

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

How many corners of the city are there like one I could point out, one side of which is beautifully green and redolent with flowers, and the other side possessing nothing more graceful than a litter of empty boxes, barrels and baskets that have worn away every vestige of grass and converted what might have been a thing of beauty into a scene of desolation, evil-smelling filth and all untidiness. I ask Dr. Sheard, now that he has obtained the ascendancy of the streets, and is seeking an increase of pay, if something cannot be done to remedy this state of things? I also ask citizens and citizens if an active organization could not be formed with the object of inducing their fellows to have some regard for the good looks of the city. As has previously been pointed out in these columns, in various cities of the States organizations have most successfully taken this matter up and wrought great good. Ladies, what say you?

A recent tabulated statement comparing the water rates in 122 of the leading cities of America is not without interest. A six-roomed house, with bathroom, closet, washstand and hose for sprinkling the average charge for the water supply in the 122 cities is \$18.00 a year. In Chicago it is \$16.50. In ten cities the charge is \$12 or less. In Watertown, N.Y., it is \$10. In Cleveland, O., it is \$8.50, while in Detroit it is only \$6.30. In Toronto it is about \$4.80. Chicago has claimed to furnish water cheaper than any city in the United States. For houses of the above description a private company in Terra Haute, Ind., supplies water for \$16, which is 50 cents less than the Chicago rate. It also filters the water, while Chicago water is not filtered. Perhaps a city owning its waterworks should supply water cheaper than a private company, but this does not appear to be always the case. The question of water supply is highly important to any city. It involves life and health. Often it is not what it should be. Most water should be filtered. All of it should be clean and wholesome and therefore free from contamination.

New York has a new reason for boasting. Its birthrate has increased until it is now 30 in 1000, which political economists regard as the ideal rate. New York, however, is ambitious to exceed this rate, and thinks it will be increased to 32 in 1000 within a year. Chicago also boasts that it has reached the ideal rate of 30 in 1000, while at the same time it has cut down its death rate of children under 5 years of age is less than that of any other large American city. In 1900 it was 6.2 per cent. less than in St. Louis, 29.3 per cent. less than in Philadelphia; 32.4 per cent. less than in Boston; 34.6 per cent. less than in New York, and 55 per cent. less than in Baltimore. This is a good showing for Chicago. In most large cities the death rate among children, especially among infants, is terribly high. In 1893 the average age of those dying in Chicago was 22.8 years. In 1904 it was 22.5 years, a remarkable difference. While there has been an increase of several hundred thousand of population since 1893 the number of deaths last year was 772 less than in 1893. In Chicago last year the death rate was 9.5 per cent. less than that of St. Louis, 19 per cent. less than that of Boston and 20.5 per cent. less than that of New York. A large per cent. of the population of Chicago is foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage. The increase in the birthrate of both Chicago and New York is doubtless due to the large per cent. of foreign-born population. There are comparatively few births in the fashionable quarters, the even among these the birthrate seems to be increasing. As yet the United States does not appear in much danger from race suicide.

John D. Rockefeller has given Yale \$1,000,000, the largest single donation that institution has ever received in the 204 years of its existence. Another million has been subscribed by graduates of the institution. This will increase Yale's productive fund to nearly \$10,000,000. The announcement of Mr. Rockefeller's gift was received by the thousand graduates with wild enthusiasm. There was no objection to Mr. Rockefeller's money. Connecticut's new senator, a man named Brandegee, and a Yale alumnus, seemed to voice the sentiments of the alumni and faculty when he said, "Among the alumni of Yale are men far richer than King

Akbar, who built the Taj Mahal to satisfy a woman's whim and his own vanity. To them I say there is no such avenue to the upbuilding of this country and the elevation of posterity as the liberal endowment of this grand old university. Bring on your tainted money. We will purify it with the blessed mission of educating noble men to uphold the institutions of our glorious country and with wisdom, patriotism and liberal conservatism keep her in the front rank of the nations of the world." Dr. Palmer of the Yale portend declares, "No one but a fool would raise any question as to the acceptance of the money, and we can't help a fool's talk." Of course, Mr. Rockefeller will find no difficulty in inducing educational institutions to accept his money. Why shouldn't they accept it?

