Evening Mercury

MONDAY EVEN'G, APRIL 1, 1872

Vaccination.

To the Editor of THE MERCURY.

DEAR SIR,—In looking over the columns of THE EVENING MERCURY of the 28th., I noticed a short paragraph taken from *Hall's Journal of Health* treating of the prophylactic effects of vaccination, what every person is interested in just now. The writer appears to think that the more scars a person can show the safer that person is from an attack of small-pox; I suppose he adheres to the old theory and general impression, that the more scars the more likelihood there is of a large quantity of the vaccine being in the system so as to guard against an invasion of that loathsome disease. That there is at least enough to last for the seven years, in which time it is supposed that the system has undergone such changes that the virus has all worn out and re-vaccination is necessary.

That is at least the general impression, and there are very few even among medical men who will venture any other theory. In fact the operation of vaccine upon the system is very little known or understood. But I will with your permission sketch in as few words as possible a somewhat different and more physiological theory then the above.

In the first place, I entirely disagree with the general impression that the vaccine virus when applied to an abrasion is absorbed and there remains for any length of time further then just the ten or twelve days that it is known to be acting on the system from the fever and other symptoms familiar to every one who has undergone the operation and had it take well.

The system being composed of a vast number of humors so complicated and so mixed together that even the chemist with his most delicate tests could not separate them, nor the most skilled physiologist tell what is their several functions. Yet I think it can be proven that there are these humors and that they can and are *seperately thrown into a state of disease.*

For instance there are what are generally known as children's diseases, a child takes measles which is known by the peculiar eruption, &c. It is also a known fact that not more then perhaps one in every thousand takes it oftener then once. Then there is scarlet fever which is also known by its peculiarly distinctive eruption, &c. It is also one of those diseases which a person will rarely take a second time.

There are also mumps and whooping cough. Though only local in their effect yet the same may add or each. And last and most import nt of all is small-pox, which in effect is like the preceding, viz.: That it very seldom a person after having it in the natural way will ever take it again except in a modified form. But in this one respect it differs, That the humor when affected by the variola poison is so virulent in its nature that all of the fluids of the body are so poisoned that they are thrown into a state of almost putrescence, hence the loathsomeness of the disease.

These different diseases I have mentioned to illustrate as proven that there are different humors in the system, which are subject to a disease peculiar to itself and after it has once been affected it is either destroyed and entirely or partly eradicated from the body.

Now the question arises, how can these diseases be prevented or modified? The answer would be, by destroying these different humors so that when exposed to the real poison which would develop the disease peculiar to each, there would be nothing for it to act upon.

This mode of preventing or modifying of the disease has only been tried in one, viz: in small-pox, and all praise to the immortal Jenner for his most invaluable discovery of vaccination, which has the power of at least partly destroying the humor in which variola has any effect. But though vaccinating an infant will destroy so much of the humor as to ensure it against small-pox for an indefinite number of years, yet what remains in the system after vaccination appears to have the power of replacing itself so that re-vaccination is absolutely necessary, and not only once but at about the age of fourteen and again between twenty and twenty-five, when the recuperative power of that portion remaining is lessened so that there is very little need for vaccination and consequently from small-pox.

Your truly,

Guelph, March [illegible] CITIZEN.

Local versus City Papers.

