

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1910.

THE CASE FOR VIVISECTION.

With the exception of vaccination probably no scientific method for the amelioration of human suffering has been so severely attacked as vivisection. It is claimed by the anti-vivisectionists, who are still active, that nothing new or desirable is learned through vivisection, and one result of the many reckless and ignorant statements which have been advanced has been to create a prejudice which investigation shows is in no way justified.

Two articles on animal experimentation were published recently in the Ladies' Home Journal, one written by the Rev. F. W. Tompkins, and the other from the pen of Dr. W. W. Keen. The clergyman adopts a more moderate tone than is usually to be found in the average "anti-vivisection" article, but advocates restriction of scientific experimental work, and favors its regulation by those whom the Medical Journal has classed as "men admittedly of unscientific training," in order to avoid the possibility of preventable cruelty. He apparently depends entirely on hearsay and is without personal or adequate knowledge of the facts involved.

Dr. Keen, who, as the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal points out, is "as well qualified to present the advantages of vivisection as any American writer," has spent a long, useful and honorable life in the active practice of surgery and of warfare against disease. When therefore he states facts, which have come to him through his own experience as a surgeon, they are entitled to far more weight in the minds of all rational persons than the theorizing and hearsay arguments of those who would lock the doors of laboratories and compel scientific men to abandon their life-saving work.

Dr. Keen's first illustration is an exceedingly graphic one. In 1905 his assistant, a young man of brilliance and promise, was stricken with cerebro-spinal meningitis and died in less than thirty-six hours, no relief being possible. In 1909 Charles E. Hughes, junior, the son of the Governor of New York, was seized a few weeks before graduation with the same dreadful disease. His death also would have been inevitable had not Drs. Flexner and Jobling, of the Rockefeller Institute, discovered in 1907, by researches on animals alone, a serum by which this disease could be cured. Three injections of the serum were given Mr. Hughes, with the result that within a few weeks he was completely restored to health.

In discovering this serum, Dr. Flexner experimented on twenty-five monkeys and one hundred guinea pigs. Dr. Keen shows that this discovery has reduced the mortality of cerebro-spinal meningitis from 75 to 25 per cent., and then says: "Let me now put a plain, straightforward, common-sense question:—Which was the more cruel: Dr. Flexner and his assistant who operated on twenty-five monkeys and one hundred guinea pigs with the pure and holy purpose of finding an antidote to a deadly disease and with the result of saving hundreds, and, in the future, thousands on thousands of human lives; or the women who were 'fanned into fury' in their opposition to all experiments on living animals at the Rockefeller Institute, 'no matter how great the anticipated benefit?'"

Dr. Keen gives other graphic illustrations of the result of animal experimentation, all proving that much of the present success in treating disease depends on investigations that have been made on animals. He also states that 97 per cent. of the animal experiments performed in England last year were merely hypodermic punctures and involved no pain whatever.

Vivisection today implies, not dissection in the ordinary sense, but the performance of an operative experiment upon a living animal for the purpose of advancing biological science. In Great Britain experiments which inflict pain upon animals may be undertaken only by those teachers and investigators who have obtained a government license. Vivisectionists themselves agree that the experimenter must be a skilled anatomist and physiologist, that anaesthetics should be used to the utmost possible extent, and that mere repetitions of experiments whose object has been attained are unjustifiable.

In the United States anaesthetics are regularly used during all cutting operations and experiments otherwise involving pain. When the end sought is obtained during the operation the animal is destroyed while unconscious. With these precautions, and bearing in mind that nearly all our knowledge of physiology, of the effect of medicines, and of bacteriology has been secured by these means, and that human pain has been relieved and human life has been saved in countless instances through the knowledge obtained through vivisection, the case for the anti-vivisectionist stands on very poor foundation.

LAURIER'S WEARISOME TALK OF LOYALTY.

Much has been said and written in the political press, and much more has been spoken on the political platform, on the fact of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's French-Canadianism. No one on either side of politics has offended in this matter in the same degree as Monsieur Laurier himself. His western tour has witnessed the exploitation of his nationality to a degree that is wearisome. He has not failed in a single opportunity to refer to his race in some form or other, either directly or by inference. "I appreciate that I am a British subject. I am proud to say that I live in a British country, and I am glad to know that I have the freedom of speech." This is the favorite form of expression.

