

THE DISPATCH.

VOL. XI.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., MAY 10, 1905.

NO. 48.



Rain Coats!

We show rain coats that are thoroughly tailored, like all of our clothing. They have the broad shoulders and perfect fit that are characteristic of well made clothing, giving a far handsomer effect than the ordinary rain coat that has neither fit nor style.

If you like the freedom of getting around in wet weather without an umbrella, try one of our

Rain Coats.

John McLauchlan,
The Up-to-Date Clothier.

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WE HAVE A GREAT VARIETY OF

Fresh Flower
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Seeds

From the most reliable houses.
They are good and they will grow.

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OPPOSITE CARLISLE HOTEL.

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That there is no better company with which to place your Life Insurance than **THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE** is clearly shown by the following comparison:—

	Dec 31, 1894	Dec 31, 1904
Insurance in Force.....	\$9,555,300	\$37,668,468
Policies issued during the year.....	2,710,755	7,107,148
Policy Reserves.....	628,429	5,255,077
Assets.....	821,320	6,112,344
Income.....	296,468	1,656,107
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.....	177,630	771,869

The ten years during which these increases have taken place cover the period of the present management of the company. Certainly such magnificent success guarantees **POSITIVE PROTECTION TO POLICY-HOLDERS.** Apply for rates to

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T. A. LINDSAY,
Inspector, Woodstock, N.B.

Mgrs. Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B.

THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

Rev. Dr. Moore, of Ottawa, Delivers a Lecture on Tuberculosis to the Citizens of Woodstock, in Graham's Opera House.

On Thursday evening a large number of the citizens of Woodstock were privileged to hear an interesting and instructive discourse on Tuberculosis by the Rev. Dr. Moore of Ottawa. The lecture was delivered in Graham's Opera House and was well attended. His Worship Mayor Jones presided and on the platform with him were Councillors Henderson, Nicholson and Fisher. After a neat introduction by the Mayor Dr. Moore spoke as follows:—

"I will say at the outset that I will make three divisions of my subject namely: the cause of consumption, its prevention, and its cure. It might be asked 'Is it of use to deliver a lecture on this subject since consumption is regarded as an incurable disease?' Now it is true that this terrible scourge annually carries off a great many of our people, in fact it is estimated that not less than eight thousand persons die of the disease in Canada alone every year. It is computed that out of every four persons who die between the ages of 14 and 25, one dies of consumption; that of those who die between the ages of 24 and 35 one in every three dies of consumption; and that of the deaths occurring between the ages of 35 and 45 one in every four is caused by the same dread disease. Thus at the best time of life this great proportion of persons is cut down, so that the labour and energy expended in fitting them for life-work are lost and all their bright prospects gone. Certainly if there were no remedy for this scourge my lecture would be of little use, but I want to say that it is certainly possible to prevent one from acquiring the disease and that it is even possible to cure it. Brompton Hospital in England is one of the first institutions where attention has been given to the prevention and cure of consumption. There they have succeeded in reducing the death-rate by at least one half. Dr. Latham and other English physicians have estimated that, if they can maintain the present standard of health and vigor and find a means of giving the people thorough instruction, in forty years there will be no consumption in that country. Germany and France have made great progress in preventing the spread of the disease, and in New York they have succeeded in reducing the death-rate fifteen per cent. How all this has been done in populous countries. We should be able to obtain still better results in Canada, especially since we have such a splendid climate."

"I will not describe consumption, but it has been recently defined as 'a disease of the lungs caused by the presence in the lungs of a certain parasite called by medical men the bacillus tuberculosis.' It is sometimes said that consumption grows out of a bad cold, but it often comes after typhoid fever, chronic indigestion, la grippe; in fact it may follow any disease that reduces the vitality of the human system, that results in a delicate state of health; but these things do not of themselves cause consumption. The germ must gain access to the lungs. The presence of consumption is dependent entirely upon the malignant action of that germ or its associates. There are two of these associates, they are called by medical men the streptococcus and the staphylococcus. The bacillus tuberculosis alone does not kill so quickly as when it is accompanied by these. So long as we are in good health we are in comparatively little danger of acquiring the disease. Outside the body are many germs that kill the bacillus and inside are many others that act as scavengers of the system. When the body is strong these scavenging germs, or defenders of the citadel, are vigorous; when the body is frail they are proportionately enfeebled."