The publisher of the local paper must bear the criticisms of people who do not understand the cost of collecting news and type setting, and who imagine that he can get a paper like the New York *Weekly Tribune*, publishing from forty to forty-five columns of solid reading matter each week, is furnished to subscribers for $1.50 a year, their local paper should come to them for much less money. But the fact is that one item for type setting for a paper like the New York *Weekly Tribune* costs more than the total income of most local weeklies, reaching not less than One Hundred and Fifty dollars a week. The local paper has a circulation of perhaps one thousand, which, supposing every paper to be paid for at the rate of $1.50 a year which would amount to $1,500 or about $29 a week, less than one-fifth the cost of type-setting on its metropolitan contemporary. The city weeklies are "made up" from the dailies, with but little additional type-setting, and may reach a circulation of 50,000 or 100,000 copies yielding from $75,000 to $150,000 a year. The cost of white paper will be half the amount received from subscription, thus affording to the local weekly with one thousand circulation the paltry sum of $750 a year out of which to pay its expenses, while the city paper, with 50,000 circulation, gets $37,500. This is one feature of the different circumstances under which the two papers are published; and it shows at a glance why a local paper, which can but have a limited circulation, be it ever so good, costs more for every copy printed than the city paper, which publishes three times more reading matter. The total cost of publishing the New York *Tribune*, and other New York leading papers, will reach a million dollars a year. The expenses of the Detroit morning papers will reach two thousand dollars a week, at the lowest figure, and probably average much more than that sum. But with the large circulation which it is possible for a city daily, with its tri-weekly or semi-weekly and weekly issues, to obtain, and the high rates of advertising, it can command in consequence, it is, in fact, much easier for them to "make both ends meet," with a fair chance for a margin, than the small establishments of the smaller cities and villages.

It also follows that as the metropolitan papers can pay the highest prices for editorial work, and correspondence, and can divide it among several men as specialities it should be much better done. The New York and Chicago dailies employ from twenty to fifty editors and reporters, each. All of the Detroit morning dailies employ ten or twelve editors and reporters, each. In competition with such an array as this, what can the one or two men who do the editorial work for a local weekly expect to accomplish? Frequently this man, or these two men, must manage both the business and editorial departments of their paper, and to make it pay, and give intelligent consideration to all the topics of the day, must evidently have a wide range of talents and accomplishments. On the city daily, a good local reporter may know no more about national politics than any school boy; while the political writer may know as little of minor local topics. But the editor of a local journal, if he makes a paper suited to the taste of all classes of readers in his section, must be reasonably well posted on all topics. We do not mean to say that all local editors are so posted. But a little consideration of the subject, and "putting yourself in his place," would save much of the grumbling that is so often heard about local papers. We made these remarks to show the disadvantage under which such papers are published, and the unequal competition to which they are subjected. Nevertheless we believe that the average local paper might be made much better than it is; but the fact that it is not, proves that the field is not an attractive one to newspaper men of experience and ability.—*Port Huron Times.*

Extraordinary Development of British Commerce.

The New York *Herald* of the 19th inst. under the above heading, thus refers to the development of the British commerce.—"The synopsis of the statistics of the British commerce which we published yesterday shows that the exports of British and Irish produce in 1870 reached in value, within a fraction, the enormous sum of a thousand millions of dollars, and the export of foreign and colonial produce to about two hundred and twenty-five millions. The exports have been nearly quadrupled in the course of thirty years or since 1840. The increase has been progressive all through this period, but greater during the last fifteen years, and was the greatest in the decade from 1855 to 1865. The total exports increased in these ten years about five hundred millions of dollars. In 1870 the United States stood first among nations to which Great Britain exported her products. The exports amounted in that year, British, Irish, colonial and foreign included, to over a hundred and fifty-five millions, of which more than an hundred and forty millions were British and Irish. The country that stands next is Germany, to which a hundred and forty millions were exported. Then follows France, received over one hundred and ten millions; British India, a hundred millions; the Netherlands, over eighty millions; Australia, over fifty millions; Turkey, more than forty millions; Russia, over fifty millions; the British North American Possessions, between thirty-five and forty millions; Belgium, approaching forty-five millions; Italy, exceeding thirty millions; and Brazil, over twenty-six millions. The countries having less than twenty millions are not mentioned in this abstract, but in the aggregate the sum must be large, for British commerce extends over every portion of the globe. What are the causes of this extraordinary commercial development? Here is an interesting question for our political economists and statesmen. Protection is certainly not a cause; for British commerce has increased to a considerable extent in proportion to the abandonment of the protective system and to the progress made in free trade. This country is far richer than Great Britain in natural resources, and has a larger population. Why is it, then, that our commerce develops so slowly comparatively, while that of England is augmenting so rapidly and vastly? Let us endavour to understand the problem and inaugurate a better commercial policy than we have been pursuing."