The Premier of Canada, for a period of fourteen

years, repeating day after day his appreciation of British citizenship, is just a little ridiculous. Fancy Mr. Asquith working this kind of a game upon the people of England. Yet has Sir Wilfrid Laurier greater occasion to be everlastingly parading his loyalty? The Canadian Premier was born under the British flag. His forefathers found the flag meant freedom in all things. They regarded it as a good flag under which to continue their citizenship. Had they felt otherwise there was no restraint placed upon them to remain under it. Sir Wilfrid can have no personal complaint against Canada. He has been called upon to make no sacrifices in her behalf. He has been given a post of honor that he would hardly have attained to in any other land under the sun.

Goldwin Smith was a student of men and affairs, and he classed Sir Wilfrid as an opportunist. Opportunity has come to him here. His birth of itself proved an advantage that brains could not equal. It is this advantage which Sir Wilfrid is still playing to the limit when he parades it as he is continually doing. It was this accident of birth which gave him an almost solid Quebec, and the same fact has enabled him to retain the Lower Province against his opponents. And despite this he flaunts his loyalty to the British Empire in the face of the people of the West as though this loyalty were something which has called for personal sacrifice.

As a means of retaining power, Monsieur Laurier has played his birth as a French-speaking Canadian to the limit. The grain growers of the West are making it plain to him that what they want is not so much that he be loyal to the British Empire; they take this for granted. What they demand is that he be loyal to the promises he made to them and to the people of Canada in 1896. This is a form of loyalty much more difficult of performance than is loyalty to the Empire. It is a kind of loyalty in which Sir Wilfrid has been particularly lacking—London Free Press.

RAPID TOWN BUILDING.

"Building a Town in a Day," is the title given to an article by a special writer in the Technical World Magazine for July, showing the wonderful rapidity of development attending or following in the wake of Transcontinental Railway construction in the West. In this article the writer says that "It is expected that the next eighteen months will see the culmination of one of the greatest colonization movements in history, for during that time it is schemed to build and populate 120 towns in the Dominion of Canada, an average of one town for every other week day in the year and a half."

"By the middle of 1911, if Canadian government officials are not wrong in their estimate, these 120 towns will have their official places and names on the map of Canada and a population of from one hundred to a thousand people each. On the new Grand Trunk Pacific westward from Winnipeg, a distance of 960 miles, a new town is to be located during the next year and a half at a distance of every eight miles, or 120 towns for the total distance. Most of these towns are already marked on the corporation maps and the majority of them are named."

"On the mountain division of the same road, which is to terminate at Prince Rupert on the Pacific, 35 new towns are to be planted. On the main line and branches of the Canadian Northern in Saskatchewan and Alberta 30 new towns are to be brought into existence and on the Canadian Pacific in the same province 35, a total of 100 in all. The history of these towns is to be unlike that of any other in existence. They are not to be merely planted and named and then left to vegetate. They are to be forced into life. That is the remarkable thing about them. And this is neither a guess nor a hope. It is the result of a game of town building, which has been planned out as carefully as one might play a game of chess."

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

The announcement which The Standard makes this morning of free trips to the Bermuda Islands and New York City for nine young ladies and a chaperon, who are residents in St. John or the immediate neighborhood, will doubtless be read with much interest. The rules for the voting contest which will decide the names of the lucky participants are simple in the extreme. The territory has been divided into nine districts. The nine young ladies whose votes are highest in their respective districts on Saturday, October 8, when the contest closes, will win the nine trips. To the one who leads the poll is given the privilege of naming the chaperon. Coupons clipped from The Standard or from the New Star, and special ballots issued for paid-in-advance subscriptions, are the two methods by which votes can be registered.

Nominations can be sent in at once and after that it is only a question of votes. Any young man who wants to secure the undying gratitude of his best girl has the opportunity of a life time, or young ladies may nominate themselves, and not wait for their friends to do it for them. The contest promises to be keen and exciting.

