

F. W. Smith home  
1896-1963

Son

F. E. Smith home  
1913-1954

The Smith home, Lot, Concession Lake Road



87

89-1966



Mr. and Mrs. Smith at their home in Wallacetown - 1966

# WILLIAM FARR FARM

OWNER COLONEL TALBOT

1853 " by Judge Mc Beth

1860 " JANE ANN RHODES

1860 Wm. FARRAH had LIFE LEASE

1861 Wm. FARRAH bought FARM

1901 Wm. FARRAH changed NAME to FARR

1901 " " DEEDED TO SON Wm. H. JR.

1929 " " " SON HENRY K.

1952 SOLD TO GEORGE DRUMMELSMITH

1961 SOLD TO ORVILLE & ARMAND MYERS

Lot 7 Con. 6 S.W.

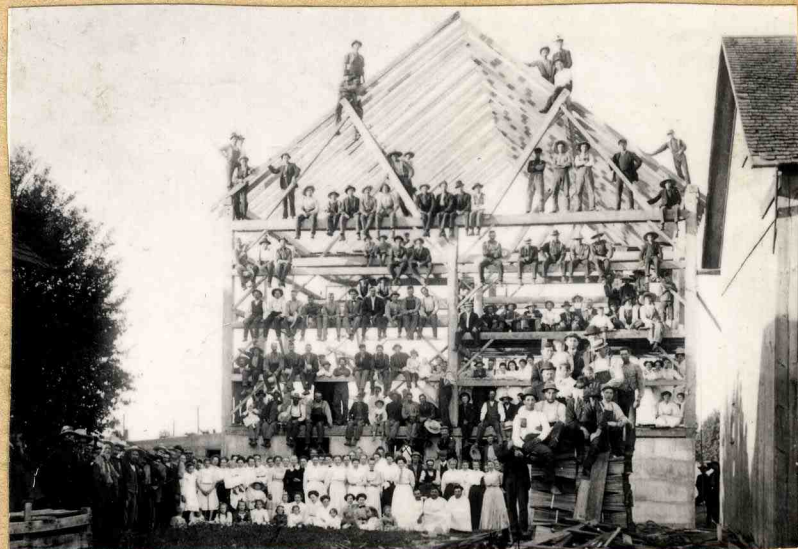
THIS BARN WAS BURNED IN 1908

by AN English boy THOS. STONE who

TOSSED A MATCH INTO STRAW TO SEE IF

BURN. BELOW IS RAISING OF NEW

BARN IN YEAR 1911.



barn raising



## John BLUE Homestead.

Mr. John Blue from Argyle shire, Scotland, came to Canada in 1843 and lived in Iona. He bought a 100 acres of Land north of Wallace town in 1851, from McBeth of the Talbot Settlement.

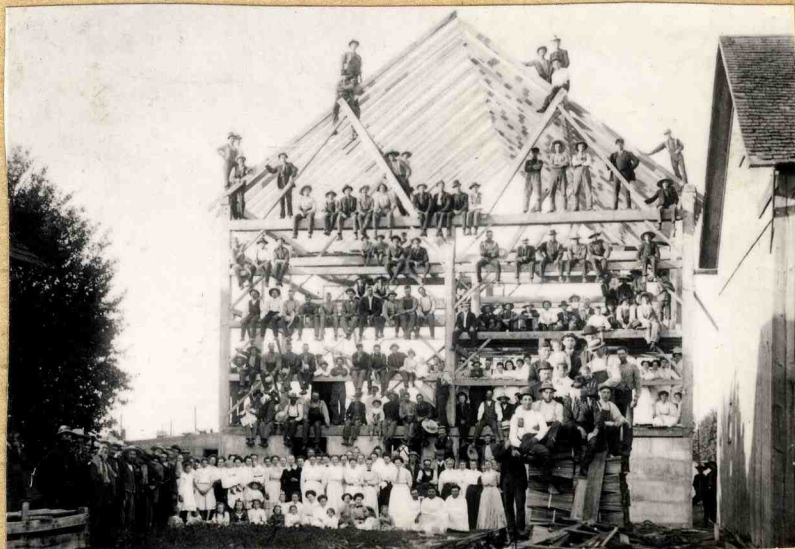
The barn was moved in 1901 to its present location, and an addition was added in 1912.

The first frame house was built in 1852, then moved back in the yard and used for a workshop and a new frame house was built in 1883, which was remodelled in 1922 and is the present house.