BOOK BELLS.—Mr T. J. Day has received a second lot of the March number of these Magazines, and they are now for sale at his store.

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, ROCKWOOD.

The undersigned begs to tender his thanks to his numerous customers and friends, for the patronage which he has received from them during the ten years that he has been established in Rockwood, and also that he intends still to carry on the business in the same place, and on the same terms as usual. Those customers and their friends can wish for twelve months credit can be accommodated, and to cash purchasers he will sell as cheap as can be sold in the Province of Canada.

He has at present a large assortment of Silver, German and Japanned Mounted Team Harness, also Single and Double Carriage Harness of every description and style, made of Oak Tanned Leather, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for cash or credit to good men.

Orders for all kinds of Harness and Collars, and repairing of the same promptly attended to.

A large assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Brushes, Spurs, Harness Oils, and everything connected with the trade kept constantly on hand. Call and see for yourselves. J. W. KNOWLES,

Rockwood, March 13, 1872 w3m

CLEARING SALE BY AUCTION.—Mr. John Mickle having disposed of his farm has instructed W. S. G. Knowles to sell by public auction, on Tuesday, the 9th day of April next, on the premises, Elora Road, two miles from Guelph, without reserve, the following valuable property, viz: 1 excellent horse for farm or road, 1 good farm mare, 1 mare in foal, 1 aged mare, 1 horse colt rising 2 years old, 1 filly rising 2 years, 3 cows in calf, 2 heifers rising 2 years, 3 calves, 12 ewes, 1 ram, 8 store pigs, 1 sow in pig, 2 double waggons, 1 single waggon, 1 double sleigh, 1 log sleigh, 1 cutter, 1 double seated buggy, 1 cultivator, 2 ploughs, 1 pair double harrows, 1 carrot sower, 2 turnip sowers, 1 potato digger, 2 scarifiers, 1 agricultural furnace, 1 roller, 1 fanning-mill, 3 sugar-kettles, 1 turnip cutter, 1 wheelbarrow, 5 potato forks, horse-rake, draught-rake, turnip hoes, logging chains, shovels, flails, measures, cradles, scythes, sett double-harness, sett plough harness, sett single harness, saddle and bridle, buffalo robe, churn, milk pans, butter bowl, cream crock, flour bin, meat safe, cupboard, kitchen table, centre table, small tables, wooden chairs, bedsteads, mattress, stove pipes, fire irons, steelyards, double-trees, neck-yokes, &c. Terms—$10 and under cash, over that amount ten months credit on approved notes. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

M28-2tw) W. S. G. KNOWLES, Auctioneer.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMP'NY

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO

The Capital Stock of this Company, viz:—$400,000 is held chiefly by the Directors and other prominent business men and citizens of Toronto, added to which the Surplus Funds at 30th June, 1871, amounts to $208,369 affording unquestioned guarantee to insurers.

Give a Canadian Institution the preference where equal advantage is offered.

In the Fire Department a special low Tariff of Rates has been recently adopted, undertaking the insurance of Detached Dwellings, Churches and Schools, with their contents, in Cities, Towns and Country places, for one or three years, at option of the Assured.

The attention of the Farming Community is particularly invited to the Rates and Terms of Policy as highly favorable to this class of Insurance.

All claims promptly paid in full on proof of loss.

HON. J. McMURRICH, President.
B. HALDAN, Managing Director.
M27-w GEO. ELLIOTT, Agent at Guelph

FARMS TO RENT.