There is no more delightful place than the Bermuda Islands in the month of October, and New York, which will be in the height of the season, can then be seen at its best. The trip has been mapped out, so that the tourists will enjoy their holiday to the fullest extent. Everything in connection with it has been arranged except one important detail—the names of the lucky participants. That is left for the readers of The Standard and the New Star and the friends of the young ladies who will be nominated to decide. There is no time to waste. Get Busy!

CURRENT COMMENT

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

The distance between Canada and the Motherland shrinks steadily. The London Times, of Saturday, July 30, reached Winnipeg on Saturday, August 6, just a week later, and found its way yesterday to the Free Press exchange table. Ten years ago it would have taken twice as long to bridge this distance with a communication.

(Moncton Times.)

Vancouver Island apple raisers are now seeking a variety of apple that will be adapted to their soil and climate. They are now thinking of a New Brunswick apple produced by Mr. F. P. Sharp, of Woodstock, N. B., as most suitable and of excellent quality. Mr. Sharp has been exceedingly successful in apple culture.

(London Free Press.)

While Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues in the West tell of the purity of the administration, Hon. Chas. Murphy is kept busy at Ottawa ferreting out the details of the latest scandal.

(Toronto Star.)

It is said that Straus' music played on a phonograph will stop cats from yowling. Not true. It does not stop them. You are unable to hear them, that's all.

(Smart Set.)

Everyone can read the signposts on the road to perdition except the man who is travelling along it.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

sweetens the home

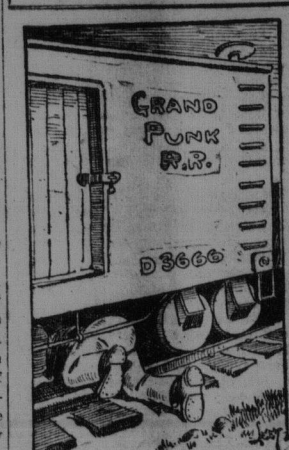
YOUR GROCER SELLS IT



MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE.

Let not this contemplation discourage man, as if he thought himself abandoned by God; for in extending and enlarging the universe, he is himself elevated beyond measure, and his intelligence is no longer deprived of breathing space beneath a sky meagre, narrow, and ill contrived in its proportions. And better still if God is everywhere present in the whole of the world, filling it with his infinity, and with his immeasurable greatness, if there is in reality an innumerable host of suns and stars, what of the foolish distinction between the heaven and the earth? Dwellers in a star, are we not comprehended within the celestial plains, and established within the very precincts of heaven? —Bruno.

Then it Happened



"I ain't got time to wait for this train to move," said Bug House Bill, the baseball fan, as he found the street blocked by a freight train, and he not half way to the ball park. So he started to crawl under the box car.

The engineer pulled open the throttle and— (The End.)

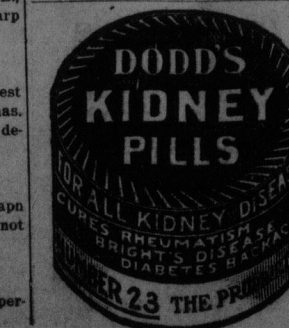
MR. MACDONALD WRITES OF MAIN ST. PAVING

Member of Contracting Firm of MacDonald & McLeod Says if Base Comes Up to Standard City Gets Good Job

Editor Standard:

Sir—I notice by your report of the meeting of council held August 8th that my name was mentioned in connection with some changes that were made in the specifications for the retaining wall on Main street. I also notice that by a majority of votes of council a resolution was passed saying that the specifications had not been departed from. Now the council can pass resolutions to the effect of doom, but that does not alter the fact that the concrete wall on Main street bears mute testimony to the fact that the original specifications have been departed from. The original specifications specified a dry stone wall. This was changed, and changed, I believe in the best interests of the city, to a concrete wall. According to the specifications it is the engineer's privilege to change anything which to him seems in the best interest of the city so to do.

I notice that some of the aldermen laid great stress on the fact that Messrs. McDonald and McLeod wanted only \$11,500 more than the contractors who received the job. Now that alderman has lost sight of the fact that when we figured on the job, we figured on a dry stone wall twelve feet wide at the base, and also the great amount of excavation that would have been entailed by putting in a wall of this size. The present wall is only about one half that size. Then again in our figures, is an amount for replacing the sidewalk on



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Do not think because your vision is good that you do not need glasses, for headaches come usually when the vision is good, because there is a strain on the muscles of the eye to get that good vision.