Malcolm Blue, youngest son of John Blue took over the farm 1897, and there until his death in 1948, when his son Clarence took it over. The farm was sold in 1954 to Stewart West who still lives there

Lot 7 Con. 6 S.W.

This barn was burned in 1908  
by an English boy Thos. Stone who  
tossed a match into straw to see it  
burn. Below is raising of new  
barn in year 1911.



barn raising

Prominent

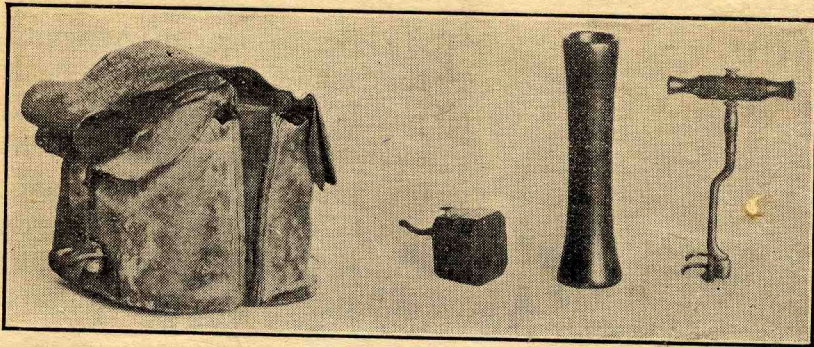
Citizens

# Your Health

By The Family Doctor.

*James Advocate - June 30 1927*

If you have a health problem, write to the Family Doctor, care of The Farmer's Advocate, enclosing a 2c. stamp. If the question is of general interest, the answer may be published. All correspondence is confidential. Give full details of past illnesses, weight, age, height, diet, etc.



From a Surgery of Sixty Years Ago.

These time-worn leather saddle-bags were carried on many a visit of healing by a country doctor in the days when a faithful horse was still his only means of transportation. The little instrument in the centre was used for scarifying the hand of those about to be cupped. The wooden cylinder is the original stethoscope, and the affair that looks to us rather like a can opener was an instrument of torture indeed, for it was used in pulling teeth.

## The Family Doctor Sixty Years Ago.

If your grandmother is still living, ask her to tell you about her Family Doctor of sixty years ago. Those were the days when the Family Doctor was not only counsellor, guide and comforter, but was also a specialist in everything—medicine, surgery, nervous diseases, children's diseases, etc., etc. Unfortunately the old type of Family Doctor is almost extinct.

Your grandmother, if she will talk, can tell you about the many things that they did not have sixty years ago, although they were just as happy and more appreciative of their blessings than many of us today.—Doctors—few and far between. Germs and blood-poisoning—unknown. Appendicitis—about thirty years old. Tonsils and adenoids—about as old as ice cream cones and the thousand and one soft drinks that are seen at every turn. Telephones, telegraphs, railroads, mails, books, libraries, newspapers—things read about but seldom seen. Drug stores—why every housewife was a chemist with her supply of roots and herbs.

Your grandmother could also tell you things about the doctor that sound strange to us. For example, if you had an aching molar the doctor had a sure remedy—the turnkeys. These are made on the principle of a cant hook, a tool used by the lumberman to roll logs. The hook caught the tooth and all the doctor had to do was to twist sideways. If a piece of the jaw bone came with the tooth, there was no extra charge. I was interested to find out recently that the old method was the proper method—namely, extract the tooth, and then chisel out a piece of the jaw. The theory is that the pus is in the bone at the root of the tooth and should be removed after the tooth is extracted.

### Saddle Bags.

The Doctor of sixty years ago carried his drugs in a pair of saddle bags, slung across the neck of his horse, in front of his saddle, or sometimes tied to his saddle. These particular saddle bags that I happen to possess have an interesting history that I may tell you some day. A friend near Kingston, Ont., rescued them from a manger in an old barn. They originally belonged to a U. E. Loyalist Doctor who came over from Pennsylvania.