I. Eighty acres (60 cleared) with good stone dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

II. Forty acres (12 cleared) with log house, &c. Both farms are in town. Possession given about the 15th of April. Apply to

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Solicitor, &c., No. 1, Day's Block.
Guelph, March 30, 1872. dwtf

WE beg to call attention to Mr Horsman's advertisement about Ploughs The Plough referred to is having a large demand, so great has it become that three car loads have been forwarded to Mr. Horsman to supply the farmers in this neighborhood this Spring. All pronounce them the best general purpose Plough made; as a guarantee of this we need only say that they are manufactured at the celebrated Agricultural Works of F. W. Glen, Oshawa. The price it will be observed will be kept at $13, the old figure, until the 1st of April, when it will be raised to $15 in consequence of the advance in Iron and Steel. We should therefore recommend our farmer friends to loose no time in procuring one at Mr. John Horsman's, Hardware Merchant of this town.

DIED.

Dow—In Culross, on the 28th March, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Dow, aged 43 years. Deceased formerly lived in Nichol Township.

CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Cash Income over $1,000 per day

Investments over $1,250,000

Affording with the uncalled capital of $875,000 a

Security of Over $2,000,000

For the exclusive protection of Assurers.

Claims paid for Deaths since commencement	$800,000
Annual Income over	400,000
Sums Assured nearly	$10,000,000

The strong financial position of this Company and its

MODERATE RATES

Render it one whose advantages are not surpassed by any other; and explain the fact that it stands at the head of all the Life Companies in Canada.

Detailed Reports and Tables of Rates may be obtained at any of the Company's offices or agencies.

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager.
March 2, 1872. 3md

TOWN HALL, GUELPH.

Wednesday and Thursday Ev'gs April 3rd and 4th.

MR. EASTTY'S

READINGS

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Act 1, Scene 3 } Merchant of Venice,
Act 4, Scene 1 } Shakspeare.

PART II.

The Vagabonds ..... Trowbridge
Chas. Dickens' Reading from David Copperfield ..... Dickens
Mrs. Caudle's Lecture on Free Masonry ..... Jerrold

PART III.

Lord Dundreary on "Poor Richard's Maxims" ..... Boucicault
The Ride to Dingley Dell ..... Dickens
The Negro Question ..... Artemus Ward
I Vant to Fly ..... Hood

Doors open at 7.30; readings to commence at 8.15; conclude at 10. Admission 25 cents. Children and school pupils 10 cents.

N.B.—Thursday Evening, 4th—An Evening with Irish Wits and American Poets and Humorists.

Guelph, March 30, 1872 3d

AT

DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AND AT

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED DAILY

—AT—

DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

VERY LOW PRICES.

AT

DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

Waltham Watches!

A new stock of American Wathain Watches all sizes and grades

JUST OPENED;

—ALSO—

REAL PEBBLES

And other Spectacles.

D. SAVAGE,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, Guelph.

New Advertisements.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS!

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

PICKLES

Mixed,
Chow Chow,
Piccadilly,
Walnut,
Cauliflower.

HUGH WALKER,

WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH.

Guelph, March 26, 1872 dw

OPENED

AT JAMES CORMACK'S,

No. 1, Wyndham Street.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Comprising a large assortment of English, Scotch and Canadian

COATINGS, VESTINGS,

TROUSERINGS, TWEEDS, &c.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Neck Ties.

An Endless Variety. All the Newest and most Stylish Goods.

Co-Operative Store.

The Twenty-fourth Quarterly Dividend of Three per cent. for the quarter will now be paid on presentation of Pass-books.

J. C. Macklin & Co.

Wyndham Street, Guelph,
April 1st, 1872 dw

HATS AND CAPS

GO TO BYRNE'S

HATS AND CAPS

HATS & CAPS

D. BYRNE

HAS just opened the largest and best assorted stock of Hats and Caps ever shewn in the Town of Guelph,

IN ALL THE VERY LATEST STYLES

Comprising English and American Silk and Felt Hats; Cloth Hats, stiff and soft; Cloth, Silk and Velvet Caps; Boys and Children's Felt Hats; Scotch Caps of every shade and color.

☞ *Call at the Guelph Hat, Cap and Fur Store, and See for Yourselves.*

D. BYRNE,

Guelph, March 23, 1872 dw Wyndham Street, Guelph

NEW SPRING ARRIVALS

—AT THE—

FASHIONABLE WEST END DRY GOODS STORE.