If you "don't like glasses" and "won't wear them till you have to" don't complain—that's your choice.

If you want to be rid of your headaches let us make you a pair of glasses that will relieve the eye strain.

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Main street with composition asphalt. If the paper reports are correct there is no item for this in the Hassam Company's figures. Possibly it is included in the total figures. If this is so the taxpayers would, no doubt, like to know it.

Re. The Concrete Base On Main St.

The specifications called for concrete consisting of certain quantities mixed. Now, I do not think that it makes very much difference whether this concrete is mixed by hand or by machine so long as the materials used become thoroughly incorporated and the broken stone becomes coated with the cement to form a bond. The concrete as soon as placed must be tamped at once so as to compact the mass and fill the voids. Authorities claim that if the mass is disturbed after initial set has commenced the concrete never attains its full strength. There is some slight variation in cement as to the time it takes for the initial set to commence. My understanding of the specifications was that the concrete was to have been prepared as above, and laid to a depth of six inches, but what do we find? The engineer has adopted a substitute for this. The concrete must be to the satisfaction of the engineer, and he would not have accepted the substitute unless he was convinced that it was just as good. Of course opinions differ as to the particular style of base which is being used on Main street. Some engineers and authorities claim that unless the concrete is mixed thoroughly and the mass incorporated together that it will never attain its full strength.

Concrete has two strengths or two breaking tests, crushing and tensile. The crushing strength of concrete of the following: 1 part cement, 3 parts sand, and 6 parts broken stone, is 1200 pounds per square inch. The tensile strength of concrete which is the strength that applies to this job, is for concrete composed of Portland cement 1 part, sand 3 parts, 125 pounds to the square inch. Now instead of the council proceeding to dig up ten feet of this pavement, it would be better that a small section of this base be taken up and a test of the strength of it made, and if it comes up to the standard, this city is getting a good job. If this base is as good as the one specified, it does not make any difference to the citizens who gets the 50 per cent.

Briefly, the whole situation is this: The engineer changes the specifications from a dry stone wall to a concrete, the city gets the benefit. The city council passes a resolution saying the specifications have not been changed. The engineer allows a substitute for a mixed concrete base. Mr. Carleton says somebody saves 50 per cent. The engineer is satisfied, and beyond him there is no other. The taxpayers pay the bill and try to look pleasant. The Hassam Company take the 50 per cent. and look pleased. Thanking you in anticipation for your space, I am

Yours truly,
N. L. MACDONALD.

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Whoever sends in one new subscription in the city will be given one of these free tickets.

Whoever sends in two subscriptions for The Standard to be sent out of town, will be given one of these free tickets.

Whoever sends in three subscriptions for The Standard to be sent out of town, will be given two of these free tickets.

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ALL NEW YORK IS SINGING "THE CUBANOLA GLIDE" JUST RECEIVED IN THE FAMOUS Columbia Records MARITIME PHONOGRAPH CO.

FIRE FUND CLOSED AT CITY HALL TODAY

Amount Privately Subscribed So Far by Citizens of St. John Reaches \$3000 Mark—More to Come.

The Campbellton fire fund at City Hall is now closed, the last subscription coming from an unknown source and marked, "Dollar friend," consisting of the sum of one dollar.

The total receipts amounted to \$3,109.25. From this the sum of \$4.25 for duty paid on some provisions brought into the country, has been deducted, leaving \$3,105 clear, which will shortly be sent forward.

The receipts from the Polymorphian Club band concert, on being accounted were found to contain a small percentage of mutilated and foreign coins, but the total contribution from this source has reached the figure of \$901. Adding this to the private subscription, the sum subscribed privately by the citizens of St. John amounts to \$5,006. The proposed tag-day for the benefit of the fire sufferers should bring a further amount to be added to this.

Will Attend High Court. Mrs. L. R. Hetherington, Richibucto, has been elected a representative from subordinate Court Warrows, I. O. F. No. 1795, to attend the annual High Court of Foresters, meeting in Chatham, Aug. 30th.

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