid of it. Why, I am going straight back to London, and after that to Hamburg. I am not half as much afraid of cholera as I am of bronchitis."

### Doctors Agree at Last.

If there is any one thing in the world on which the doctors seem to agree it is the proposition that cholera is generated by a specific infectious material which comes from India only. Professor Virchow said that this proposition was so firmly established in Germany now that you could scarcely get a dissenting opinion on the subject. The diffusion of the poison material has no reference whatever to the velocity or direction of the wind. In no instance whatever has its rate of progress exceeded that of a man on land or water, nor has it ever taken a direction different from commercial or military movements. On land it has crept from place to place, and though it has sometimes seemed to overleap the sea it has never invaded an inland town or seaport without having first been brought there from a point already affected with the disease. More than this, experience has proven that it can generally be quarantined with success. Of fourteen epidemics of cholera

that have reached our quarantine station at Grosse Isle all but four were prevented from reaching inland. When cholera does overleap the quarantine barriers, the doctors say, the reason can always be traced without much difficulty. It has done so because of some neglect, criminal or criminally careless, on the part of some one connected with the cordon of health.

There is little doubt that the main channel of infection, the one through which cholera is generally disseminated, is drinking water, water which has been contaminated by the specific germs of the disease. The specific cause is thus taken into the alimentary canal, and acts directly upon the parts that are to be affected. Given pure drinking water, and half of the danger is gone, but there are still other ways by which the poison may be spread if the authorities give it a chance to start.

You cannot catch cholera any more than you can that devil's offspring, typhoid fever, merely by poverty, filth, crowding and depression of spirits, all of which have been named as predisposing causes, though you can materially aid its progress by means of them. The same holds true of all contaminating diseases. Anything which tends to weaken the constitution opens the doors to infection. Drunkards, therefore, are in a better state to receive infection than men of abstemious habits, but the fact that they drink but little water is an element of safety to gentlemen of convivial habits. Still there is the happy mean of mineral waters. But it is not bad water alone which is friendly to the disease. Bad air is a great help. Insalubrity of climate gives the epidemic a big boost. The rich never are affected in any like proportion to the poor. And in battling with the disease the doctors have always found that they made no material progress until they had improved the hygienic conditions of the people who were suffering.

### The Ohlsdorf Cemetery.

A Hamburg correspondent describes the Ohlsdorf cemetery and the route thither, the latter forming a holiday resort. He says of this approach:—"It is now shunned except by an unending procession of hearses. Already 6,000 bodies have been buried in the cemetery since the outbreak. Two hundred grave diggers are working at increased wages day and night. The bodies were buried en masse in trenches—broad ones for rough pine coffins and narrow for painted coffins. Flaring petroleum lights are dotted over the cemetery at night. A great number of corpses are lodged in huts in the cemetery. The march from the hearse to the grave proceeds with decorum in the day time, but briskly all night, when there is no religious ceremony of any kind. Generally there is a line of hearses half a mile long waiting."

There are 800 bath houses in Tokio, Japan, in which a bath can be had for one cent.

Lucan, Middlesex county, boasts of a brother and two sisters whose ages united amount to 270 years.

The Roman Catholics of Winnipeg have decided to carry on their separate school by private subscription.

Fifteen people were killed and 40 seriously injured in a collision near West Cambridge, Mass., Saturday night.

At Winston, N.C., on Saturday, Minnie Merriek, a female lion-tamer, was probably fatally injured by one of her pets at a circus.

The longest canal in the world is the one which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg. It measures in all 4,472 miles.

Mr. Thomas Hocking, the well-known die manufacturer and machinist, Montreal, has gone to England to arrange for the manufacture there of a new shoe-sewing machine, which has been recently invented in Montreal, and which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the shoe business. The machine is patented in every country in the world.

A 110 ton saw is calculated to cut through almost anything, even through a nickel-steel armour plate; and for just this use has the gigantic saw been made for the Homestead mill, Pittsburgh, at a cost of \$35,000. The blade of the saw is seven and one-half feet in diameter, being geared from above and revolving horizontally. After one has gazed upon the huge steel carpenter's tool, he little wonders to see it slice off an angular slab of cold nickel-steel, weighing about a dozen tons, as easily as a carving knife slices off a crisp turkey wing.