### Wet Cupping.

The first year of my practice was among a German-Canadian settlement, where I saw no end of "scarifications." The people in the Old Country and in Germany had been trained to think that this surgical instrument was essential in the wilds of Canada. The manipulation of the instrument is very simple. Pressing down on a lever causes 12 small sharp knives to disappear from the face of the instrument. You place the instrument

face down on the spot to be treated. Pressure on a button on the side releases a spring which causes the knives to make superficial cuts in the skin, just enough to draw blood. It is done so quickly that it is practically painless. Next, make a cup real hot, either by filling and emptying a few times with hot water or by burning a teaspoonful or two of whiskey in it. (Whiskey was cheap and plentiful in those days.) Place the hot cup over the cuts. As the cup cooled, a vacuum formed, sucking blood and serum into the cup. Wet cupping was used for pain—pleurisy, lumbago, sciatica, etc., and quite often was very effectual.

### Stethoscopes.

The young doctor has an impressive instrument that he places in his ears

whenever he wants to listen to your heart and lungs. It is called a stethoscope. The Family Doctor sixty years ago used one similar to the one in the illustration. The first stethoscope was devised by a French doctor, Rene Laennec, who was born in 1781 and died in 1826 of tuberculosis. He loved children and delighted in watching them play. One day while passing through the court yard of the Louvre, he noticed some children playing on a plank. They were listening with their ear applied to the extremity of the plank, and could detect the sound from the slightest tap at the other end of the plank. This principle of the transmission of sound by a solid body suggested to him its use when he wanted to listen to the sounds produced by the lungs in health and disease. He used at first a tightly rolled piece of paper. Later he invented better models and fashioned many different types with his own hands.

I was trained at College to use the binaural stethoscope—the kind that fits both ears. I had a great surprise on my first visit to the Old London hospitals to find the doctors using a stethoscope very much like the one in the picture. I bought one and my next surprise was the advantages that I found it had over the newer and more spectacular instrument. I am satisfied the Family Doctor of revered memory did most efficient work with his simple stethoscope. The chief criticism that I have of the modern doctor is that he depends too much on "tests," X-ray pictures, etc., and not enough on his eyes, and fingers and his other senses. The "Old Doctor" could tell, quite often, just by looking at you, where and what your trouble was. I hope the day will come when we will have fewer specialists and more Family Doctors, of the Dr. McClure type, that our grandparents enjoyed.

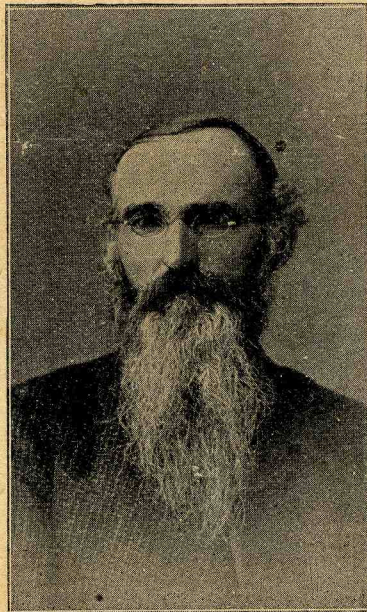
### Evolution Jokes, Too!

An Austin boy came home from school very much excited and told his father that he believed all human beings were descended from apes, which made the man so mad that he replied angrily: "That may be the case with you, but it ain't with me; I can tell you that, now."

# 19 Native Sons Of Wallacetown Studied Medicine

Dr. D. G. Ruthven

Was born in October, 1840, on lot 52, Orford township, Kent county, and received his rudimentary education at the Chatham grammar school, now the Collegiate Institute. As a young man he entered the dry goods store of Mr. McDougall at Clearville. But a mercantile life was not to his liking, and during this time he was preparing himself for a more promising career in the field



DR. RUTHVEN, SR.

of medicine. In 1864 he graduated in medicine at Ann Arbor University, Michigan. For two years he practised at Wallacetown, and in 1867 he took his degrees at Victoria University. Returning to Wallacetown he followed his profession until 1889, and was very successful as a practitioner. In this year he moved to Dutton. For many years he was a trustee of the Wallacetown Public School Board, and part of that time occupied the office of secretary. For two years he was Reeve of the Township of Dunwich, defeating John D. Graham in 1886 and L. W. McIntyre in 1887. He is a Reformer in politics and a Presbyterian, being chairman of the managing committee of Knox church.

The doctor has associated with him in his office and practice his son, Dr. G. Ruthven, who graduated from Trinity University, Toronto, in June 1895, and has before him the prospect of a promising career.