"The bacillus, or germ of consumption as we may call it, is of vegetable growth. It belongs to the class of plants known as fungi. It is infinitesimally small and has to be magnified from 1200 to 1400 times before it becomes visible. It has enormous powers of reproduction. From two and a half billions to seven billions of these germs come from the lungs of a person in an advanced state of consumption every twenty four hours. The disease being a germ disease or infectious, it is communicated from one system to another. It is not hereditary, or at least it is only so in the rarest cases. There are less than a dozen instances on record of consumption having been hereditary, and it is claimed that a careful examination of these cases will only go to prove that it is really an infectious disease and not a hereditary one. Because it is infectious we can by isolating the patient save the lives of hundreds of persons."

"The body of the child of consumptive parents is not so vigorous and healthy as that of a child whose parents are not consumptives; but if removed from its surroundings and placed where the circumstances are favourable the child has every prospect of living to a good old age. If it is left in the atmosphere of its birth its system may become infected in a few weeks. The house is full of the germs of the disease. Everything

depends upon its being properly cared for." "Now the question is, from whence come the germs that get into the human body? They must come from other diseased bodies, either of human beings or of animals. Dogs and cats have consumption, and there is no more disgusting sight than to see a woman fondling and even kissing a pet cat or dog, nor is there a more dangerous and deadly practice. Cows often are diseased by tuberculosis and we are liable to acquire the disease by using the product of the dairy herd. The next question is, how does the germ get from the lungs of a consumptive to the lungs of a healthy person? The sputum of the consumptive is full of these germs. So long as the sputum is moist it retains them and they cannot get into the air; but when the sputum dries it resolves itself into a fine powder and any agitation of the air, such as is caused by sweeping, sets the bacilli afloat in the atmosphere. Any person breathing this air is liable to acquire consumption. This is the most common way of contracting the disease. We must remember, however, that the extent of this liability is dependent upon the state of the health of the person inhaling this atmosphere."

"When cows have tuberculosis it settles in different parts of the body, particularly the udder. If while the udder is diseased we use the milk we partake of infected food. There is some question as to the extent of the liability of infection of this nature. Dr. Osler gives an instance of this kind of infection. A number of a herd that was diseased were set apart and their milk was fed to some hogs. The whole lot of hogs became infected and had to be destroyed. Dr. Osler gives it as his opinion that when the virus is strong enough to infect hogs it is certainly strong enough to infect children and delicate adults. There can be no question as to the possibility of infection of this nature." Here the lecturer quoted an instance where two healthy children of a doctor were in the habit of drinking large quantities of milk. One of the children fell a victim to a malignant chronic diarrhoea which developed into consumption of the bowels with fatal results. The other child acquired tuberculosis of the throat which spread through the eustachian tube to the tympanum of the ear causing deafness, and then to the eye, resulting in the complete loss of sight. It was learned that the cows from which the milk had been obtained were diseased with tuberculosis. "I can give many other instances" said Dr. Moore, "but these are enough to show beyond question that there is great danger in the use of infected foods. A comparatively small percentage of our animals has been found to be infected, in fact only two and one half per cent; but in the United States over fifteen per cent. are infected, in England twenty-five per cent, and on the continent even more. However, the danger of disease from this source is small in comparison with the danger of contracting it by breathing infected air."

"The great problem that confronts us is this: How are we going to prevent the spread of tuberculosis? We might say to the well, keep well! take exercise! get lots of sleep! This is not enough, we must keep our dwellings clean, well ventilated and well lighted, especially houses in which consumptive persons have lived. When a person is ill with consumption their sputum should be destroyed. A sanitary cuspidor is now in use, which contains a removable part made of paper which can be burned. The frame of the cuspidor should be sterilized every twenty-four hours. If any of the sputum gets on the carpet or any part of the bedclothes it must be wiped up and the wiper or duster burned. The spot should then be covered with a solution of carbolic acid, made by putting two and one-half teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid in a pint of water. A weaker solution is of little use. A healthy person should not sleep in the same room, certainly not in the same bed. If the patient dies the house should be thoroughly fumigated and the walls and ceiling washed with a disinfectant. One should even go so far as to scrape the paper from the walls and then wash them. The woodwork should be washed with a solution of lye. Too much care cannot be taken to rid the dwelling of the deadly germs."