A. O. BUCHAM

INVITES public attention to the contents of Ten Cases and Bales of New Spring Goods JUST OPENED. Notwithstanding the great outcry about advancing prices, &c. A. O. B. is prepared to furnish his customers with all they require in

SILK, LINEN, COTTON, OR WOOLLEN GOODS

At Precisely Last Season's Prices.

Intending purchasers will save MONEY, as well as TIME AND TROUBLE, by going direct to the ALMA BLOCK. Our stock is always full of the Newest and Best Goods produced in the Canadian, British and Foreign Markets, and

WE WON'T BE UNDERSOLD.

☞ **Come and See**

A. O. BUCHAM,

Fashionable West End Dry Goods Store, Alma Block.

Guelph, March 11th, 1872. dwy

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.

MONTREAL,

Have, with a view to meet the increased demand for their

CELEBRATED

Perfected Spectacles,

APPOINTED

MR. D. SAVAGE

As their sole agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their Agent to satisfy the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure at all times,

Spectacles unequalled by any for their Strengthening and Preserving Qualities.

Too much cannot be said as to their superiority over the ordinary glasses worn—there is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer and producing a clear and distinct vision as in the natural and healthy sight. They are the only spectacles that preserve as well as assist the sight, and are the cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary.

Guelph, March 18, 1872 dw

AT ANDERSON'S

BOOKSTORE

To Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers.

Topics for Teachers;
The Hive, A Storehouse for Teachers;
The Sunday School World;
Bible Lore;
The Class Leaders Assistant;
The Class and the Desk;
The Biblical Museum;
Sunday Teachers Treasury;
Libraries;
Prizes.

Sabbath School Papers Received Regular

AT

ANDERSON'S

Cheap Book, Stationery, and News Depot Opposite the Market,

GUELPH

STEAM BETWEEN LONDON, QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

Temperley's Line

Composed of the following first-class powerful iron steamships,

Scotland, Medway, Hector, Tweed, Thames, Nile, Niger, Severn.

The steamers of this Line are intended to sail weekly as follows during the season of navigation of 1872, TO and FROM London, Quebec, and Montreal calling at PLYMOUTH outwards for passengers, and leaving that port every Friday.

FROM LONDON

Medway, via Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B		
.. .. ..	Wednesday,	3rd April
Scotland, for Quebec and Montreal direct ..		
.. .. ..	Wednesday,	17th April
Niger..	" "	24th April
Thames	" "	1st May

And direct every Wednesday thereafter.

FROM QUEBEC

Medway	Tuesday,	7th May
Scotland	"	14th May
Niger	"	21st May
Thames	"	28th May

And every Tuesday thereafter.

Rates of Passage from Quebec to London

Cabin $60; Steerage $24

Through tickets from all points west at reduced rates. Certificates issued to parties desirous of bringing out their friends. Through bills of Lading issued on the Continent, and in London, for all parts of Canada, and in the United States, to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other points in the West. For freight or passage, apply to Temperleys, Carter & Darke, 21 Billiter st., London; Wilcocks & Weekes, Barbican, Plymouth; Ross & Co., Quebec; David Shaw, Montreal, or to

CHAS. DAVIDSON, Agent,
Ap16mdw Town Hall Buildings, Guelph.

BANKRUPT SALE.

The Assignee of the Estate of

John McNeil, an Insolvent,

Has decided to offer for sale at the store occupied by the Insolvent, situate on

WYNDHAM STREET, WEST SIDE, GUELPH,

The whole of the stock, consisting of

Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, and Machinery.

The Stock is large and very complete, and as the whole must be disposed of in

THIRTY DAYS

The goods will be offered at prices far below first cost.

Terms: - - - CASH

On purchases of $25, and over 7½ per cent discount will be allowed.

All accounts due the Estate must be to the Assignee or his Agents on the premises before the 10th April. If not then paid they will be placed in suit for collection.

JOHN GARRETT, Assignee.
Guelph, March 19, 1872 dwtf