J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected children, has kindly sent me his report for last year. It is comprehensively compiled, and should prove of great interest and usefulness to the philanthropically inclined. It goes into the question of neglected and deserted children very fully, quotes many instances of beneficial result from the adoption of children that otherwise would get nothing but the training of the streets and of criminal resorts, and suggests many improvements in present methods. The great obstacle naturally that Mr. Kelso and his associates encounter in the reclaiming and reformation of wayward children is the rights of parents. As a rule, no matter how depraved the mother may be, or how neglectful the father, they naturally cling to their offspring, preferring apparently rather to see them grow up amid sordid and depraved surroundings than commit them to the care of those who would at least do their best to give them an opportunity of earning a decent living and to become respectable citizens. I doubt if anybody could read this very complete report without being moved by the instances quoted, and by the efforts and energies that good people are putting into one of the most important social movements of the day. The report is admirably illustrated with pictures of children either at work or variously enjoying themselves. There is a scene with boys fishing, there are babies in various attitudes, there are girls feeding the chickens and cows, good little girls at church and a bad little boy with a convict crop on his head and a convict's number on his chest. The story of the abolition of Penitentiary Reformatory, where the work done by that institution is given at some length, so, too, are reports of the guardians of Barnardo Homes and those responsible for juvenile immigration generally. In short, Mr. Kelso has presented to the public, thru Provincial Secretary Hanna, a book of paramount importance and interest.

Under the old management Equitable directors appear to have had a pretty soft thing. They were paid \$25 for each meeting of the executive, whether they attended or not, and as the committee held three meetings a week, each member was paid \$75 a week, and this included directors who were also officers and drawing large fixed salaries. Thus a director, whether he attended to his duties or not, received pay amounting to more than the salary of many high in the service of their country, and who are often called upon to work from ten to fifteen hours a day for months at a time. Hereafter only directors who attend the meetings will receive a fee, while directors who are salaried officers will receive no fee. The pension of \$25,000 a year paid to Mrs. Hyde has been stopped. Thus Paul Morton has already stopped extravagances that amount to more than his salary of \$50,000 a year.

T. B. S.—The lines are found in Themistocles. They run: Where ingratitude, that sin of upstarts, And vice of cowards, once takes root, a thousand Base, grovelling crimes cling round its monstrous growth. Like ivy to old oaks, to hide its rottenness.

Secretary Taft, who is expected to be the late John Hay's successor in President Roosevelt's cabinet, is a weighty man in more senses than one. He is described as scaling about 325 pounds, and as frequently indulging in rather boisterous laughter and of a cheerful, generous and good-natured disposition as are all men who are fat and sleep well at night; but when it becomes necessary to hang the quivering hide of a subordinate on the ridgepole of the national wigwag he, it is said, is the "right guide" of verbal vivisectionists.

taxed out of existence in order to relieve the greenback of competition as a paper currency. Under the law of the land the greenback was a legal tender for the redemption of state bank notes outstanding, but this particular bank refused to avail itself of that privilege and announced that it would redeem its circulating notes in gold coin, and it did this when for one dollar in gold it could have bought nearly three dollars of greenbacks. Short-sighted men said the managers of that bank were fools for redeeming in gold when it was just as lawful to redeem in depreciated paper, but the event showed that it was the inspiration of financial genius. Depositors flocked to the bank and opened accounts. Here was a financial integrity that nobody could possibly misunderstand. The bank had lost some thousands, but it gained millions in established credit, and credit to a bank is what honor is in man, chastity in woman, valor in the soldier. Its large profits are due to its large deposits. Its large deposits are due to its sound credit. Its sound credit is due to the non-commercial honesty it practiced when it redeemed for \$300 in lawful money what it might have redeemed for \$100 of lawful money. It was a similar transaction that established the credit of the Rothschilds and made that house the foremost bankers of the world. There is no secret about it. It is on every tongue. You hear it every day, it is the old maxim, "Honesty is the best policy."

The city council has declared against the overhead sign, and the said sign has been given a year to quit. Why, if it is a nuisance, it should have been given any time at all, is one of those things the leisurely-moving board of control may be able to explain, but other people will find it hard to understand. We are told the two-foot law has not been enforced. Why hasn't it? Who is to blame? And why should its enforcement be placed a year off now? The city council has awakened to the necessities of the case? Perhaps in the course of a century the city engineer, Dr. Sheard, or somebody else, possibly the city solicitor, will enforce the by-law against protruding produce. Cullens who litter the streets with empty tins and refuse? Park Commissioner Chambers says that the care of the boulevards rests with the householder. He is right—it does "rest" there. But should the appearance of the streets be left to such haphazard chance? Park Commissioner Chambers has very properly great regard for the trees, but if the boulevards are to be mere mounds of dirt, with stumps of decaying wood thrown in, surely the beauty of the streets is destroyed. It is a marvel to me that landlords do not see to it that the fronts of their places are kept clean and bright and orderly. But the rent is seemingly all that they are after, and, having got that, why the demitition bow-wows can seize upon both exterior and interior for all they heed.