"I will now refer to the proposition that consumption is a hereditary disease. It is true that it seems to run in families. A number of persons in the same family will die of the disease and so it is thought to be hereditary. This is not the case. The house becomes infected. This is the truth of the matter. Moses made regulations regarding the destruction of houses known to be infected with leprosy. It would be well if we could destroy houses infected with consumption. In one instant a family of seven all died of consumption. The house was sold and became occupied by a healthy family. They all acquired the disease and died and even a third family was entirely wiped out by the terrible scourge. It is hard to tell how many victims there might have been, but one night the dwelling was mysteriously burned. It is hardly practicable to destroy all dwellings thus infected, but it is easy to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect them."

"If there is at all a suspicion that the milk used by the family is infected it should be sterilized. It is not necessary to boil it. The (Concluded on 4th page.)

Town Council.

The council met on Friday evening. The absentees were Couns. Leighton and Stevens, who are out of town.

It was moved by Coun. Fisher seconded by Coun. Henderson, that a committee be appointed to look over the contract with the engineer and electrician and adjust amounts to be charged to the Waterworks department and electric light department for services of electrician and engineer of pumping station. Carried.

Coun. Fisher said that he had given orders to have the light running until twelve o'clock, and upon making enquiry he was told that someone had ordered those in charge at the pumping station to close them down at eleven o'clock. As chairman of the electric light committee he would not stand any interference with the working of his department.

Among a number of bills on the table, Coun. Henderson selected two, and he thought it was a blazing shame, that business men could not get their bills in before the council in a reasonable time. "Here's one" said he, "for \$3.70 dated 1884, and the other has no date and is short of ink and time."

His Worship thought it was not right for persons who had bills against the town to keep them back. Something should be done to have bills sent in at least two month after they were contracted.

Coun. Fisher seconded by Coun. Nicholson, moved that the flush tanks be cemented. Carried.

The following representative list of pound keepers were appointed:—Amaziah Wright, John H. Lee, J. C. Hartly, Geo. E. Balmain, Wm. Balmain, Wm. Bagley, James Graham, B. Colpitts, B. M. Colpitts, Dupps Smith, F. B. Carvell, W. B. Belyea, G. A. White, Harry McKinley, Stephen Green and H. N. Payson.

Coun. Henderson said he would like to have the council put a crossing on Queen street between the opera house building and his store. If they did not do it he felt that he would have to do it himself. There was always a crowd of loafers at the corner of Main and Queen street and it was not safe for ladies to go down that side of the street for fear of being insulted. He had spoken to the marshal and the night watch, and they had evidently done what they could, but found it was impossible to remedy the evil. He did not want the crossing for his own private use; it would accommodate the telephone office which would soon be established opposite his store and also the patrons of the opera house.

Coun. Nicholson said that he had not been spoken to about putting in a crossing. When the estimates came up for discussion Coun. Henderson was one of the strongest advocates against spending any money for asphalt except for repairing. If the street committee puts a crossing on Queen street, we cannot refuse other localities. As for the police not being able to keep the crowd away from loafing about Queen street corner, he thought it was all nonsense. If such is the case the officers are negligent of their duty.

A letter was read from the clerk of the circuits containing a presentment from the Grand Jury in regard to putting in fire escapes in the opera house. On motion the clerk was ordered to forward a copy to John Graham, the proprietor.

As the result of a conference of the local clergy Rev. G. D. Ireland appeared before the council and requested that body take initiative steps with a view to the subsequent formation of an Anti-Tuberculosis Society. This request of the clergy was in line with the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Moore whose instructive talk on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has awakened so much interest among our citizens. The council authorized the Mayor to engage Graham's Opera House for the purpose of holding a public meeting in the near future and also to request representations from the Medical Fraternity, the Clergy and the W. C. T. U. to confer with him in arranging a programme for that occasion.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON,

NOTARY PUBLIC
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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