## ONE OF EARLY DOCTORS

D. A. Cameron, M. D.

A recent acquisition to the medical profession of Dutton is Dr. D. A. Cameron, son of Mr. Donald Cameron, of Wallacetown, the former having moved from the village a few months ago. The doctor was born in Wallacetown, where he has always lived until a short time ago. He received a good schooling in the village school, after which he attended the Dutton High School and the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute. For three years he taught successfully the Calton school, after which he entered upon his medical studies at Trinity University, Toronto, from which institution he graduated in May, 1896, carrying with him the compliments of the whole faculty, who evidently foresaw in him a practitioner of great promise. At Trinity he was an honor graduate, taking the degree of M. D. C. M. He was also an honor graduate of Trinity Medical College, taking the degree of F. T. C. M. From the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario he graduated, assuming the degree of M. C. P. S and O. He is also a graduate of the Burnside Maturity Hospital, of Toronto. The doctor is a young man thoroughly in love with his profession, and his prospects for a large practice are exceedingly bright. He has a well-equipped surgery, and has already, by his careful and skillful manner, by his promptness and gentlemanly bearing, won the esteem of his acquaintances, the confidence of his patients, and gained quite a reputation in his profession.

## West Elgin Community, Which Has Never Attained Status of Village, Has Given Many Brilliant Men and Women to Other Professions

(By MEDICUS)

If a village in Elgin County were to boast that at least two of its native-born sons had studied Medicine, it could be proud of itself, because it is above the average of the whole country. It is surprising, then, to learn that Wallacetown, which never attained the status of a village, can claim that 19 of its sons have graduated in Medicine. Another source of pride is its nurses, lawyers, dentists, teachers and preachers (Baptist and Presbyterian), engineers, authors, professors in Canadian universities, politicians (a mayor of Toronto), contractors, successful business men and prosperous farmers. With such a galaxy of brains, it is not surprising that Wallacetown has been dubbed the intellectual centre of West Elgin. (It is the home of the originator of The Onlooker column of The Times-Journal.)

But back to the doctors, Alvro Keillor's family heads the list with three sons and a grandson: Dr. Ben F. Keillor, a retired Pension Medical Examiner of Ottawa, living in Vancouver; Dr. Fred A. Keillor, a successful surgeon and business man of Edmonton (ex-alderman and mayor); Dr. Clifford M. Keillor, Canadian Pensions Commissioner of Ottawa, who hopes to retire soon to his home in Kingsville; and a grandson, Dr. Sydney Lucas, son of John and Ermie (Keillor) Lucas, an interne of Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.

Two sons of Donald Cameron were doctors, Dr. Donald A. Cameron (deceased), of Dutton and London, Ont., and Dr. Duncan Cameron (deceased), of Windsor and Saskatoon. Dr. Thomas H. McColl (deceased), son of Samuel and Sarah McColl, practised in Tilbury. Dr. Neil Gunn (deceased), son of Mrs. Katie B. Gunn, in Ottawa; Dr. William Crehen (deceased), son of William Crehen, in Erin and Stratford; Dr. George Ruthven (deceased), son of Dr. D. G. Ruthven and brother of Mrs. Roger Black, of St. Thomas, in Rochester, N.Y.; Dr. William Backus (deceased), son of W. H. Backus, in California; Dr. Neil Gow (deceased), a brother of John R. Gow and an uncle of Miss Minnie Gow, of Dutton, in Calgary; and Dr. Amos T. Ripley (deceased), in West Lorne.

### Was Senator in U. S.

Dr. George W. Clay, son of Johnie Clay, was a Senator for Montana for some time previous to his death at Malta, Mont., in September, 1920, and Dr. Mac Graham son of John C. Graham, was Superintendent of the Essex County Sanatorium at the time of his death. Dr. Lorne Graham, son of Moses Graham, was a casualty of World War I. Dr. William Gibson, a nephew of John Dromgole and a cousin of Miss Nellie McGuire, was associate professor of Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston, at the time of his death.

Dr. Robert Kelso, son of Rev. Donald Kelso, is practising in a suburb of Montreal and Dr. Dan G. Revell, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, is living retired in Vancouver.

No one has been able to advance a satisfactory explanation for the record number of doctors from this small community. In the good old Victorian days, the population was predominantly S.P.G. (Scotch, Presbyterian, Grit). Since then the constituency has turned Conservative and the number of doctors has dropped to nearly zero. This, perhaps, is only a coincidence.

P.S.—I am a Grit, myself.

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