Why doesn't some local John Pierpont Morgan organize a syndicate, buy up the houses from King's main street, and clean out the evil-smelling rookeries, junk shops and the resorts called in mockery restaurants? Of all the pest holes in the city, of all the fever-breeding haunts, some parts of York-street are the worst, and yet it is practically one of Toronto's main arteries, forming the principal entrance to the city, the approach to the provincial courts of law and the main connection between two of the city's three great thoroughfares, King and Queen-streets. If ever anything was needed to purify this town, it is the cleaning out of York-street, the northern part of which reeks with filth, the abodes of disease and all uncleanness. And men learned in the law and occupants of the bench tramp up and down it daily! It is a positive barrier between the trade of one section of the city and that of another, for nobody who avoids the northern part of York-street will frequent it. Where, oh where, is the health officer? Peradventure he has too much to attend to!

Said a gentleman from New York to me on Friday: "I am going to pay your governors of the new provinces—Alberta and Saskatchewan—\$3000 a year! I suppose that means two more fat offices for your premier to fill." "You are correct in your surmise," said I. "Why don't you elect your lieutenant-governors," said he, "the same as we do? Is it because you are representatives of the crown?" I replied, "and as such must be appointed by the crown." "Representatives of the crown, must be appointed by the crown, fiddlesticks! They are representatives of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or rather, will be. They should be representatives of the people. You have emasculated Haultain and will set up in his stead two dummies who will simply be at the beck and call of the boss manipulator and a yet-harder, soft-voiced tyrant at Ottawa! I am almost tempted to wonder the territories don't rise in revolt." And then, as he threatened to talk treason, I left him.

Speaking of the new hospital, an evening paper remarks that "the trustees best understand the necessities of the situation." Perhaps so, perhaps not! But I should have thought the patients knew something, too! Experience teaches, and as one who knows something about the hospital, I would like to point out the desirability of peace, quietness and restfulness. I have been annoyed by noisy and even intrusive students, have had my olfactory nerves disturbed by pungent odors, have been aroused by the pitiful moans of the dying and the ear-piercing shrieks of the injured. That faculties for study are urgent and most important, all will allow, but at the same time the patient should be taken into

account, and where he can be best treated and nursed back to life is the place where the hospital should be. As I have said before, the means of passing from one spot to another in the city are so accessible and convenient that I cannot see that it makes any vital difference on the score of accessibility whether the General Hospital be maintained on its present site or removed to College-street. Doctors would move to College-street, and the hospital would be a block of each other, so that they could the more easily make their rounds; but the patient removed from the turmoil of the city the more likely he is to get it. That an entirely new hospital is needed, no one can deny, but the proposed removal from one site to another is a question apart. Had I my way, there would be three sections, one for surgery near the university, one for fever patients at the present spot, and another for convalescents on the hills to the north.

Meeting a gentleman who is much devoted to yachting, the other day, I asked him what of the situation and what of the cup challenge event which the Yacht Club is much interested in. "The interest in the new Royal Canadian Yacht Club is much intensified by the great yachting event which is now impending—the contest for the Canada Cup at Rochester. The Temeraire, owned by Frederic Nicholls, rear-admiral of the club, is a perfect little beauty—low, with long, fine-drawn overhangings for an aft, and painted white; she is what all of Fife's creations are—most pleasing and attractive to the eye, and it will certainly take a good one to beat her. The Zoraya, belonging to Mr. Worts, presents a very different appearance, being higher out of the water, with a short counter astern, and a more rounded hull. She looks a formidable rival to Temeraire, designed, as she is, by A. Milne of Glasgow, whose 30-footers defeated those of Fife in a majority of cases last year. Both boats have racing sails from Ratsey & Laphorn, and are really so handsome that they make glad the heart of any yachtsman. They are the very best in design, material and workmanship that can be produced, and yachtsmen regard them in very much the same way as ladies would new costumes from Worth. E. K. M. Wedd sails Temeraire—perhaps the best skipper in the yacht club to-day, if we except Aemilius Jarvis, while Zoraya is captained by her owner, Mr. Worts, who has less experience than Mr. Wedd, but who has sailed her so far with skill and judgment; he is surely entitled to much credit for his enterprise in building a challenger, and his courage in handling her himself. There have been some trials between the two boats and the Invader, sailed by N. Gooderham, and the Beaver, by Dr. Garrett, so that the races have been most interesting. The Invader was the winner at Chicago four years ago, and the whole family to greater achievements. Just open a savings account for \$1 and you can take a bank home with you free of cost.

And then having dined luxuriously off my yachting friend, I started in to sup off my esteemed associate, Captain R. K. Barker, the indefatigable rowing man and ever-kind secretary of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen. He said: The Grand Challenge Cup emblematic of the world's championship in eight-oared rowing, the carrying of no title of championship with it, but representing the goal to be striven for by all amateurs who row a sweep, has never left England since its creation about the year 1837, although almost annual attempts have been made by Belgians, Canadians, Germans, Frenchmen or our cousins from the United States, for the past twenty odd years. Neither a Scotch nor an Irish crew has ever been able to lift it, and it now bears the names of over 1000 English winners, representing various English clubs or colleges only, and it seems that it should also bear the inscription: "No foreigner need apply." Our own Toronto Argonauts have tried twice, first in 1899, when they succeeded in defeating the "Dutch" men of Laga, Holland, by only two feet in the semi-final race, but fell down in the final against the crew of the London R.C. on the following day, undoubtedly thru lack of sufficient training. In 1902 the Argos again tried to wrest the premier rowing trophy of the world, but were defeated by a length by Third Trinity, Cambridge, in the semi-final heat. This crew won the cup from Leander in fairly easy fashion in the finals, and were acknowledged the best crew seen in England for many years. The Argonauts that year came nearer to the "cup" than any of the many crews that ever invaded England, but had a bit of hard luck in the heat with Trinity in drawing "Bucks" shore, with a strong wind blowing from across the river. Their time was several seconds faster than the final heat on the following day, when Trinity defeated Leanders, the winners of many years past. This year has witnessed another attempt to win the cup on the part of the Vespers of Philadelphia and a Belgian crew, but without avail. The Vespers were defeated in the semi-finals by Leander, who won out on the last day against

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the Belgians in easy Vesper eight, from time sequent racing results, a most powerful crew, apparently did not have selves too much to land the last day in the final no trouble in rowing seconds faster than it Vespers, and that in against the Dutchmen. Leander slowed down the minute for a great course in their race a pers, shows conclusively not extended to their average rate of stroke at all, is around forty And yet the Vespers a the best crew probably from erica. Selected from many clubs in Philadelphia centre of rowing in the and also including some varsity sweeps from di a better crew could have together in the whole ctry to the south of us.

The Argonauts have the result of the year 'Grand', and the fact oars are still impregnable feel that another ven made. The Argos' experience from prior attempts and son with the defeated and prior years has a what to look for, and to meet if they line up a ly but, it is to be Argonauts may get the the attempt is made ne number of the best me turned out will be p sillage and out of the nucleus of the last "H brought back to the Kent, Hamber, Hardin and Jim McKenzie, and best of the present er crew that ever rowed make the trip next Ju coached by Jose' Wright, experienced sweep in Can day, "the grand old m and captain of the clu ture is made and does that can be said is that try further, no matte American clubs or var English oarsmen at H who have "swung" a s some other good prepa and afterwards at Ox bridge, before gradu Leander Club, and one and only one, is taught hood till the candida America's America prevail, and this make er, particularly as our er and a very long j change of climate militi chances of Canadians the United States. H Argos take on the trip only take it on if cert in the boat) their ch of the very best, as eve of a powerful and ex-man, and one who kno to do to have a chance venture is made, T. P. of the Argonauts, will crew, Joseph Wright, coach and captain, and Barker will manage the training will be indulg latter part of this sun crew will be got togeth the spring. Other like the crew would be Pe Boyd and Rice of the pior eight.

The practical attempt been made of recent y anti-toxin treatment for of disease in animals w last to have been his George Cugley, a known across the borde animals, and who has study of them, has discov by which dogs and also rendered immune from plaint, distemper. The inject the serum the blood of the animal needle-pointed syringe. tion of a dog or cat doe it does in human beings an eruption. The many distemper cures w said by their invento here we have the renders the animal immu malady itself. In pursu gations, Mr. Cugley ma in which healthy dogs, ed with the serum and it, were confined with with the diseases. In animal inoculated cont while those not treated toxin did so freely. C with the same success.

In the course of bu London banks there are large sums in gold No sovereigns, however, ed which have the fami and the dragon on the The dragon plays a lea ligious matters in Chin on the coin is abhorre mind. "The London co therefore, to pick out having a shield on the transmission to the east now consequently b scarce.

Several journals are selves, and possibly, with the novel inquiry less humorous than mer very easy to see what comes of arguing about are like each other, yet not more than a few matriers have been thr course of this present discussion. The practi lady claims, does not ap "It is rare, indeed," she a girl, however young a ed, who either plays a enjoys this primitive fo